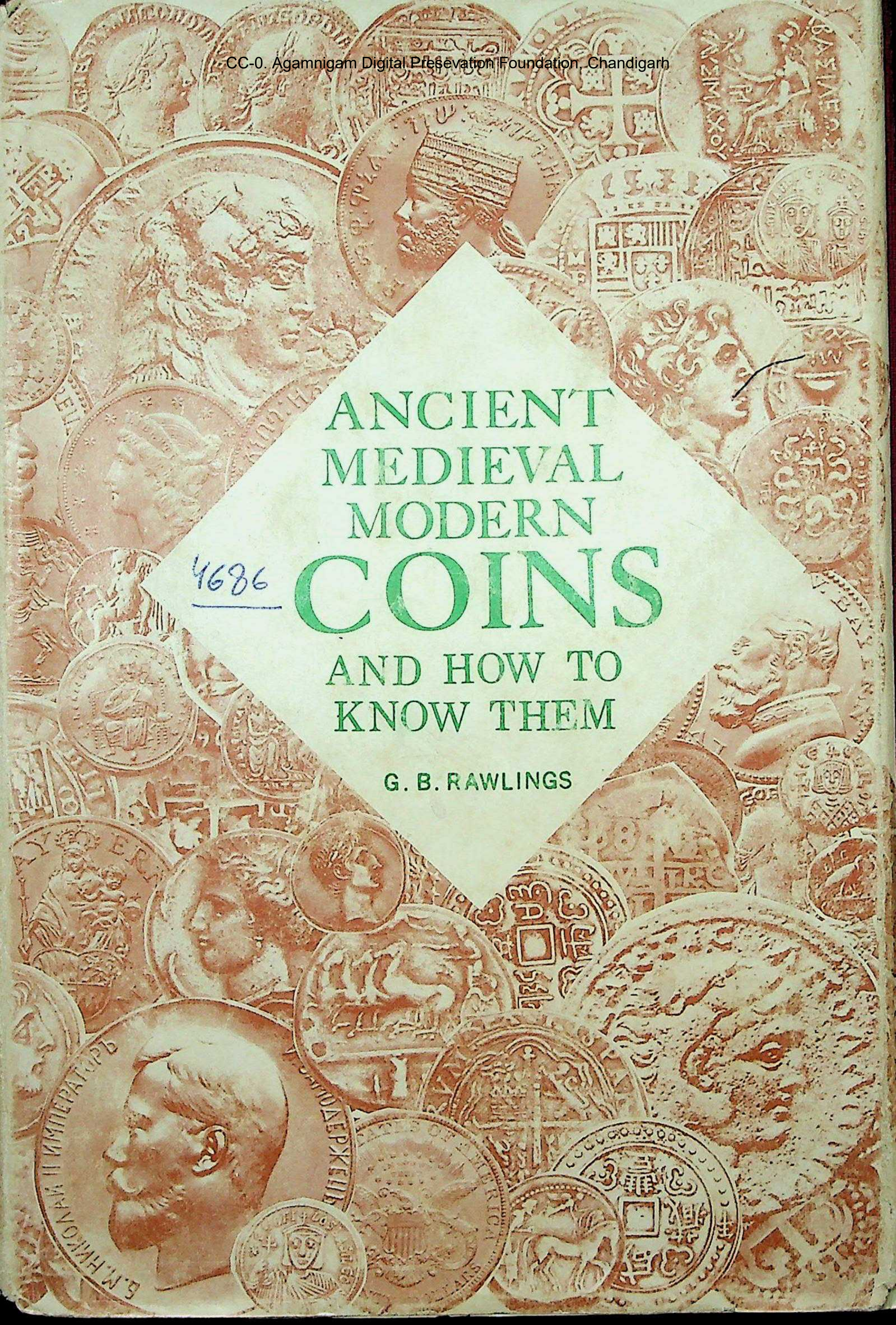


ANCIENT MEDIEVAL MODERN COINS AND HOW TO KNOW THEM

4686

G. B. RAWLINGS

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL, MODERN COINS AND HOW TO KNOW THEM

Universal Book Company
20, Mahatma Gandhi Marg
ALLAHABAD

Copyright © 1966 by Ammon Press, Chicago, Illinois

Library of Congress Card Catalogue Number 66-19186

4686

State Museum Library
Lucknow

Printed in the United States of America

PREFACE TO THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION

The interesting and fascinating field of numismatic study is now one of the greatest "hobby areas" for the American public. The United States may take credit for the largest numismatic newspaper in the world (*Coin World,* with a circulation of 131,000 weekly), the largest numismatic monthly (*The Numismatist,* with a circulation of over 25,000 monthly) and three of the world's most active numismatic organizations, the *American Numismatic Society,* the *American Numismatic Association;* and the *Ancient Coin Club of America.*

To the United States belongs also the credit for the publication and circulation of the most numismatic books and studies in the last ten years, and to Americans belong some of the world's finest collections of coins of all countries and all ages.

To help the many people who are just beginning to collect coins in earnest, as well as those who wish to learn more about their already established collections, this book is being published for the first time in America. It needs no introduction to those familiar with the numismatic bibliography, because its previous editions have been received enthusiastically all over the world and it is considered among the best, if not *the* best, general work on the science of numismatics. Gertrude Burford Rawlings' book is one which can help the student and collector of modern coins to go back and study medieval and ancient coins, and it will also open the gates of knowledge for those readers wishing a well illustrated and orderly study of the economic and political history of the forgotten peoples of the past and the leading nations of the present.

Two new features have been presented in this edition. First, the plates illustrating the coins have been grouped in one section to provide a continuous documentary history of the development of coin types and styles from earliest antiquity to the present. Secondly, a new and updated select bibliography has been added on pages 336-337 for the guidance of the reader who wishes to proceed to further study.

Fred Milton

New York, May 1966

PREFACE

THIS handbook is an attempt towards supplying the demand for a general and comprehensive introduction to the science of numismatics, for the use of collectors and others newly taking up the study. It offers concise epitomes of the coinages of ancient Greece and Rome, of the British Islands and their dependencies, and of the United States; and a chapter, necessarily extremely cursory, on mediæval coins of the Continent. The subject being enormous and the space limited, references to authorities have not been inserted in the text, save in a few instances, but I am under great obligations to the works named in the bibliography, and to many others.

My thanks are due to Mr. E. J. Forsdyke, of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, for valuable criticisms and suggestions; to the British Numismatic Society, for the loan of casts of the new Twenty-dollar piece of the United States, taken from a specimen presented to the Society by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, of New York; and to Messrs. Spink & Son, Ltd., for the loan of casts of the Rupee and Straits Settlements Dollar of Edward VII.

G. B. R.

CONTENTS

CHAP. PAGE

I. THE SCIENCE OF COINS 1

II. THE SCIENCE OF COINS (*continued*) . . 4

§ 1. Currency before Coins
§ 2. Weight standards
§ 3. Terminology

III. COINS OF ANCIENT GREECE . . 10

§ 1. Introductory
§ 2. Early coin types and their origin
§ 3. The arrangement of Greek Coins

IV. COINS OF ANCIENT GREECE (*continued*) . . 22

ASIA MINOR : Lydia—Ionia—Caria—Troas—Æolis—Lesbos—Mysia—Pontus—Bithynia—Paphlagonia—The Tauric Chersonese—Phrygia—Galatia — Cappadocia — Lycaonia — Cilicia—Lycia—Pamphylia—Pisidia

THE ÆGEAN ISLANDS AND EUROPEAN GREECE: Ægean Islands — Crete — Ægina — Attica—Bœotia—Phocis—Locris—Eubœa—Megaris—Corinthia—Achaia—Elis—Laconia—Argolis—Arcadia — Thessaly — Ætolia — Acarnania — Corcyra—Illyricum

MACEDONIA TO MŒSIA : Macedonia—Kings of Macedonia — Thrace — Mœsia Superior — Mœsia Inferior

ITALY : Etruria—Campania—Calabria—Lucania—Bruttium

SICILY

AFRICA : Zeugitana—Cyrenaica—Egypt

ASIA : Judæa—Phœnicia—Cyprus—Syria—Persia—India

CHAP. PAGE
V. COINS OF ANCIENT ROME . . . 126
§ 1. Coins of the Republic
§ 2. Coins of the Empire
§ 3. Legends on Coins of the Republic
§ 4. Legends on Coins of the Empire
§ 5. Emperors of Rome from Augustus to Honorius
VI. COINS OF MEDIÆVAL EUROPE . . . 167
VII. COINS OF ANCIENT BRITAIN . . . 180
VIII. COINS OF ENGLAND 185
§ 1. Introductory
§ 2. Coins of Saxon England
§ 3. Coins of England from 1066 to 1907
§ 4. Coins of English Ecclesiastical Mints
§ 5. Coins of the English in France
§ 6. Legends on English Coins
IX. COINS OF IRELAND 268
§ 1. From 1177 to 1823
§ 2. Legends on Irish Coins
X. COINS OF SCOTLAND 279
§ 1. Introductory
§ 2. Coins of Scotland from 1124 to 1709
§ 3. Legends on Scottish Coins
XI. COINS OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND COLONIES 312
§ 1. Introductory
§ 2. Europe
§ 3. Asia
§ 4. Africa
§ 5. America
§ 6. Australia
XII. COINS OF THE UNITED STATES . . . 324
XIII. TOKENS 330
APPENDICES 336
1. Select Bibliography
2. The Value of Coins
INDICES 339
1. Index of Greek and Roman Types, &c.
2. General Index

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

In the plates, electrum coins are denoted by **EL**, gold by **AV**, bronze by **Æ**, nickel by **NK**, lead by **PL**. Where not otherwise indicated, the coin is of silver.

Venice. 100 Zecchini piece, Luigi Manin, 1789–1797 A.D.

Plate I. Greek Coins

Fig. 1. Lydia. Stater, 7th–6th Centuries, B.C.
2. „ $\frac{1}{3}$ Stater, 7th–6th Centuries, B.C.
3. „ Crœsus. Stater, 6th Century, B.C.
4. Ionia. $\frac{1}{2}$ Stater, 7th–6th Centuries, B.C.
5. „ $\frac{1}{96}$ Stater, 7th–6th Centuries, B.C.
6. Ephesus. Tetradrachm, 4th Century, B.C.
7. Phocæa. $\frac{1}{6}$ Stater, 5th–4th Centuries, B.C.
8. Rhodes. Tetradrachm, 4th Century, B.C.
9. Cnidus. Stater, 7th Century, B.C.
10. Mytilene. $\frac{1}{6}$ Stater, 5th–4th Centuries, B.C.
11. Pergamum. Tetradrachm (Cistophorus) *c.* 186 B.C.
12. Cnossus. Didrachm, *c.* 350 B.C.
13. Ægina. Stater, 7th Century, B.C.

Plate II. Greek Coins

Fig. 14. Athens. Coin of 6th Century, B.C.
15. „ Stater, 6th Century, B.C.
16. „ Tetradrachm, New Style.
17. Thebes. Stater, *c.* 379–362 B.C.
18. Corinth. Stater, 4th Century, B.C.
19. „ $\frac{1}{2}$ Stater, 4th Century, B.C

PLATE II. (*continued*)—
Fig. 20. Elis. Stater, 5th Century, B.C.
21. Achæan League (Corinth), *c.* 243 B.C.
22. Acanthus. Tetradrachm, *c.* 500 B.C.

PLATE III. GREEK COINS (MACEDONIA)
Fig. 23. Macedonia. Philip II. Stater, 359–336 B.C.
24. Tetradrachm with Types of Alexander the Great, 1st Century, B.C.
25. Macedonia. Antigonus Gonatas. Tetradrachm, *c.* 253 B.C.
26. Macedonia. Perseus. Tetradrachm, 178–168 B.C.

PLATE IV. GREEK COINS (ITALY)
Fig. 27. Cales. Stater, 4th Century, B.C.
28. Tarentum. Stater, 4th Century, B.C.
29. Poseidonia. Stater, 4th Century, B.C.
30. Terina. Stater, 5th Century, B.C.

PLATE V. GREEK COINS (SICILY)
Fig. 31. Agrigentum. Decadrachm, 5th Century, B.C.
32. Camarina. Didrachm, 5th Century, B.C.
33. Syracuse. Decadrachm, 5th Century, B.C.
34. " Decadrachm, 4th Century, B.C.

PLATE VI. GREEK AND OTHER COINS
Fig. 35. Carthage. Gold Coin, 3rd Century, B.C.
36. Ptolemy I. Tetradrachm, with Head of Alexander the Great, 323–284 B.C.
37. Ptolemy I. Tetradrachm, with Portrait of Ptolemy I. 323–284 B.C.
38. Ascalon. Cleopatra. Tetradrachm, 50 B.C.
39. Jerusalem. Shekel. Simon Maccabæus, *c.* 139–8 B.C. ?
40. Jerusalem. Herod the Great. Bronze Coin, 37 B.C.–4 A.D.
41. Jerusalem. Pontius Pilate. Bronze Coin, 26–$\frac{35}{36}$ A.D.

PLATE VII. GREEK AND OTHER COINS

Fig. 42. Sidon. Tetradrachm, 2nd Century, B.C.
43. Tyre. Drachm, *c.* 400 B.C.
44. Seleucus I. Tetradrachm, 312–280 B.C.
45. Antioch. Tigranes of Armenia. Tetradrachm, *c.* 83 B.C.
46. Antioch. Antony and Cleopatra. Tetradrachm.
47. Persia. Daric, 6th–5th Centuries, B.C.
48. India. Diodotus. Bronze Coin, *c.* 245 B.C.
49. " Kanerkes. Gold Coin, End of 1st Century, B.C.
50. Damascus. Caliph Abd el Melik. Bronze Coin, *c.* 696 A.D.

PLATE VIII. ROMAN COINS

Fig. 51. Capua. Romano-Capuan Drachm, 312–*c.* 286 B.C.
52. Rome. Denarius, 268 B.C.
53. " Victoriatus, *c.* 268 B.C.
54. " Denarius, 150–125 B.C.
55. " Quinarius.
56. " Julius Cæsar. Aureus.
57. " Julius Cæsar. Denarius.
58. " Brutus. Denarius.
59. " Augustus. Aureus.
60. " Augustus. Aureus.

PLATE IX. ROMAN COINS

Fig. 61. Rome. Trajan. Aureus.
62. " Tiberius. First Brass.
63. " Antoninus Pius. First Brass.
64. " Nero. First Brass.

PLATE X. ROMAN COINS

Fig. 65. Rome. Vespasian. First Brass.
66. " Titus. First Brass.
67. " Constantine the Great. Solidus.

PLATE XI. MEDIÆVAL COINS

Fig. 68. Constantinople. Anastasius I. Follis.
69. " Justinus and Justinianus II. Solidus or bezant.
70. " Justinian II. and Tiberius. Solidus or bezant.
71. " Basil I. and Constantine. Solidus or bezant.
72. Odoacer. Bronze Coin. *c.* 476–490 A.D.
73. Lombardy. Cunipert. Solidus.
74. Paris. Merovingian Triens, with bust of Clovis II.
75. Pepin the Short. Denier.
76. Charlemagne. Denier.

PLATE XII. MEDIÆVAL COINS

Fig. 77. Abbey of St. Martin at Tours. Denier.
78. France. Louis IX. Gros tournois.
79. Florence. Fiorino d'oro.
80. Venice. Zecchino.
81. Bologna. Papal Zecchino.
82. France. Philippe IV. Masse d'or.

PLATE XIII. GAULISH, BRITISH, AND ENGLISH COINS

Fig. 83. Gaul. Copy of Philip II.'s Stater.
84. Britain. Copy of Gaulish Copy of Philip II.'s Stater.
85. " Tasciovanus. Coin struck at Verulamium.
86. " Cunobeline. Coin struck at Camulodunum.
87. England. Anglo-Saxon Sceat.
88. " Offa. Penny.
89. " Baldred. Penny.
90. " Eadberht. Northumbrian Styca.
91. " Ecgberht. Penny.
92. " Alfred. Penny.
93. " Alfred. Halfpenny.

PLATE XIV. ENGLISH COINS

Fig. 94. Athelstan. Penny.
95. Archbishop Iaenberht. Penny.

Plate XIV. (*continued*)—
Fig. 96. St. Peter's Penny.
97. William I. Penny. Canopy type.
98. „ „ Bonnet type.
99. „ „ Pax type.
100. Matilda and Henry? Penny.
101. Henry II. Penny.
102. John. Halfpenny.
103. Henry III. Penny (silver, but by error marked as gold in plate).
104. Henry III. Gold Penny.

Plate XV. English Coins.
Fig. 105. Edward III. Florin.
106. „ Noble.
107. „ Groat.
108. „ Farthing.

Plate XVI. English Coins
Fig. 109. Edward IV. Angel.
110. Henry VII. Sovereign.
111. „ Shilling.
112. „ Penny.

Plate XVII. English Coins
Fig. 113. Henry VIII. George Noble.
114. „ Sovereign.
115. „ Shilling.
116. „ Half Groat.

Plate XVIII. English Coins
Fig. 117. Edward VI. Silver Crown.
118. „ Sovereign.
119. Mary. Half Groat.
120. „ Sovereign.

PLATE XIX. ENGLISH COINS

Fig. 121. Mary and Philip. Shilling.
122. Elizabeth. Silver Crown.
123. „ Quarter Angel.
124. James I. Sovereign.

PLATE XX. ENGLISH COINS.

Fig. 125. James I. Spur Ryal.
126. „ Spur Ryal (2nd type).
127. Charles I. Unite.

PLATE XXI. ENGLISH COINS

Fig. 128. Charles I. Oxford Crown.
129. „ Colchester Ten-shilling.
130. „ Pontefract Shilling.
131. Commonwealth. Half Groat.

PLATE XXII. ENGLISH COINS

Fig. 132. Cromwell. Broad.
133. Charles II. Broad.
134. „ Halfpenny.
135. „ Groat.
136. „ Threepence.
137. „ Half Groat.
138. „ Maundy Penny.

PLATE XXIII. ENGLISH COINS

Fig. 139. James II. Tin Halfpenny.
140. William and Mary. Sixpence.
141. Anne. Pattern Farthing.
142. George III. One-third Guinea.
143. „ Maundy Penny.
144. „ Copper Twopence.

PLATE XXIV. ENGLISH COINS

Fig. 145. Victoria. Florin (First issue).
146. „ Groat.
147–9. Edward VII. Maundy Groat, Half Groat, and Penny, with Head of Victoria.
150. Edward VII. Shilling.

PLATE XXV. ANGLO-GALLIC COINS.

Fig. 151. Henry II. Aquitaine Denier.
152. Edward III. ? Mouton.
153. „ Calais Half Groat.
154. Edward the Black Prince. Bordeaux Guiennois.
155. Henry VI. Salute.
156. „ Paris Denier.

PLATE XXVI. IRISH COINS

Fig. 157. Sihtric III. Penny.
158. John. Halfpenny.
159. Edward IV. Double Groat.
160. „ Half Groat.
161. Henry VIII. Groat.
162. "St. Patrick's" Halfpenny. 17th Century.

PLATE XXVII. SCOTTISH COINS

Fig. 163. David I. Penny.
164. William the Lion. Penny.
165. Alexander III. Halfpenny.
166. David II. Half Groat.
167. „ Noble.
168. Robert II. St. Andrew.
169. „ Groat.

PLATE XXVIII. SCOTTISH COINS

Fig. 170. James I. Demy.

PLATE XXVIII. (*continued*)—

Fig. 171. James II. Billon Penny.
172. James III. Rider.
173. „ Unicorn.
174. „ Plack.
175. James V. Ducat or Bonnet-piece.
176. „ One-third Groat.

PLATE XXIX. SCOTTISH COINS

Fig. 177. Mary. Half Ryal.
178. „ Milled Testoon.
179. „ Bawbee.
180. Mary and Francis. Ducat.
181. Mary and Henry. Silver Ryal.

PLATE XXX. SCOTTISH COINS

Fig. 182. James VI. Four-pound or Hat-piece.
183. „ Plack.
184. William and Mary. Bawbee.
185. Anne. Crown (Edinburgh).

PLATE XXXI. COLONIAL COINS

Fig. 186. Elizabeth. Portcullis Sixpence.
187. Charles II. Rupee.
188. East India Company. ½ Pice.
189. Sommers Islands. Threepence.
190. New England. Shilling.

PLATE XXXII. COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES COINS

Fig. 191. Massachusetts. Shilling.
192. George I. Rosa Americana Halfpenny.
193. Victoria. Jamaica, Penny.
194. Canada, Cent.
195. United States of America. Cent. 1787.
196. „ „ Cent. 1793.

PLATE XXXIII. UNITED STATES COINS

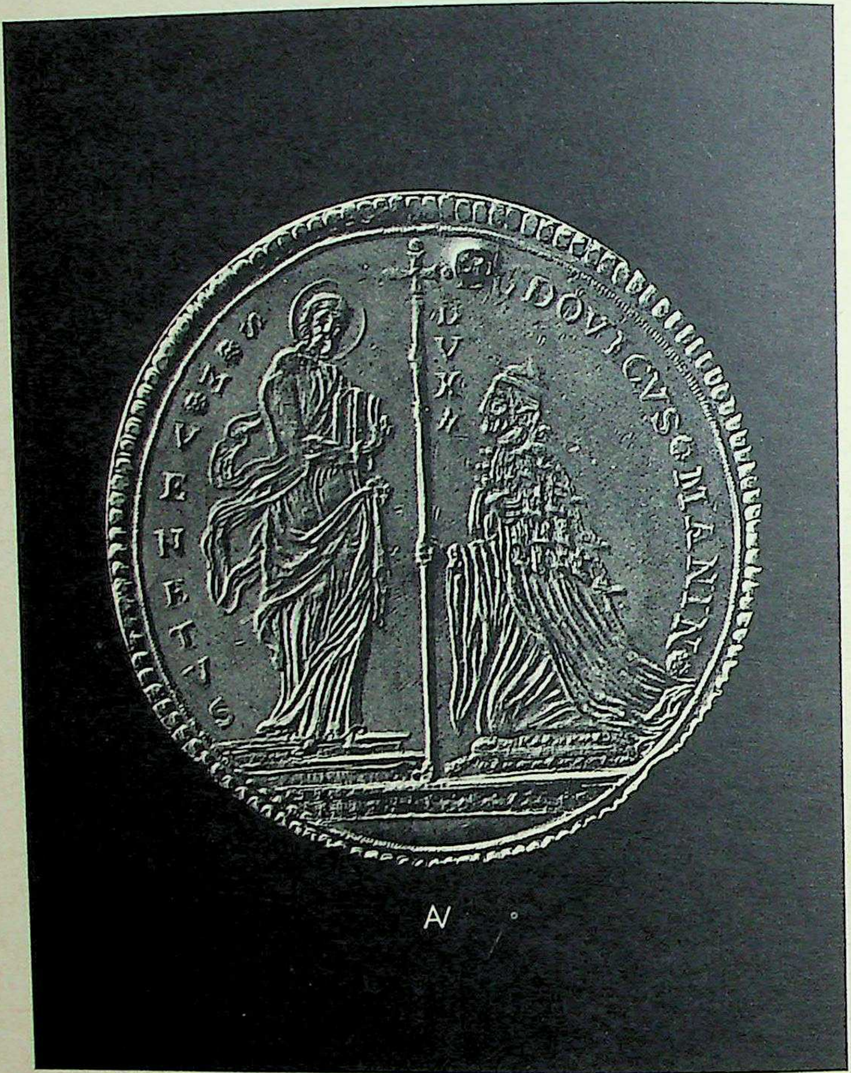
Fig. 197. Half dollar. 1795.
197*a*. Twenty-dollar. 1907.

PLATE XXXIV. COLONIAL COINS

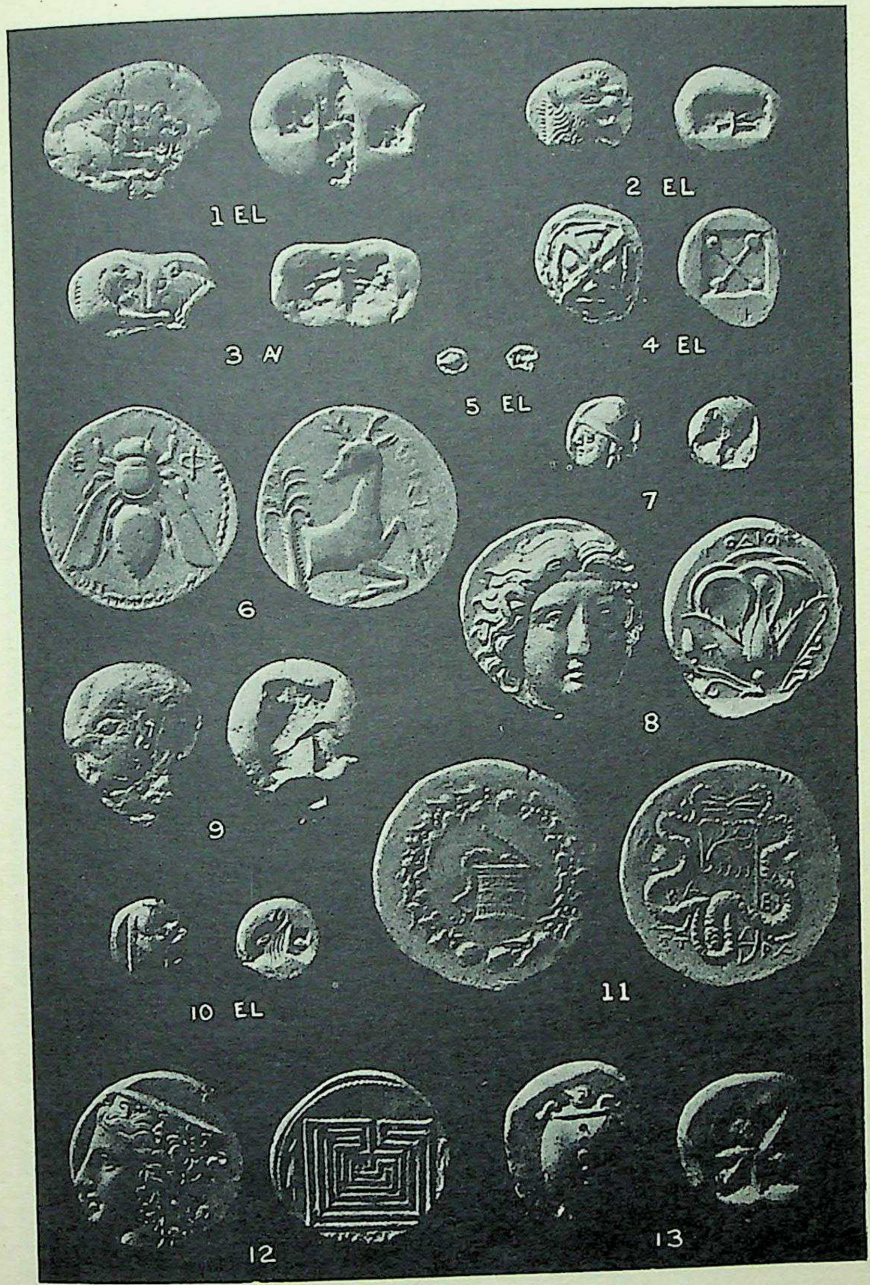
Fig. 198. Victoria. British Dollar.
199. Edward VII. Rupee.
200. Edward VII. Straits Settlements Dollar.

PLATE XXXV. TOKENS

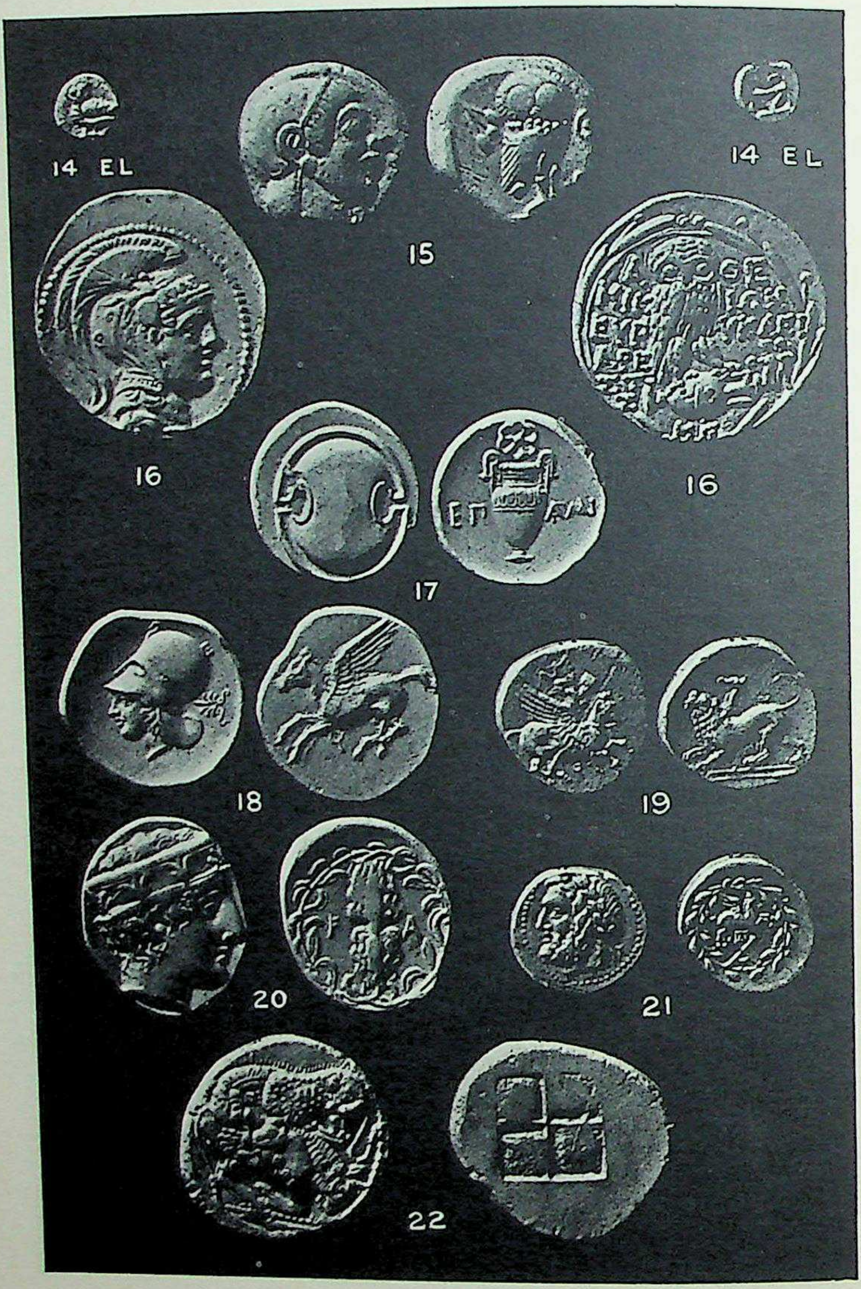
Fig. 201. Bristol Token. 1591.
202. London Token. 1667.
203. Canterbury Token. 1794.
294. Cork Token. 1690.


S M VENETVS
LVDOVICVS MANIN
DVX
AV

VENICE. 100 ZECCHINI
1789-1797

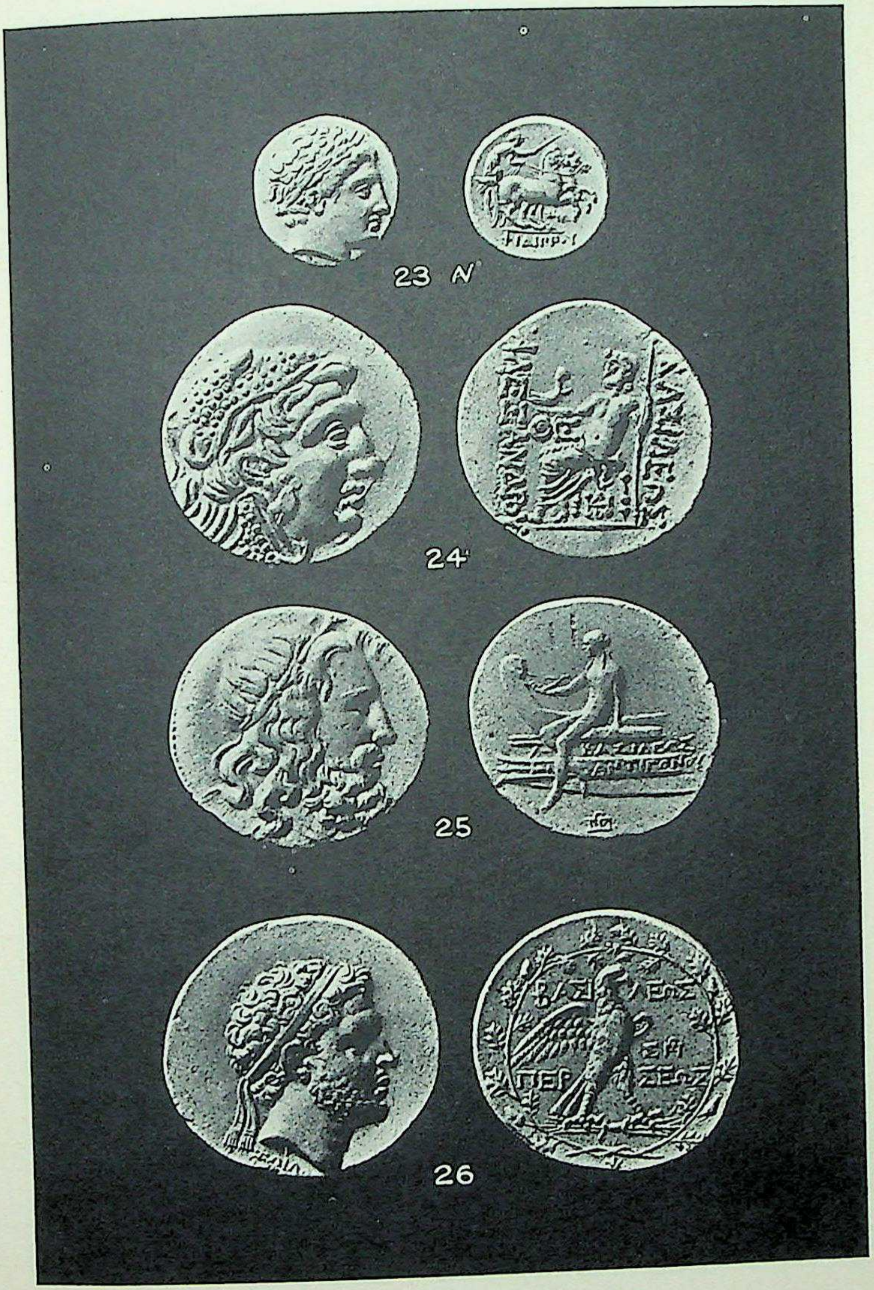

1 EL
2 EL
3 AV
4 EL
5 EL
6
7
8
9
10 EL
11
12
13

GREEK COINS

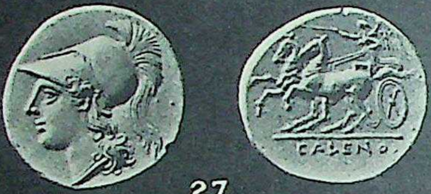

14 EL
14 EL
15
16
16
17
18
19
20
21
22

GREEK COINS

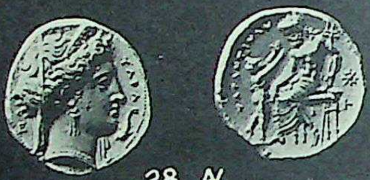
4686



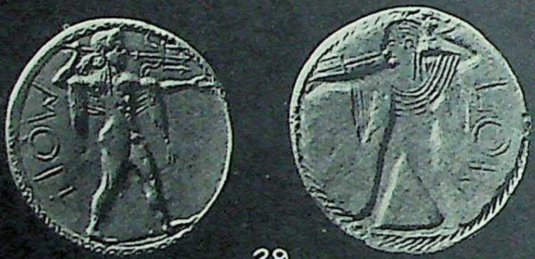
GREEK COINS (MACEDONIA)



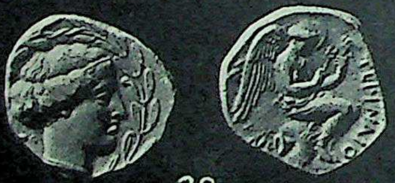
27



28 AV

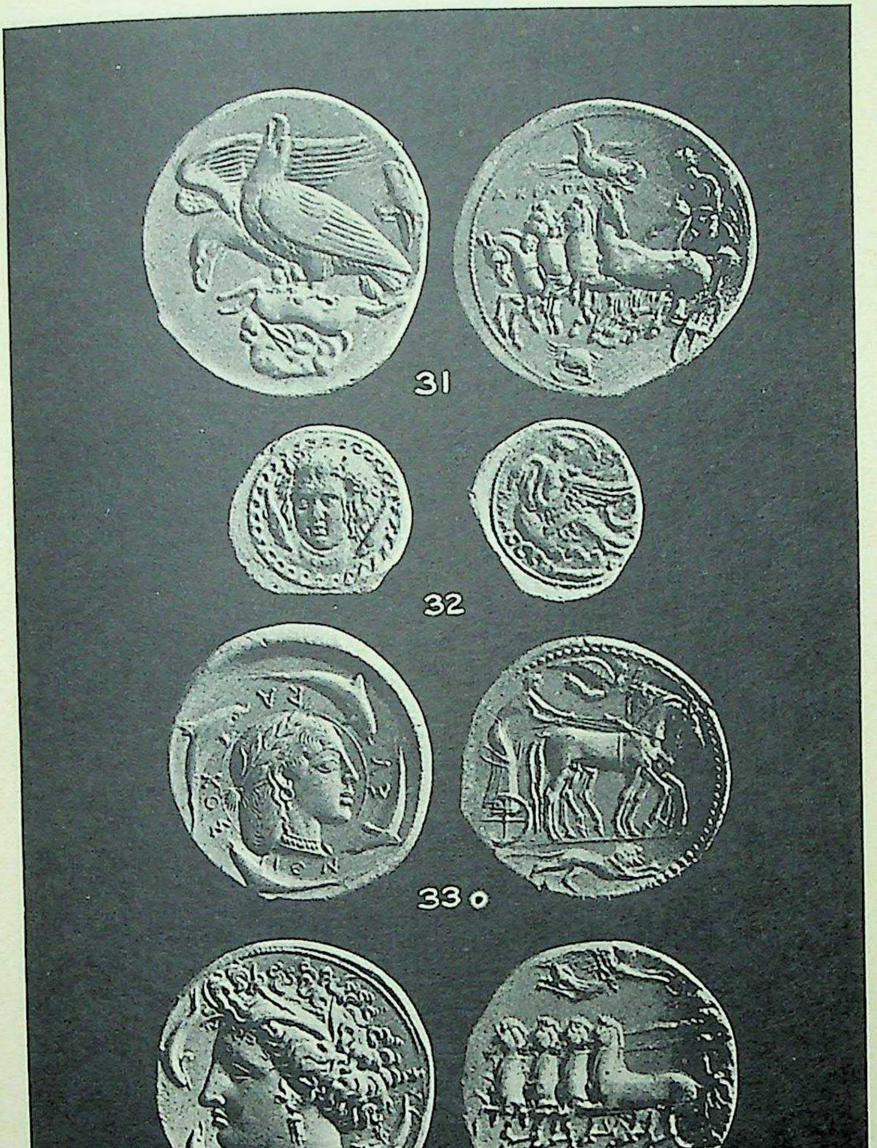


29

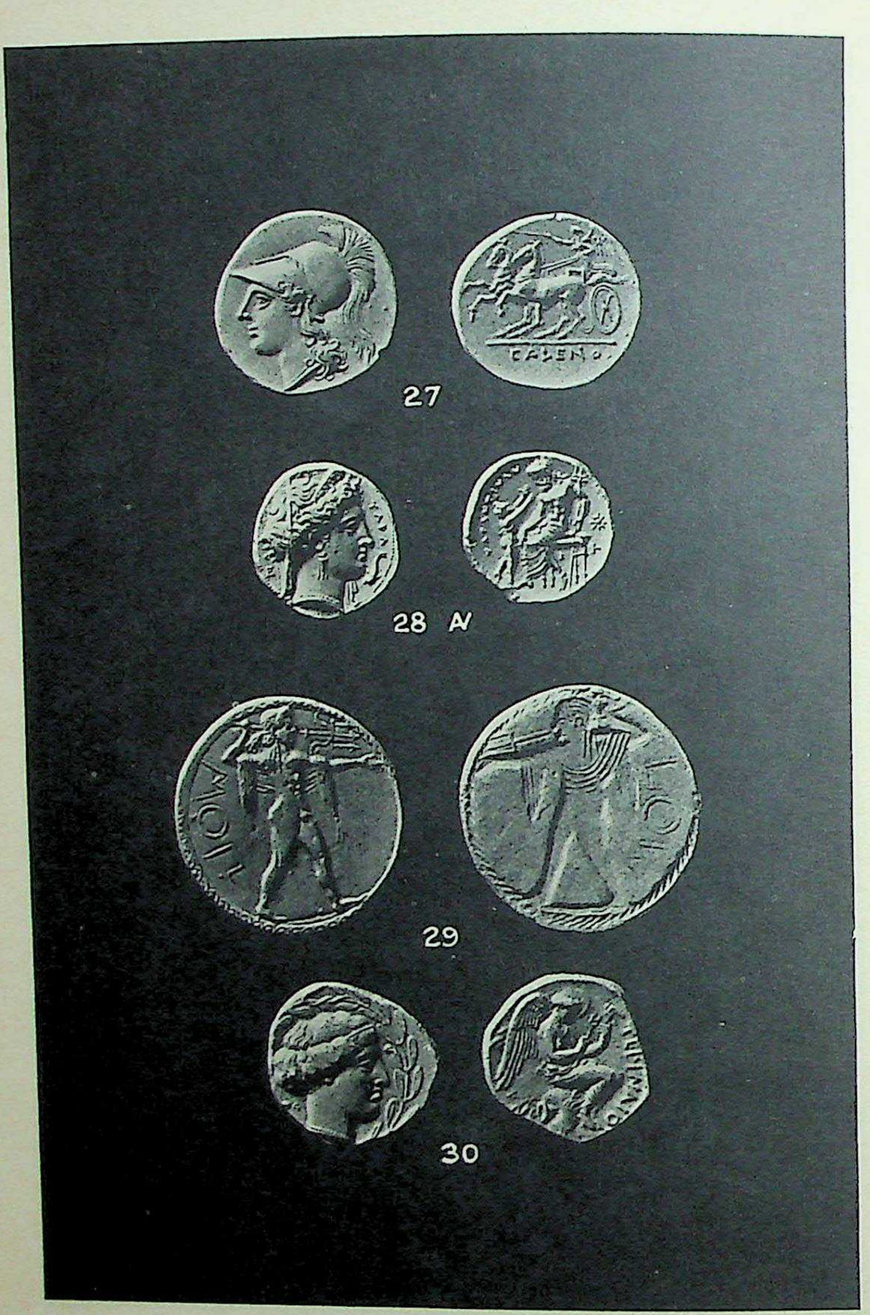


30

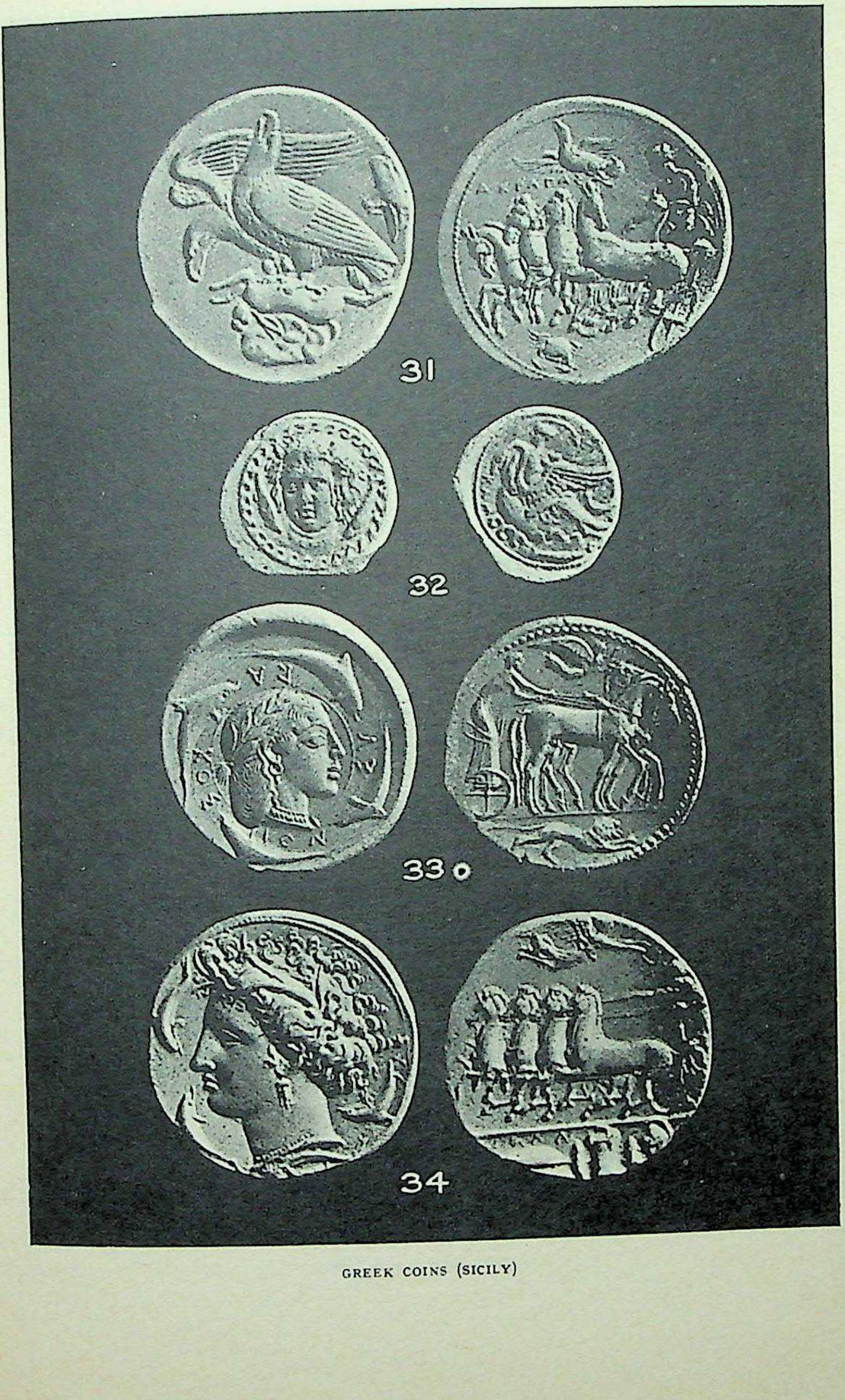
GREEK COINS (ITALY)



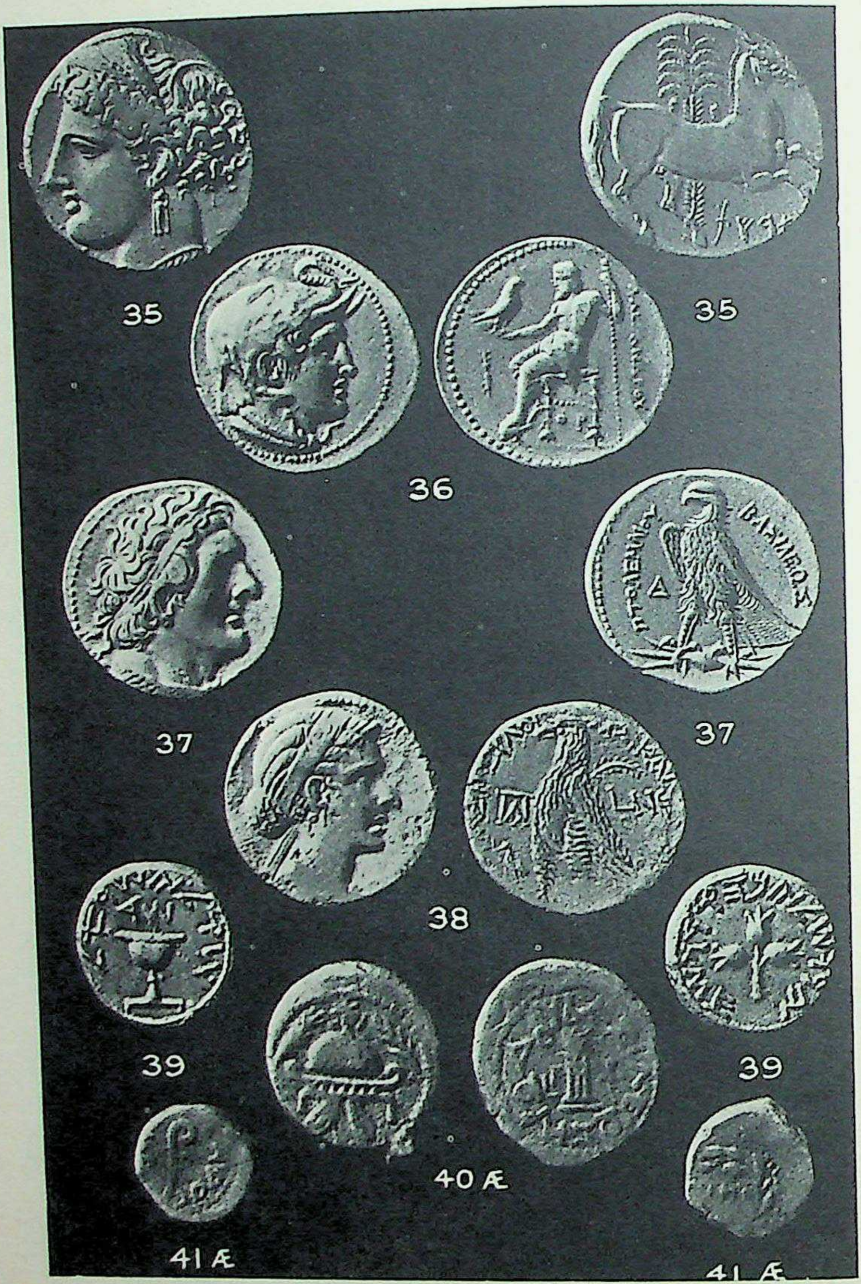
GREEK COINS (SICILY)


CALENO
27
28 AV
29
30

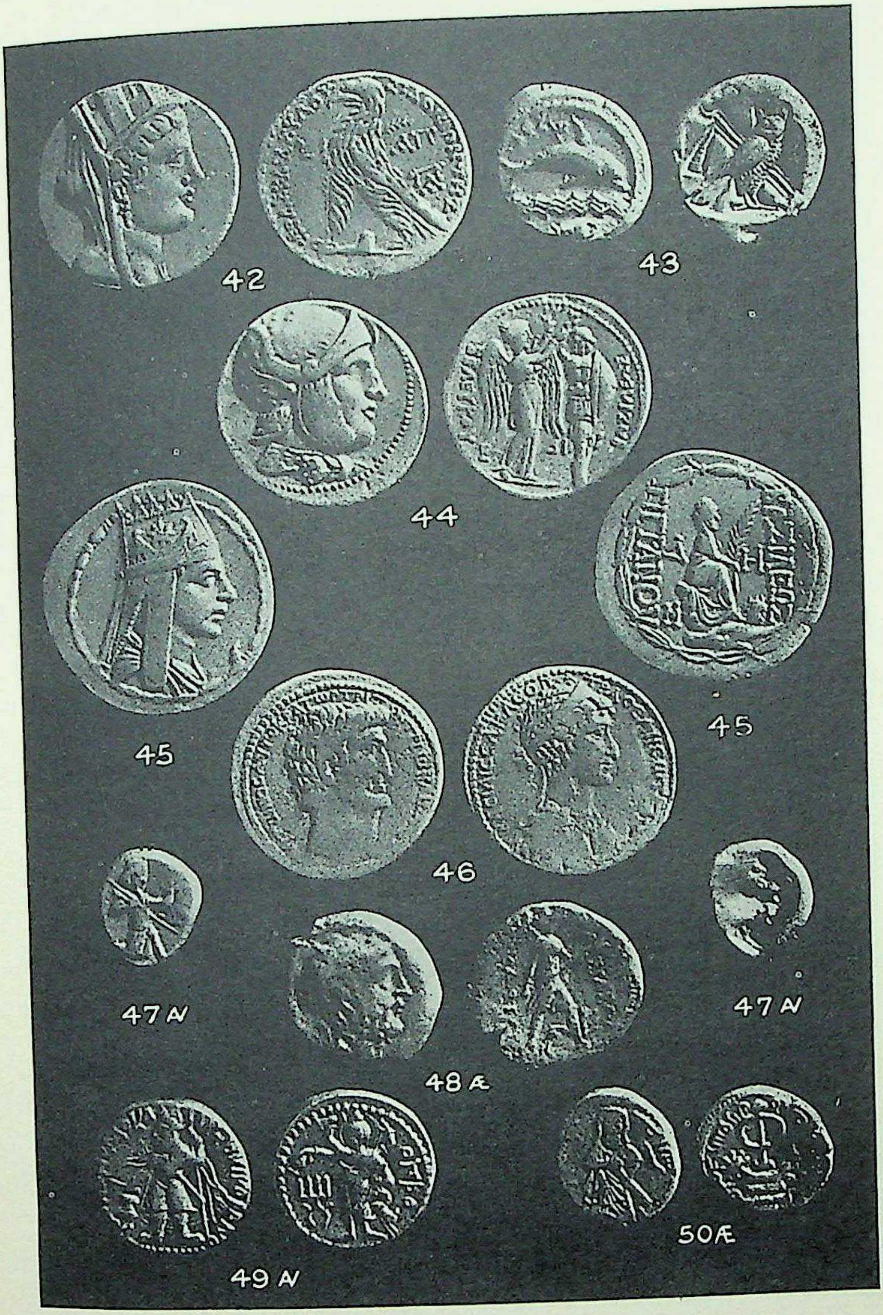
GREEK COINS (ITALY)



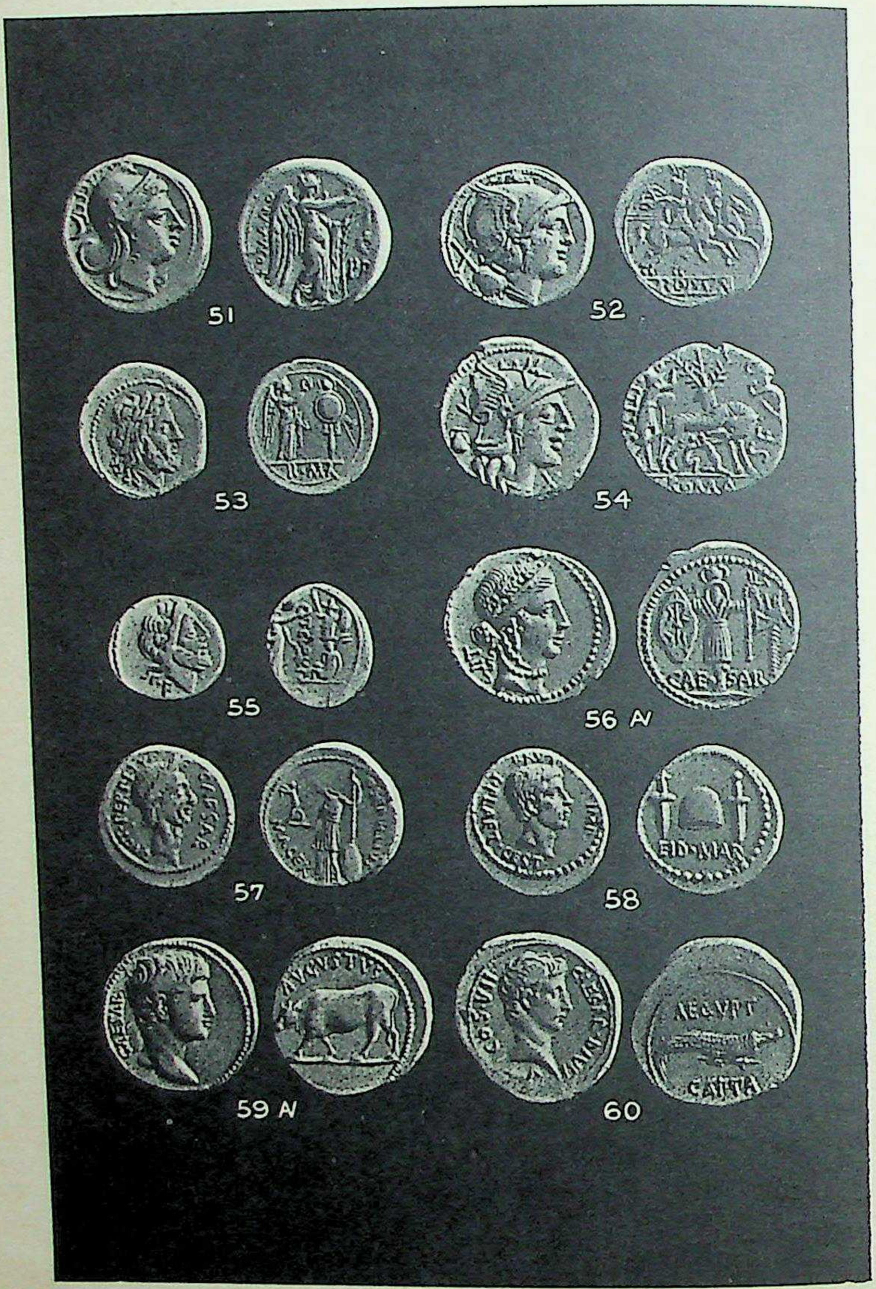
GREEK COINS (SICILY)


35
35
36
37
37
38
39
39
40 Æ
41 Æ
41 Æ

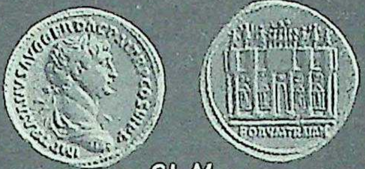
GREEK AND OTHER COINS


42
43
44
45
45
46
47 AV
47 AV
48 Æ
49 AV
50Æ

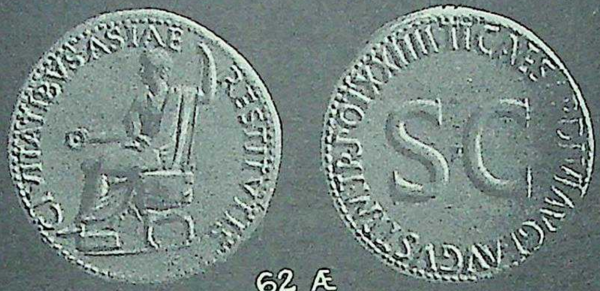
GREEK AND OTHER COINS


51
52
53
54
55
56 AV
CAESAR
57
58
EID MAR
59 AV
60
AEGVPT
CAPTA

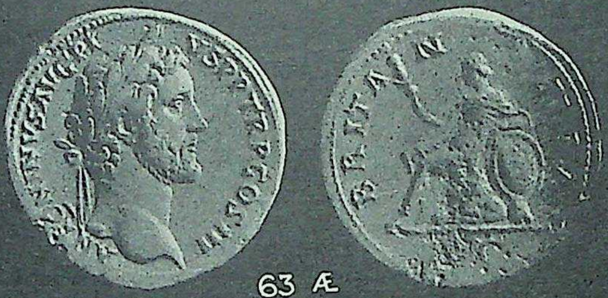
ROMAN COINS



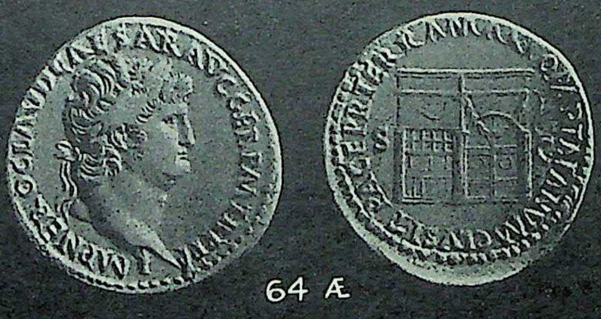
61 AV


ASIAE
RESTITVTIS
SC

62 Æ

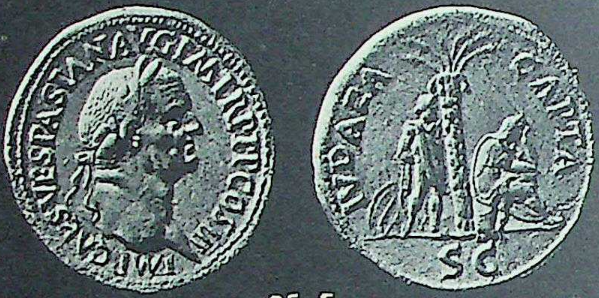


63 Æ

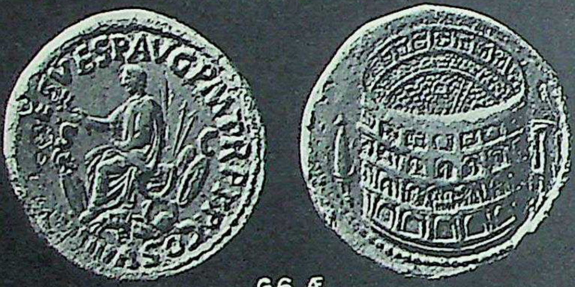


64 Æ

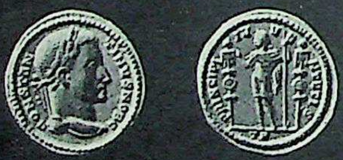
ROMAN COINS


IVDAEA CAPTA
S C

65 Æ

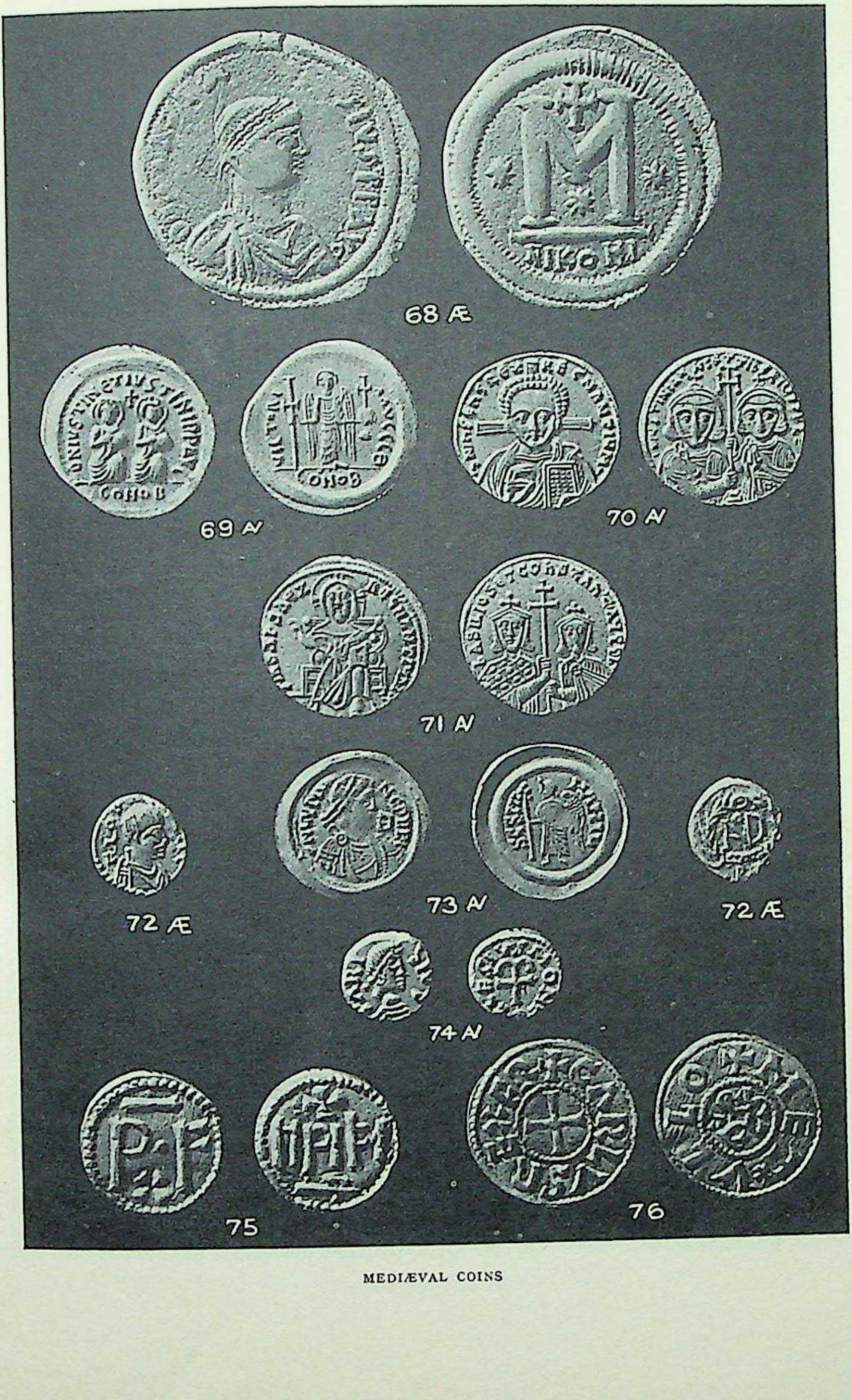


66 Æ

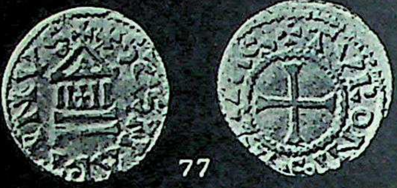


67 AV

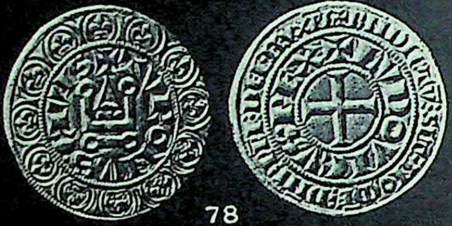
ROMAN COINS


68 Æ
69 AV
70 AV
71 AV
72 Æ
73 AV
72 Æ
74 AV
75
76

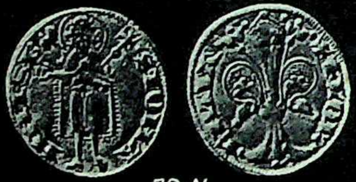
MEDIÆVAL COINS



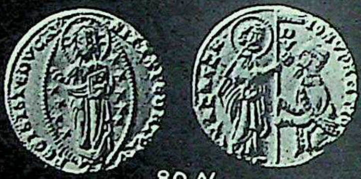
77



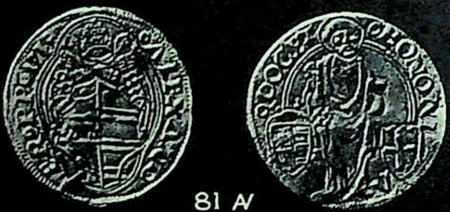
78



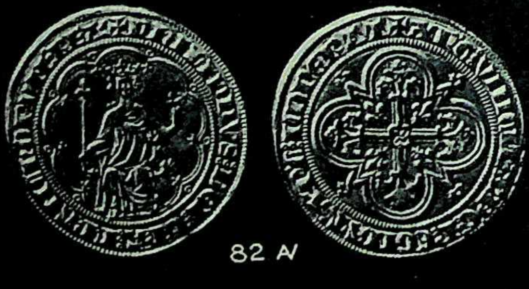
79 AV



80 AV

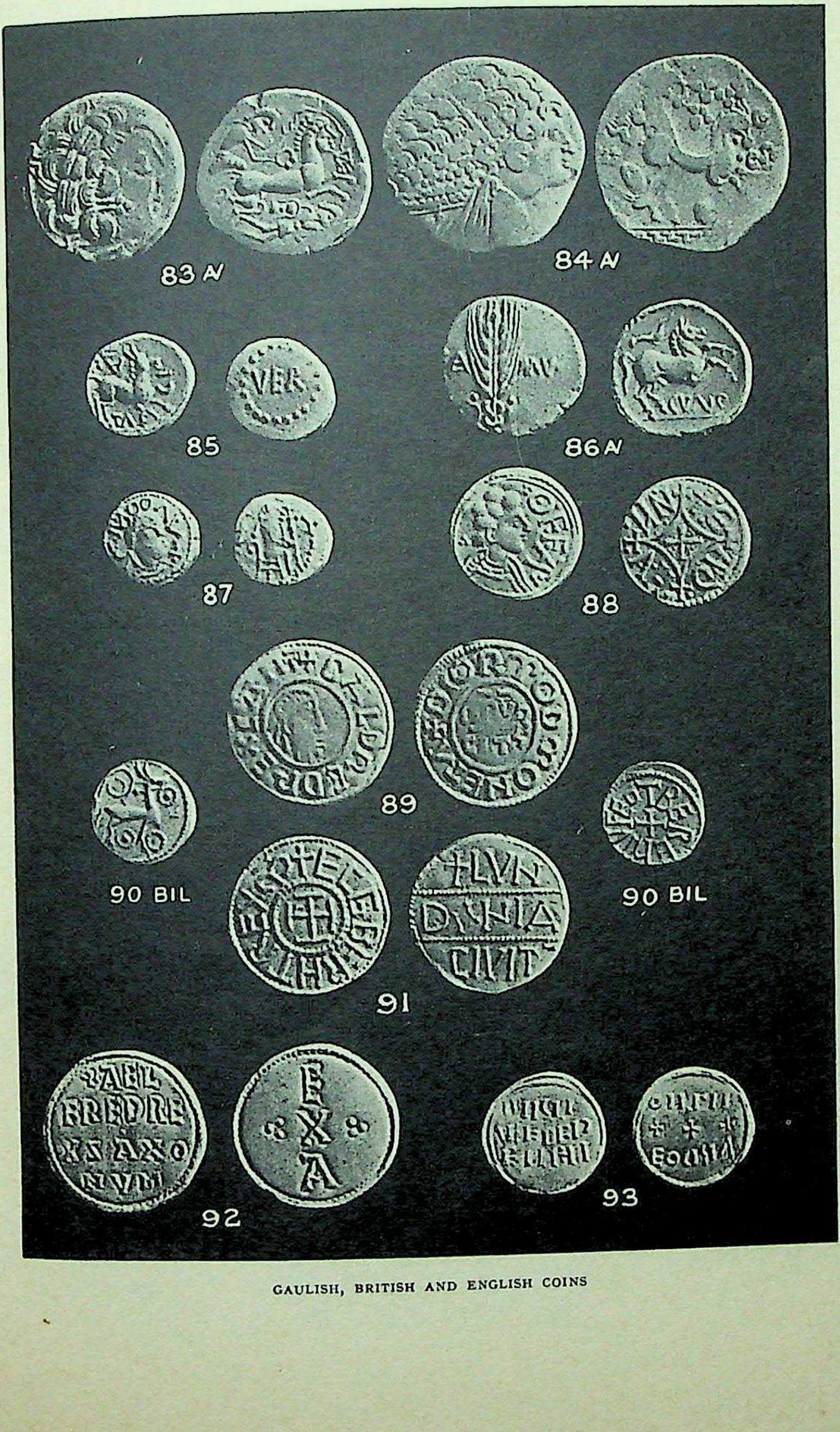


81 AV

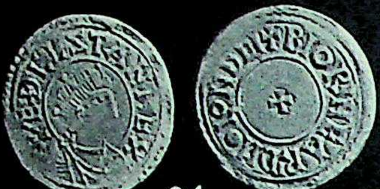


82 AV

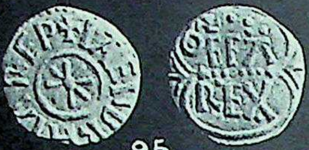
MEDIÆVAL COINS


83 AV
84 AV
85
86 AV
87
88
89
90 BIL
91
90 BIL
92
93

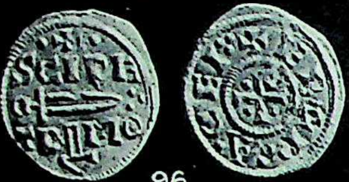
GAULISH, BRITISH AND ENGLISH COINS



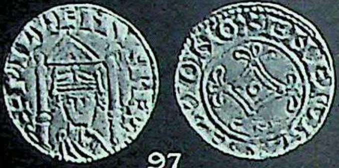
94



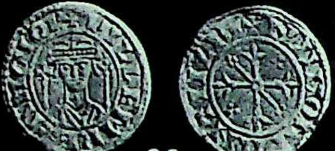
95



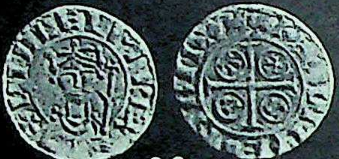
96



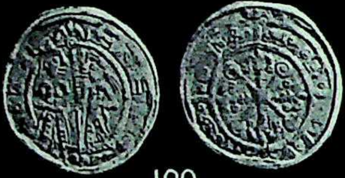
97



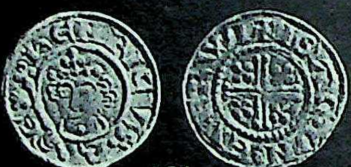
98



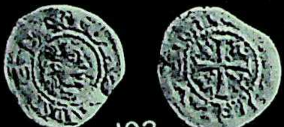
99



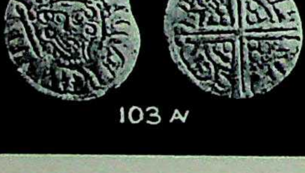
100



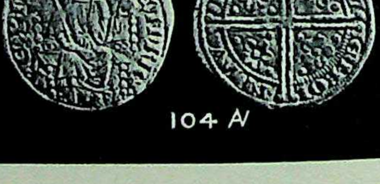
101



102

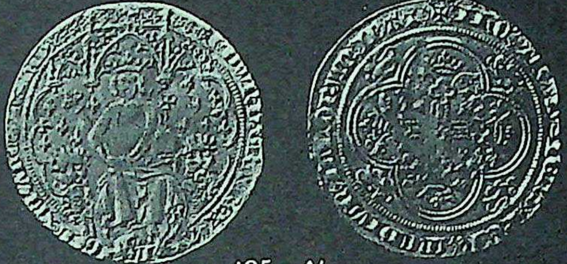


103 AV

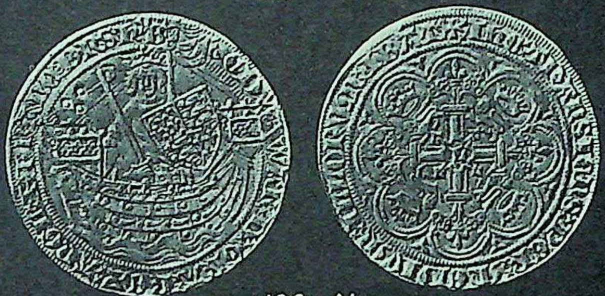


104 AV

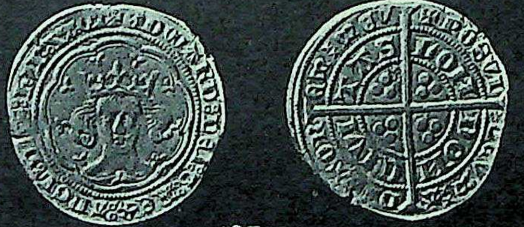
ENGLISH COINS



105 AV



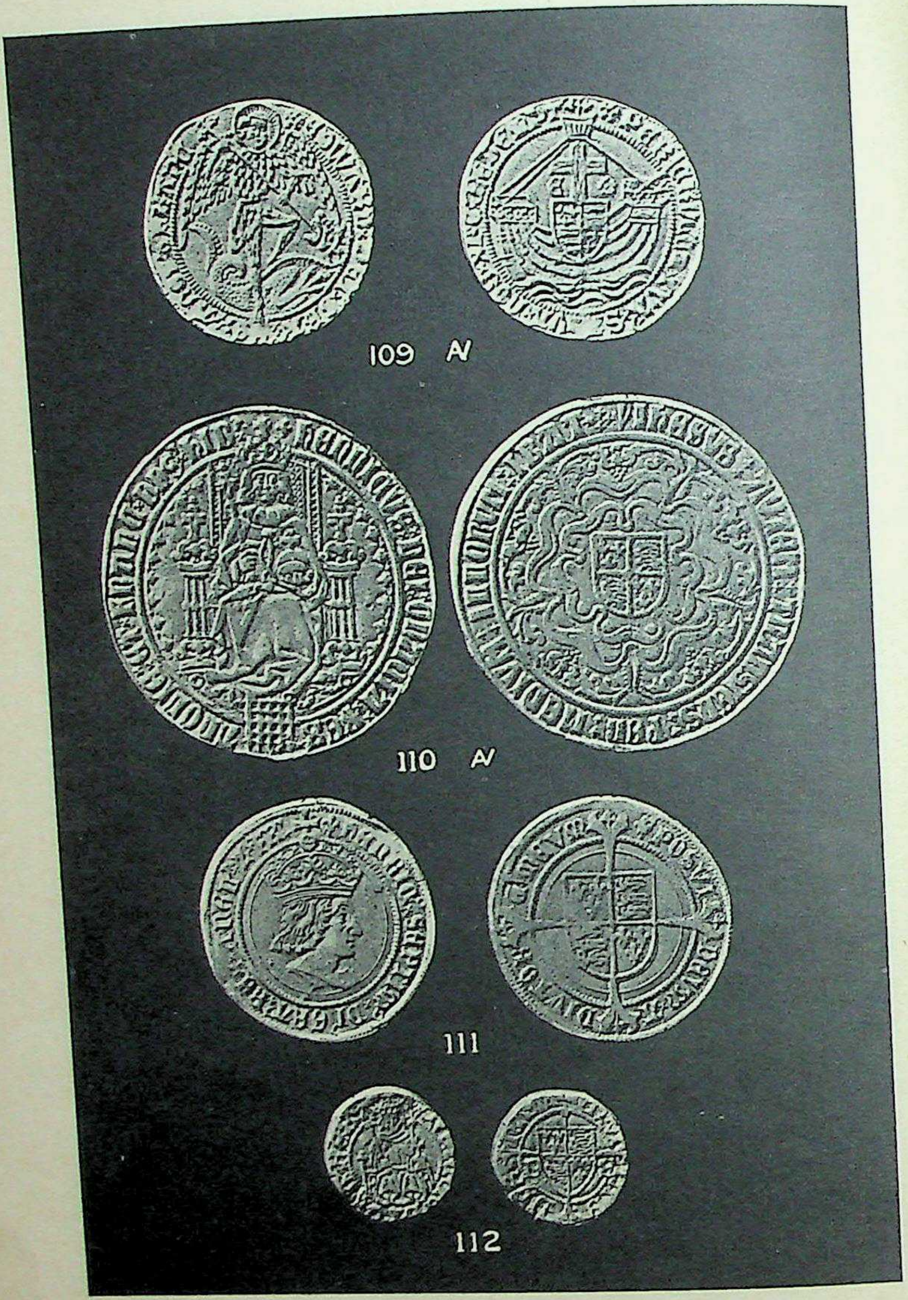
106 AV



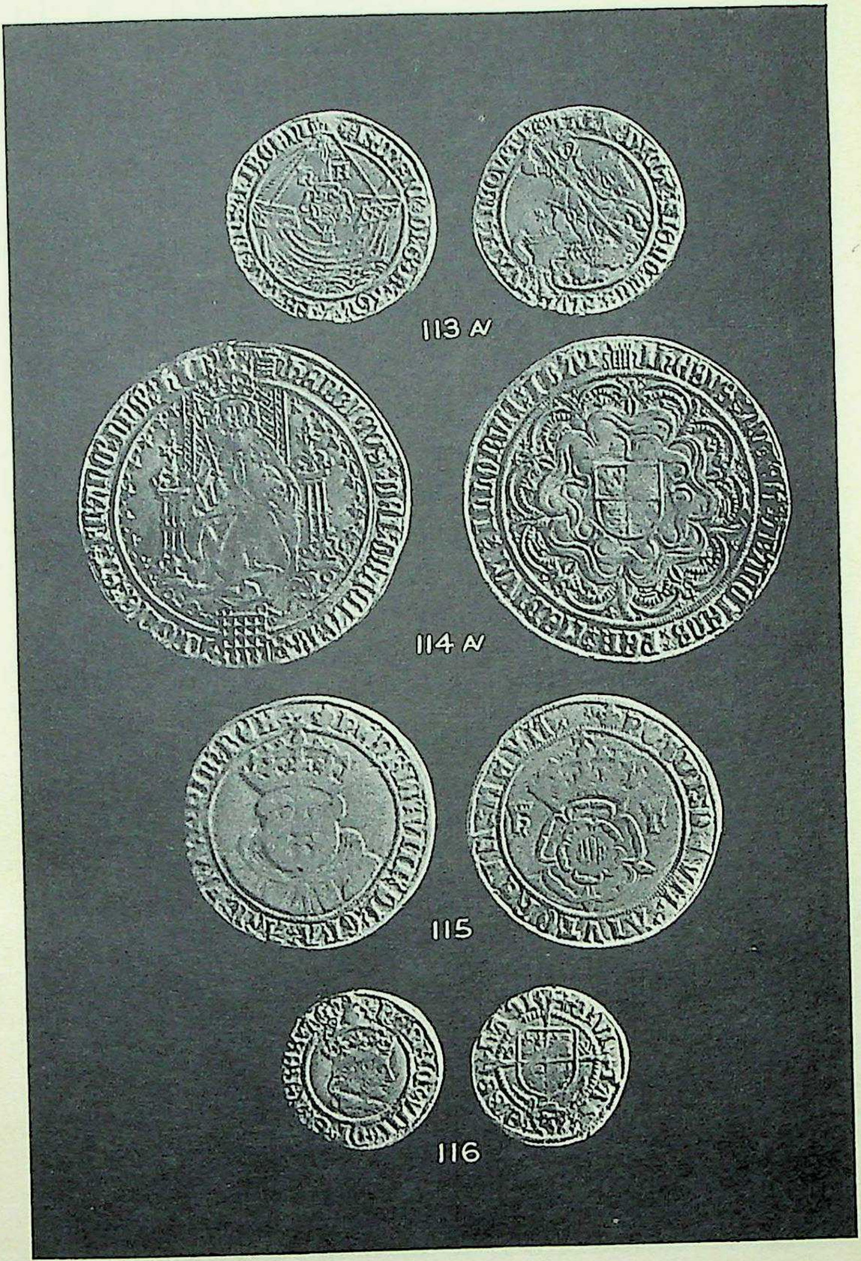
107

108

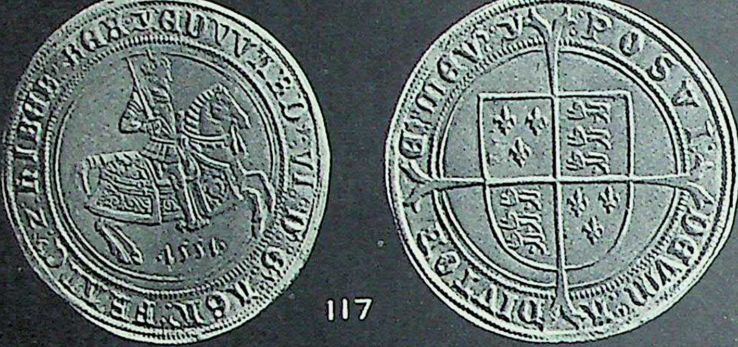
ENGLISH COINS


109 AV
110 AV
111
112

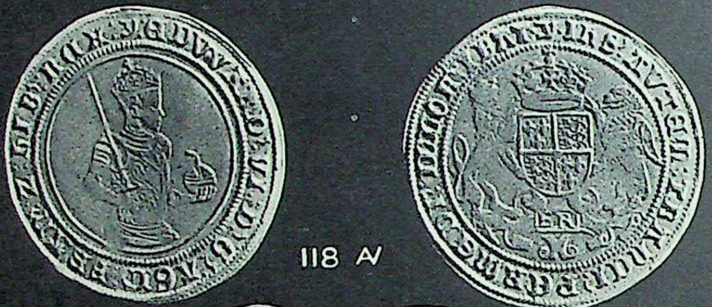
ENGLISH COINS


113 AV
114 AV
115
116

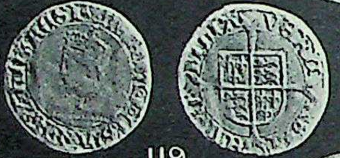
ENGLISH COINS



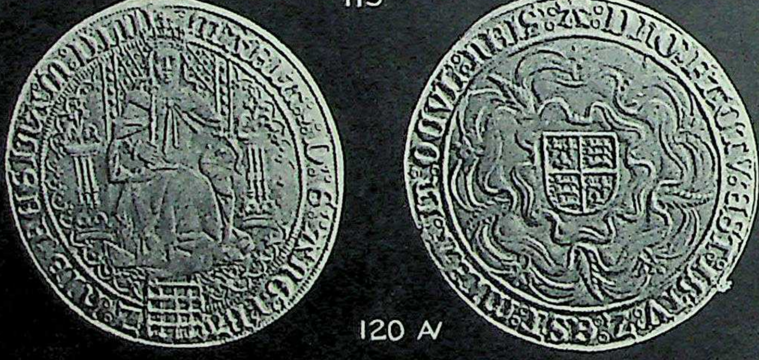
117



118 AV

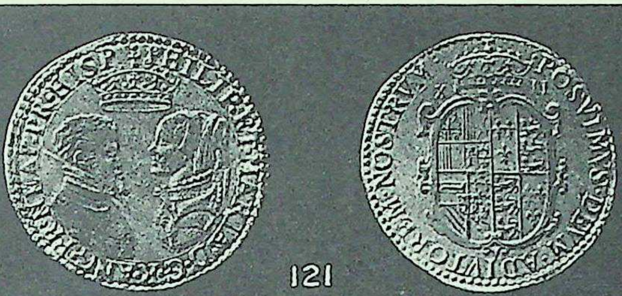


119

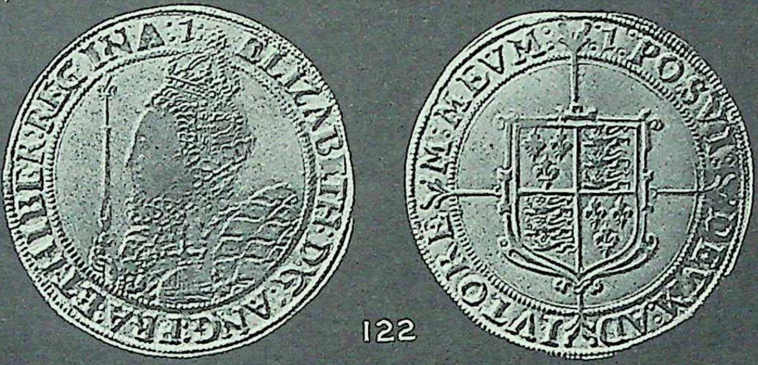


120 AV

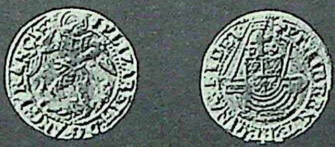
ENGLISH COINS



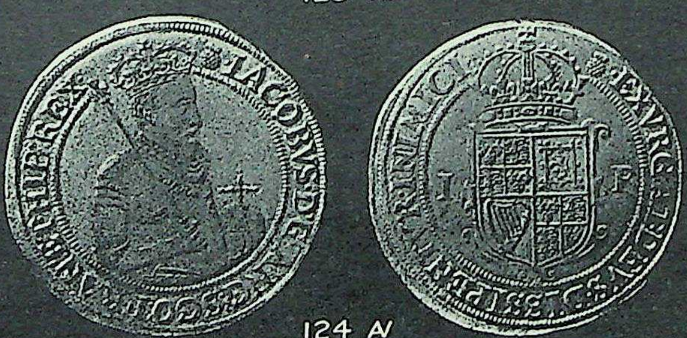
121



122

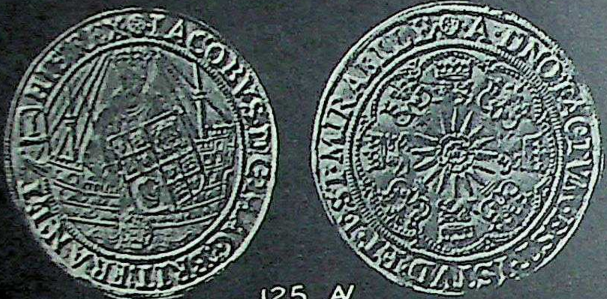


123 AV

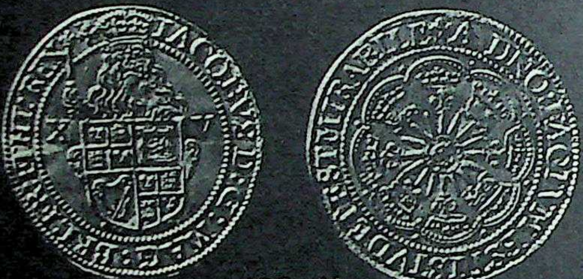


124 AV

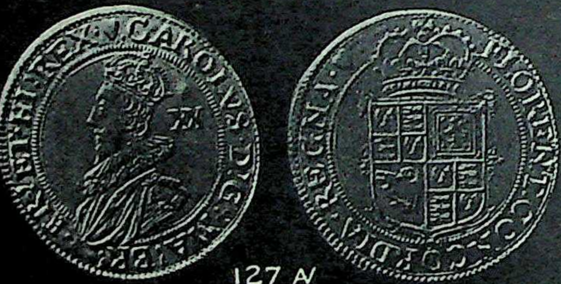
ENGLISH COINS


IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HI
A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABILE

125 AV

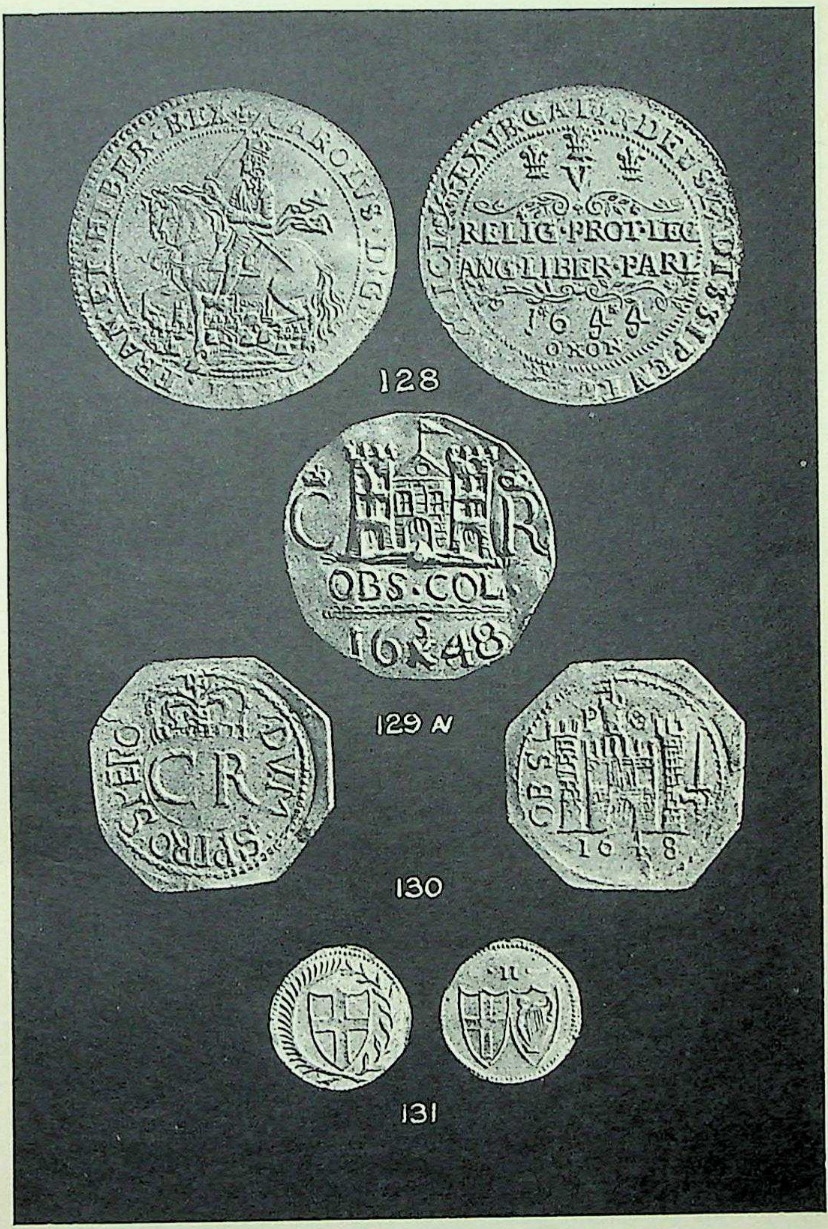

IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT F ET HI REX
X
V
A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABILE

126 AV

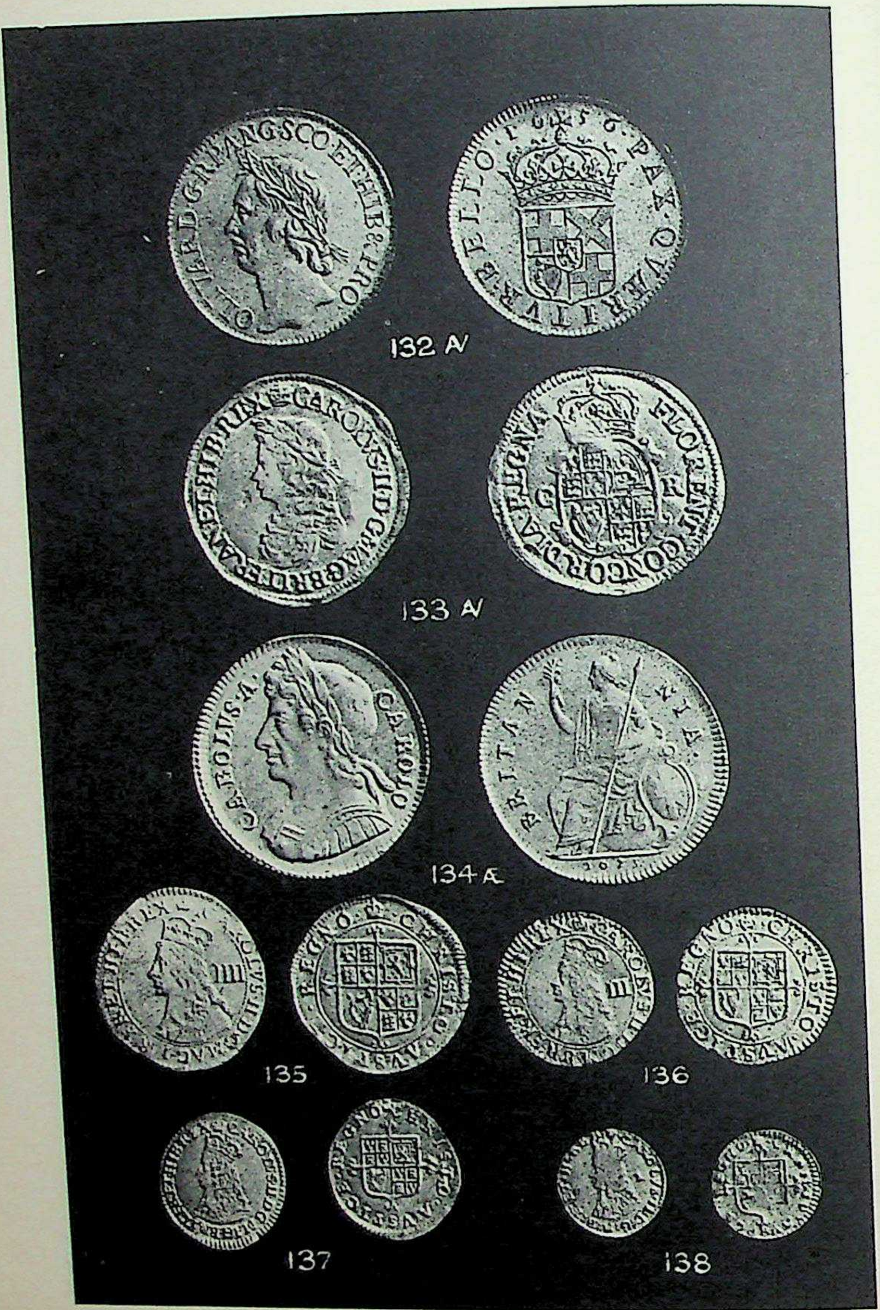

CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FR ET HI REX
XX
FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA

127 AV

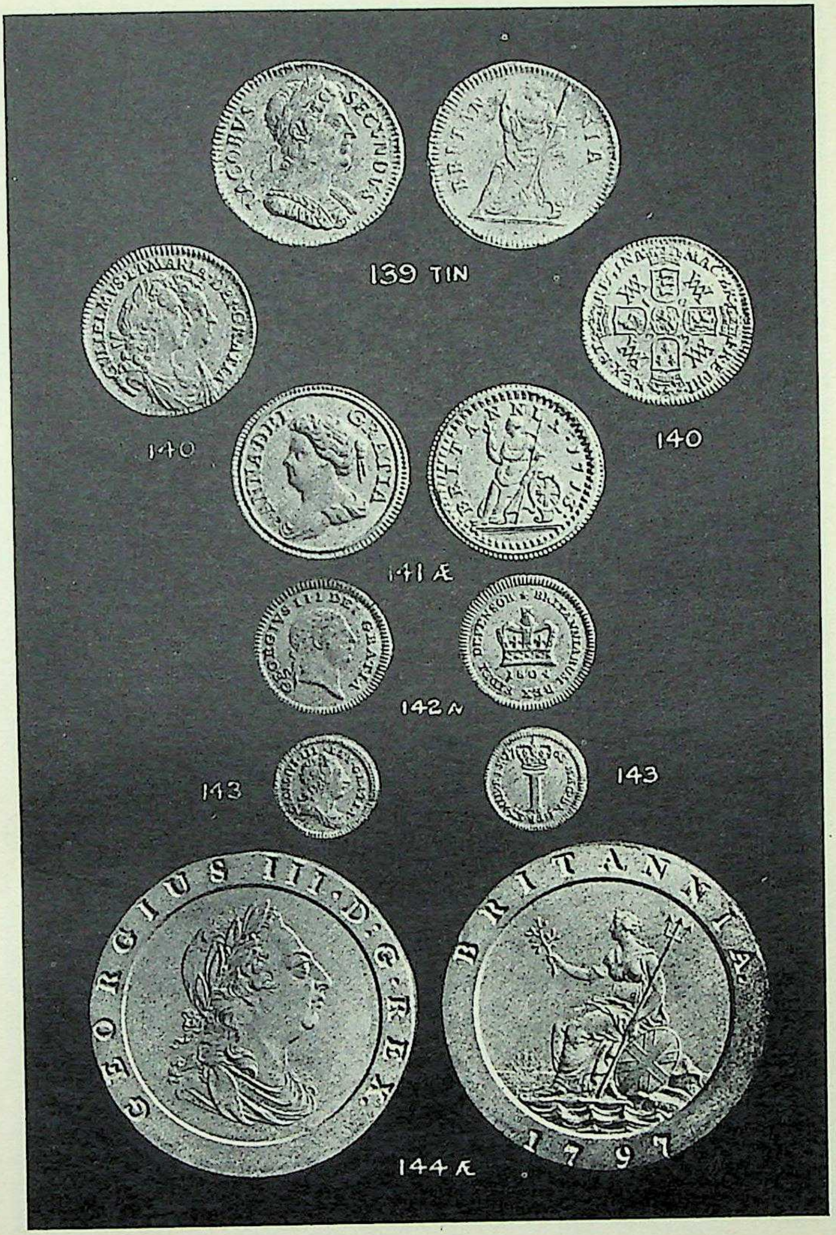
ENGLISH COINS


CAROLUS·D·G·MAG·BRIT·FRAN·ET·HIBER·REX
RELIG·PROT·LEG
ANG·LIBER·PARL
1644
OXON
128
C R
OBS·COL
1648
129 N
C R
DUM·SPIRO·SPERO
OBS
P
1648
130
131

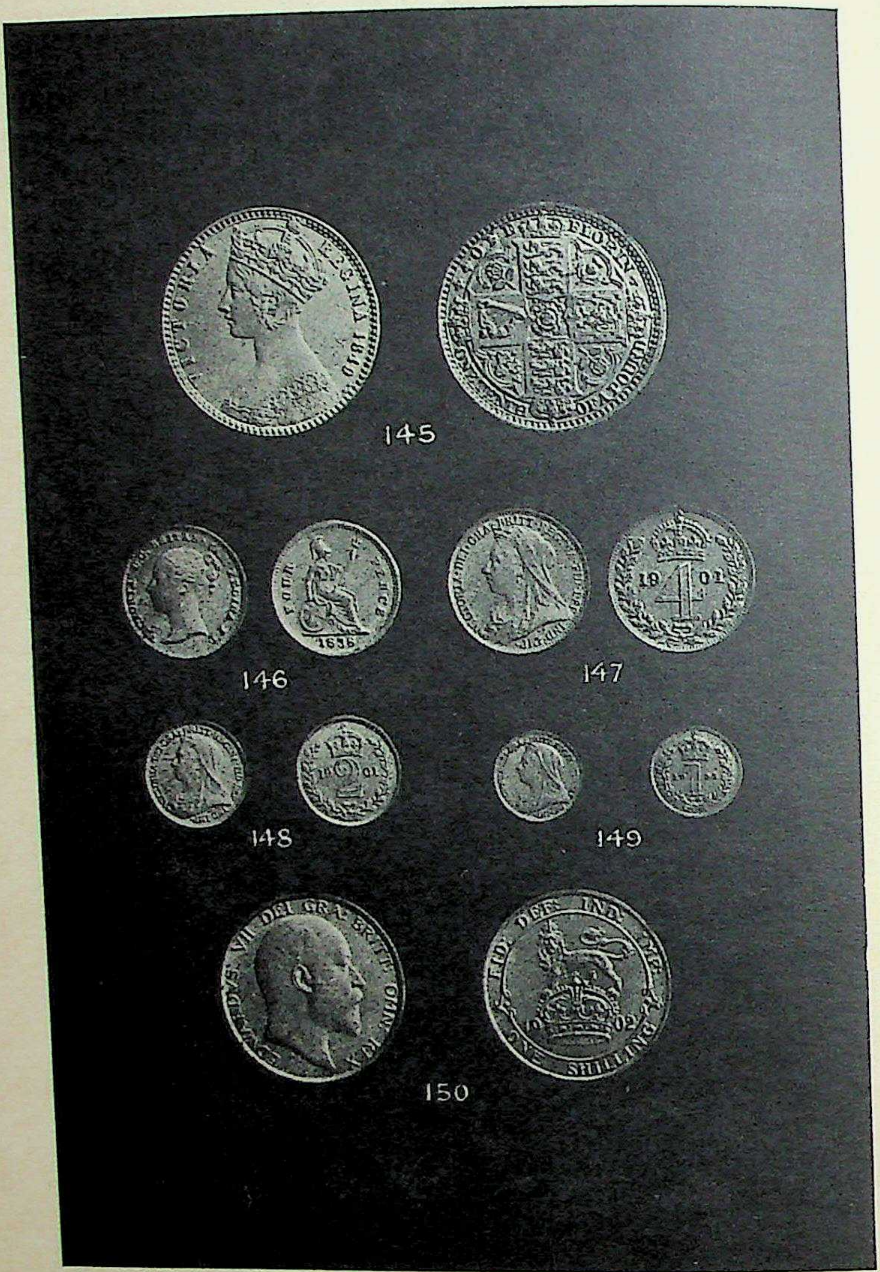
ENGLISH COINS


132 AV
133 AV
134 Æ
135
136
137
138

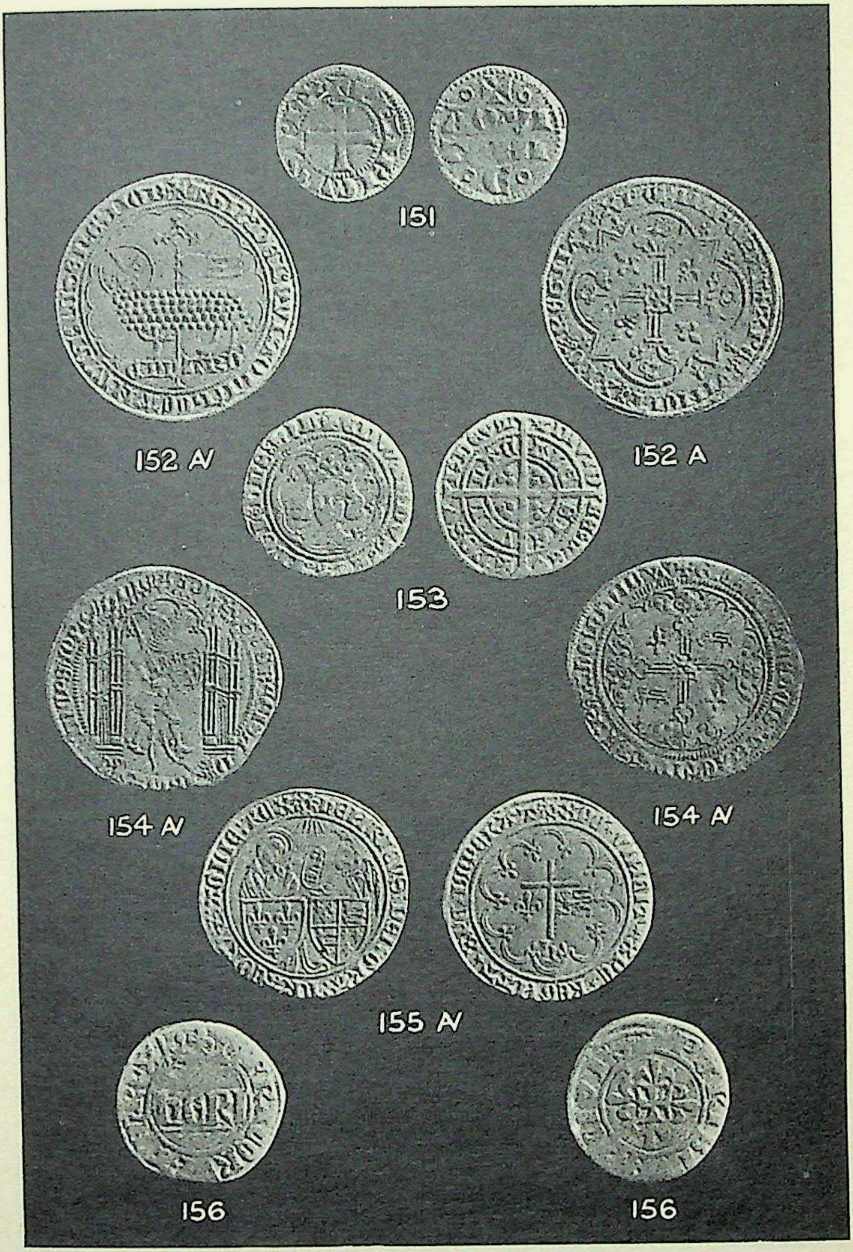
ENGLISH COINS


IACOBVS SECVNDVS
BRITANNIA
139 TIN
140
140
141 Æ
142 N
143
143
GEORGIUS III·D:G·REX.
BRITANNIA
1797
144 Æ

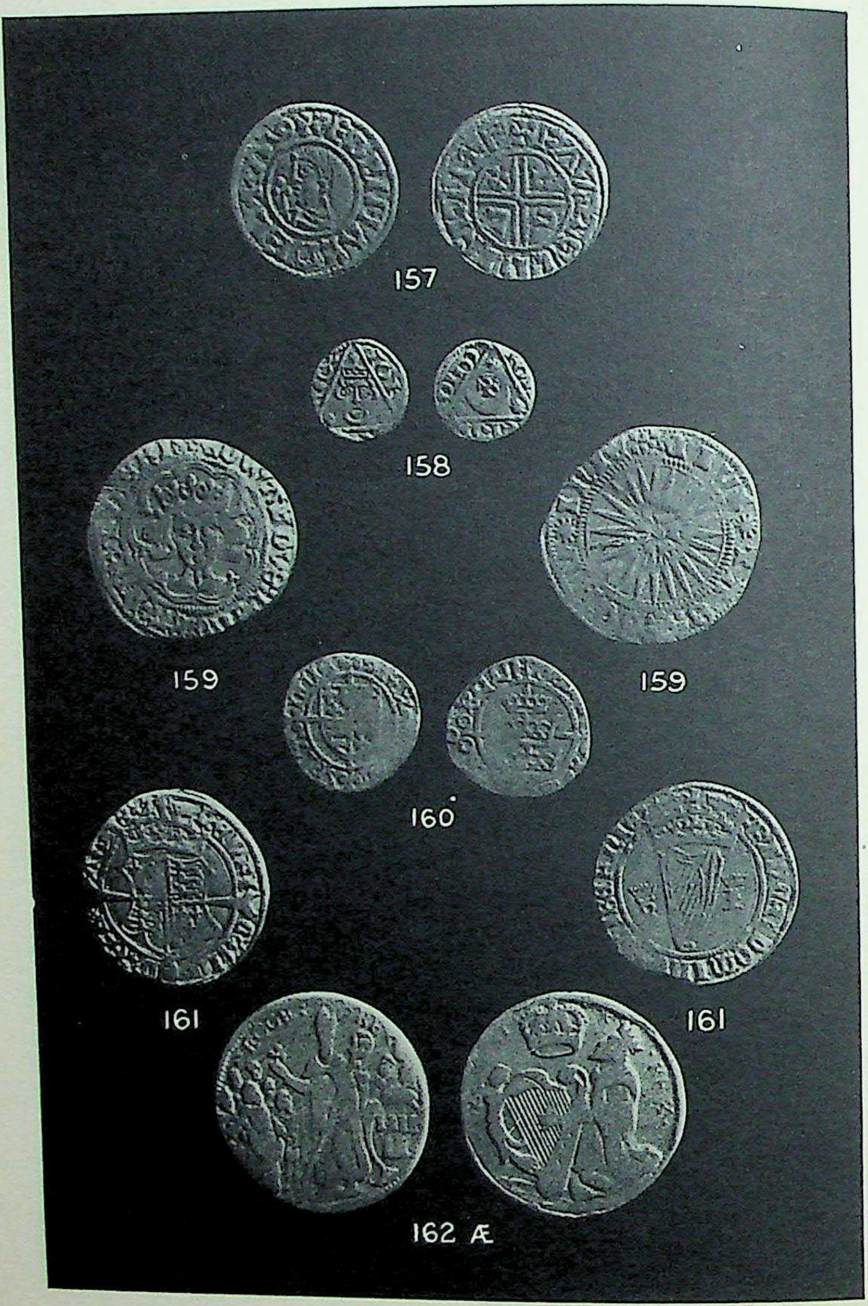
ENGLISH COINS


VICTORIA REGINA 1849
145
1836
146
1902
147
148
149
EDWARDVS VII DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX
FID: DEF: IND: IMP:
1902
ONE SHILLING
150

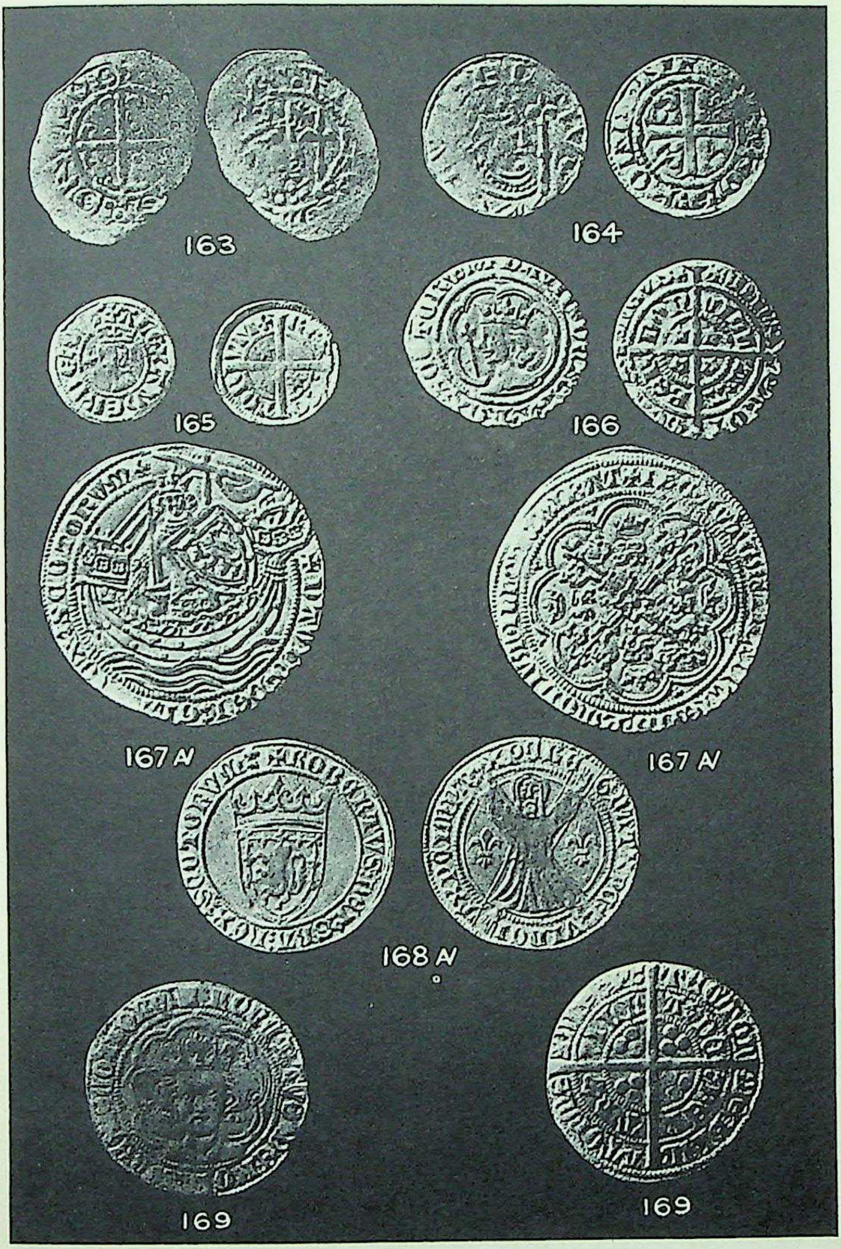
ENGLISH COINS


151
152 AV
152 A
153
154 AV
154 AV
155 AV
156
156

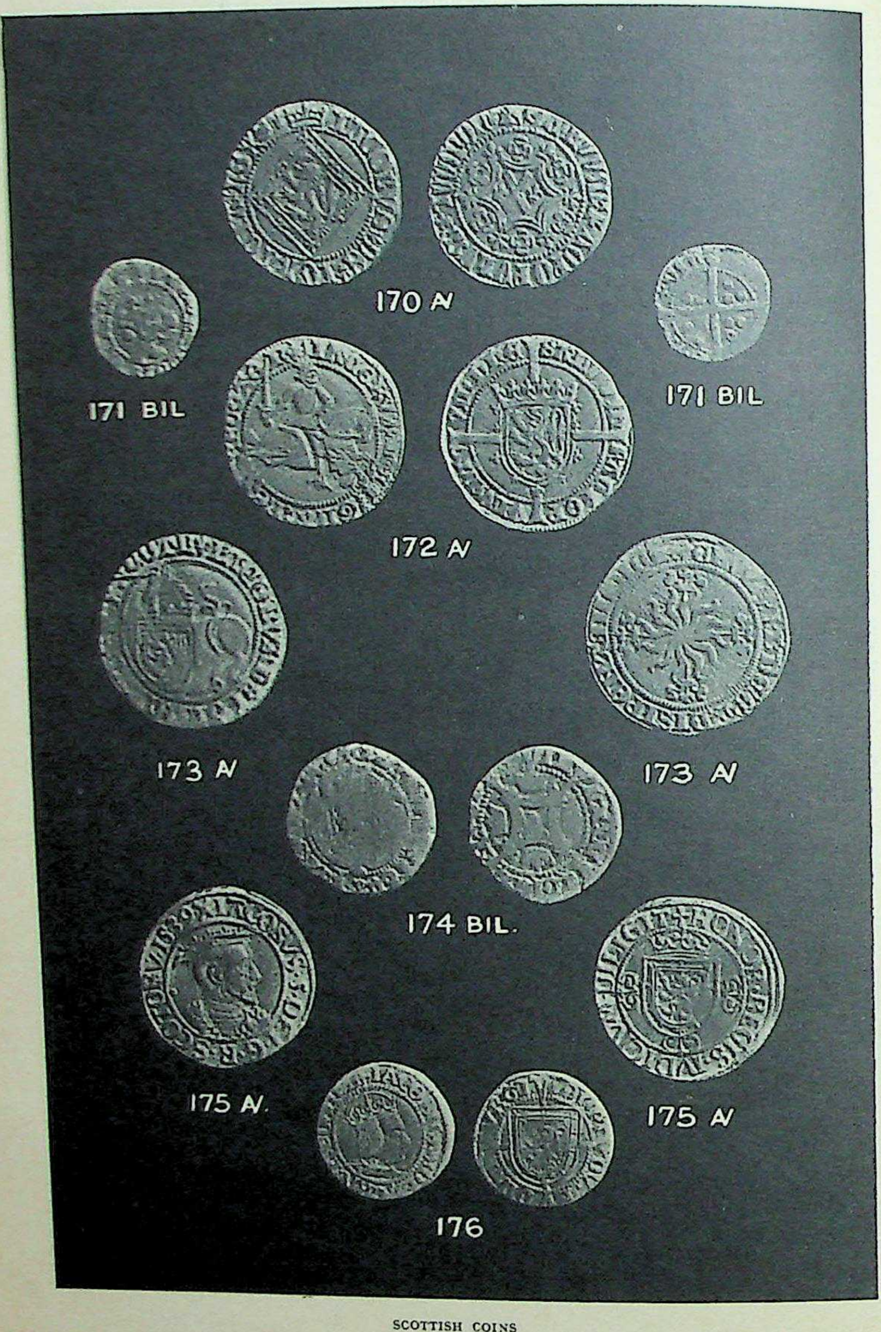
ANGLO-GALLIC COINS


157
158
159
159
160
161
161
162 Æ

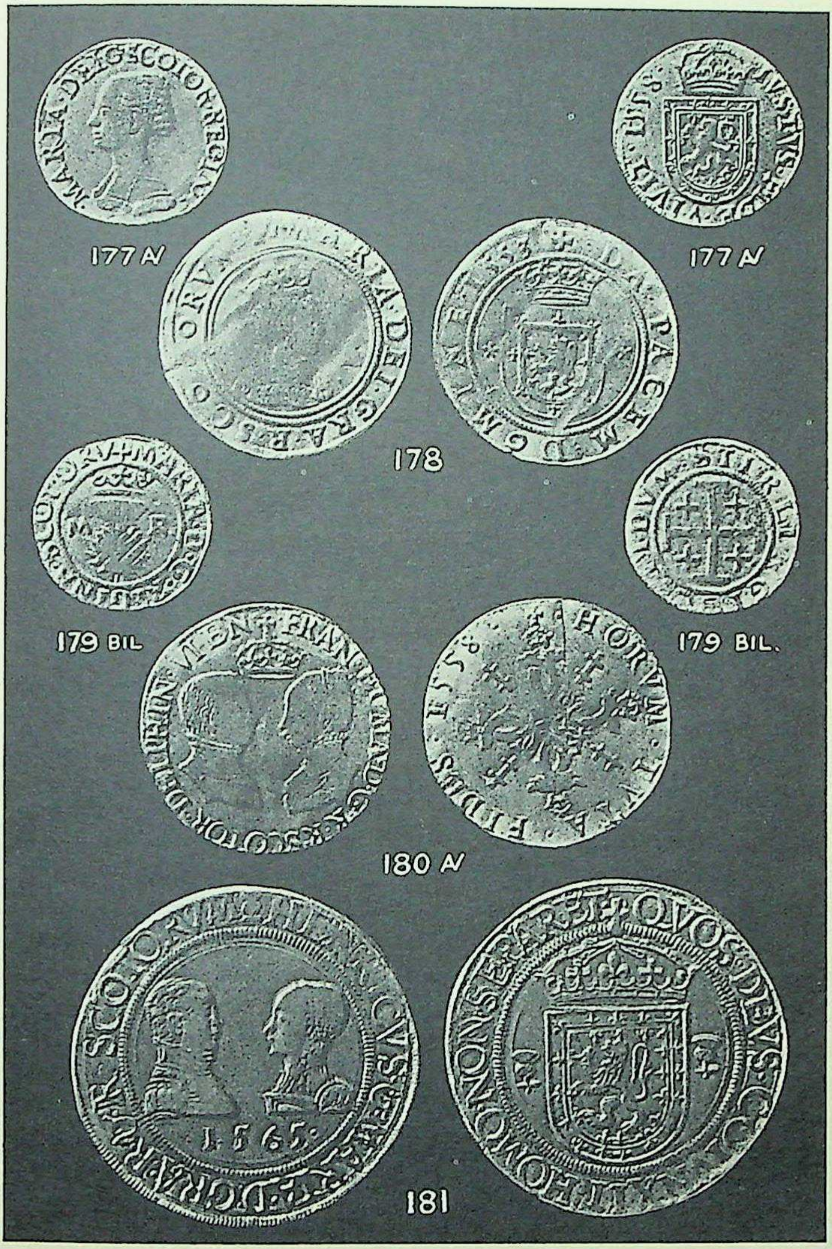
IRISH COINS


163
164
165
166
167 AV
167 AV
168 AV
169
169

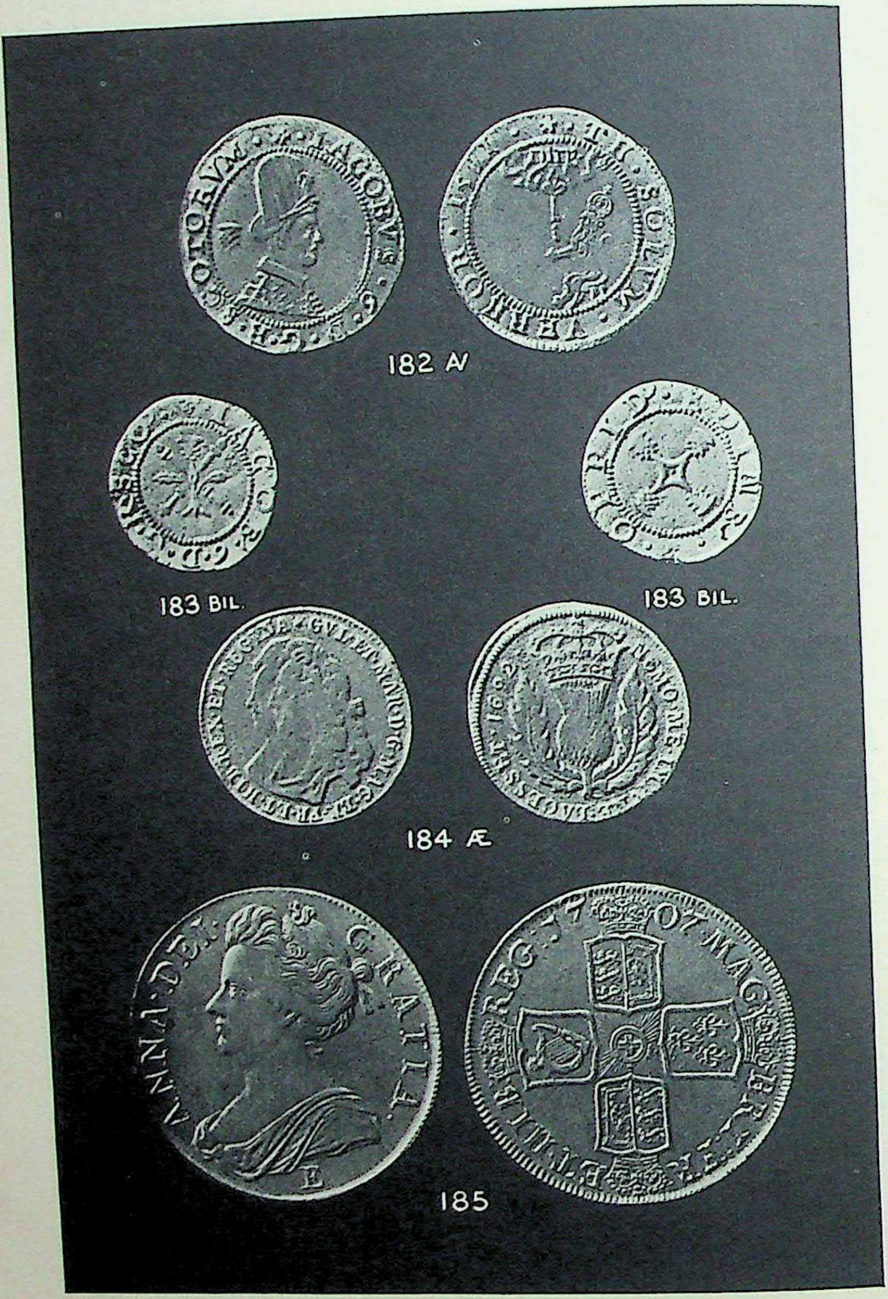
SCOTTISH COINS


170 AV
171 BIL
171 BIL
172 AV
173 AV
173 AV
174 BIL.
175 AV.
175 AV
176

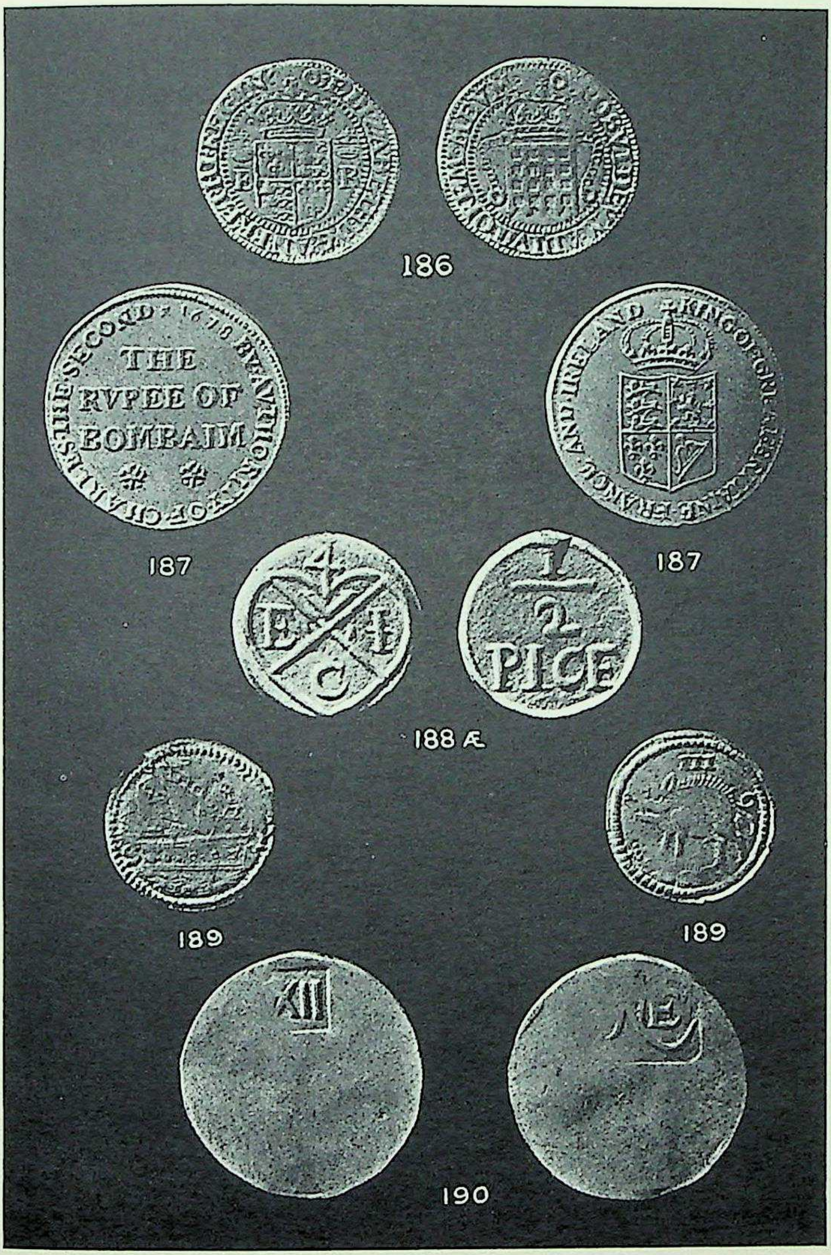
SCOTTISH COINS


177 AV
177 AV
178
179 BIL
179 BIL.
180 AV
181

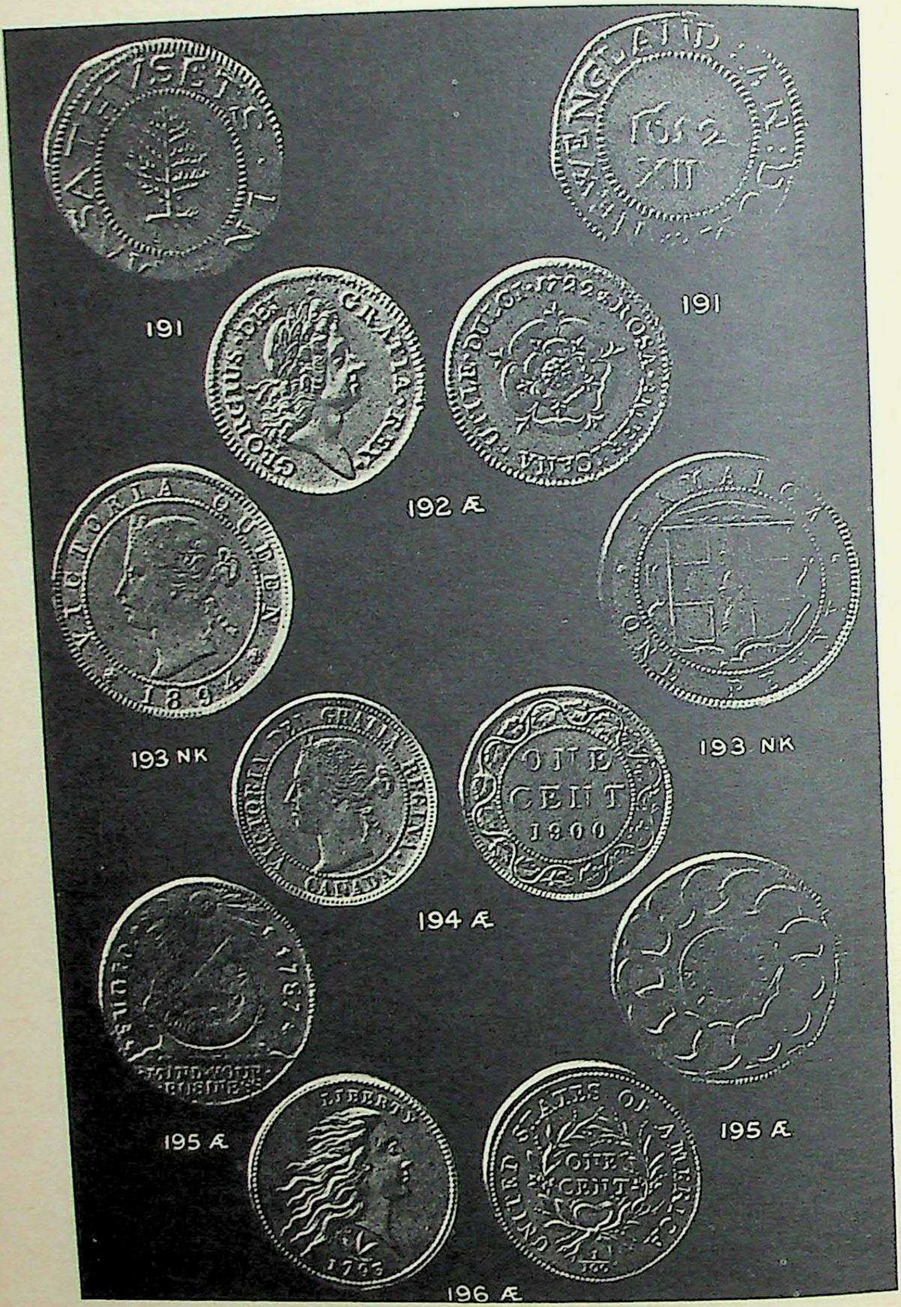
SCOTTISH COINS


182 AV
183 BIL.
183 BIL.
184 Æ
185

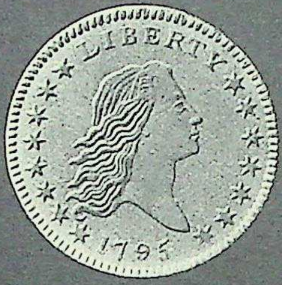
SCOTTISH COINS

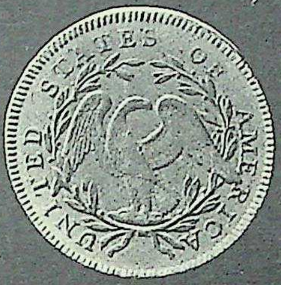

186
THE RVPEE OF BOMBAIM
CHARLES THE SECOND 1678 BY AVTHORITY OF
AND IRELAND KING OF GREAT BRITAINE FRANCE
187
187
4
E I C
1/2 PICE
188 Æ
189
189
XII
190

COLONIAL COINS


191
191
192 Æ
193 NK
193 NK
194 Æ
195 Æ
195 Æ
196 Æ

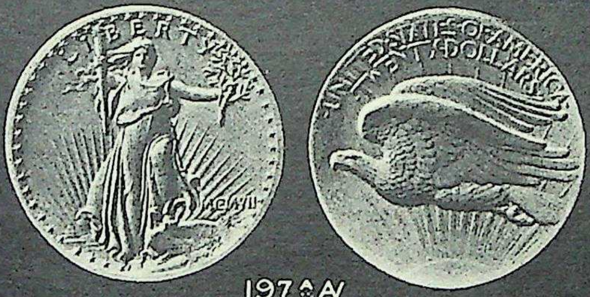
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES COINS


LIBERTY
1795


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

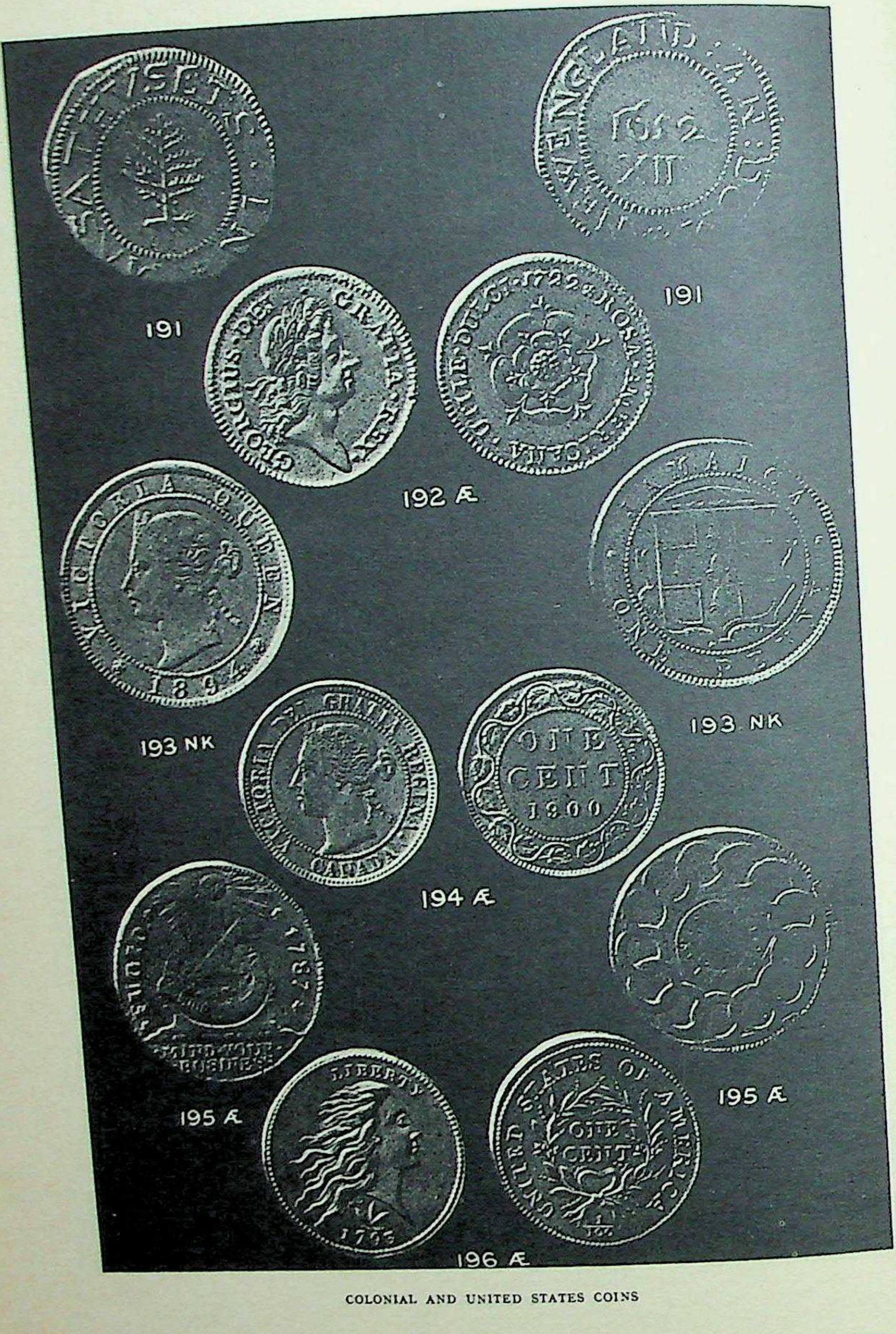
197

197

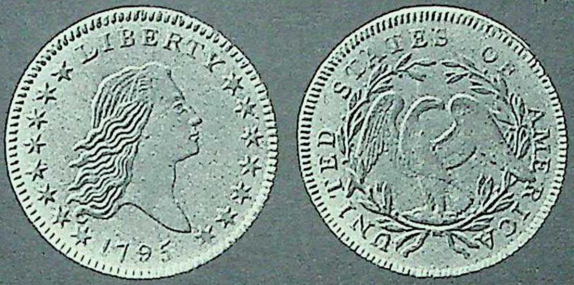

LIBERTY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DOLLARS

197 AV

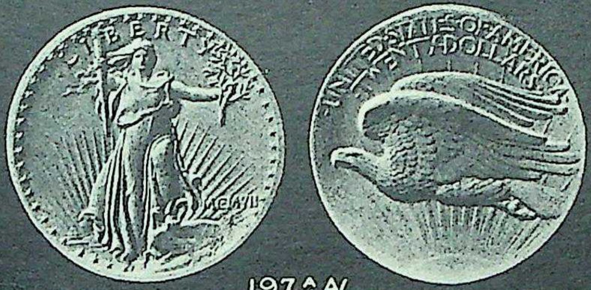
UNITED STATES COINS


191
191
192 Æ
193 NK
193 NK
194 Æ
195 Æ
195 Æ
196 Æ

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES COINS

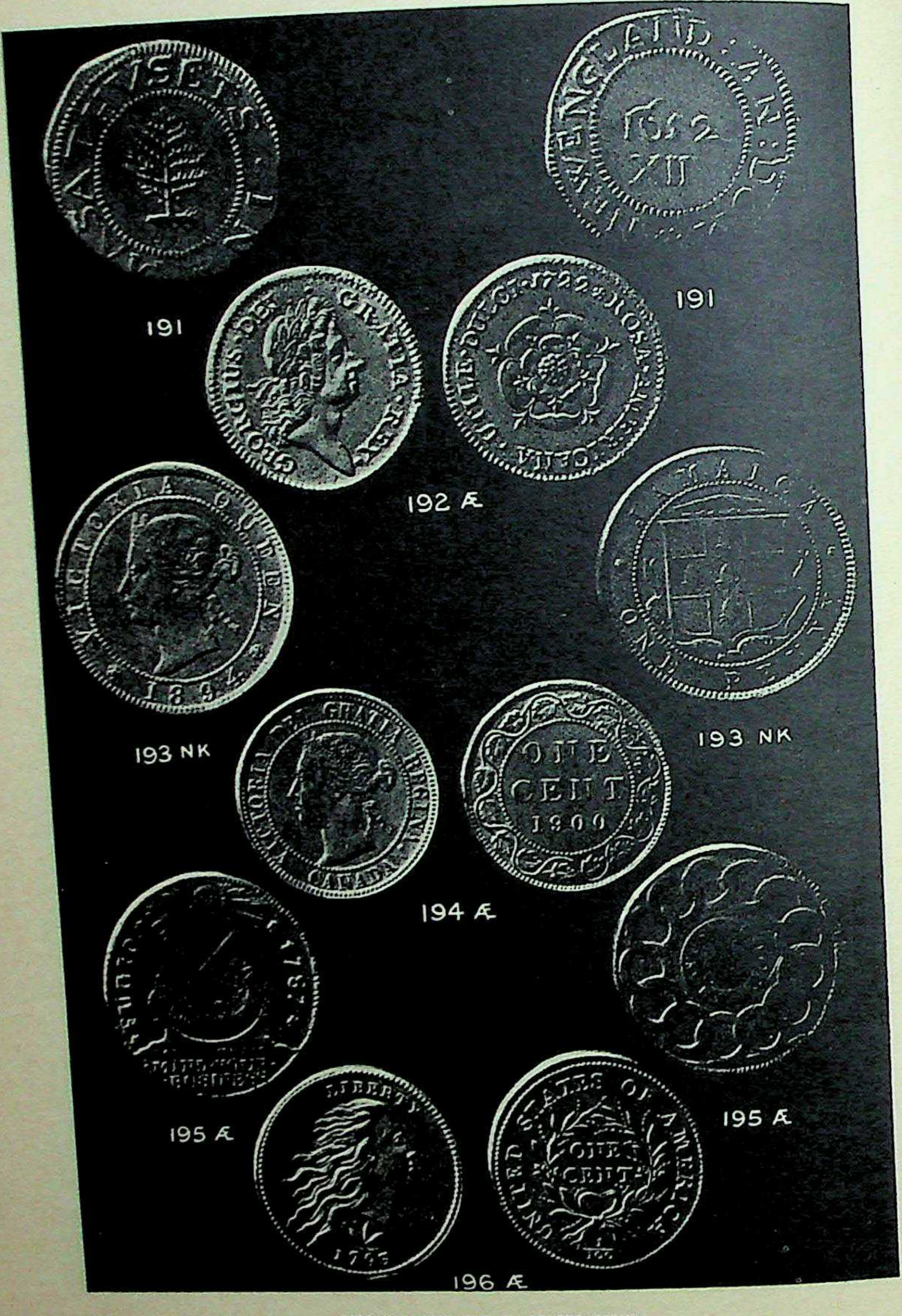

LIBERTY
1795
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

197 197

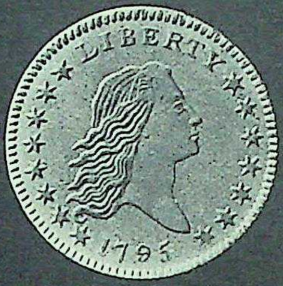

LIBERTY
MCMVII
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TWENTY DOLLARS

197ª AV

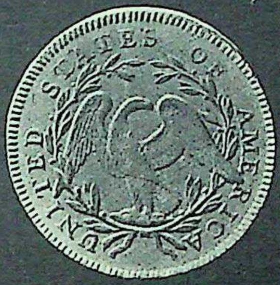
UNITED STATES COINS


191
191
192 Æ
193 NK
193 NK
194 Æ
195 Æ
195 Æ
196 Æ

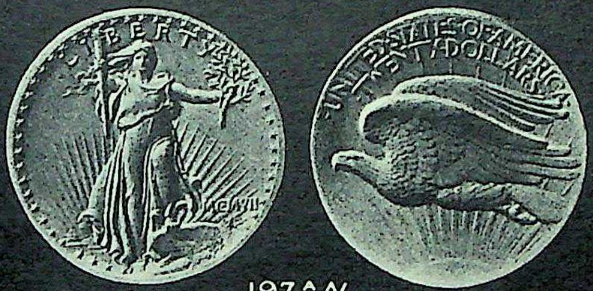
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES COINS


LIBERTY
1795

197

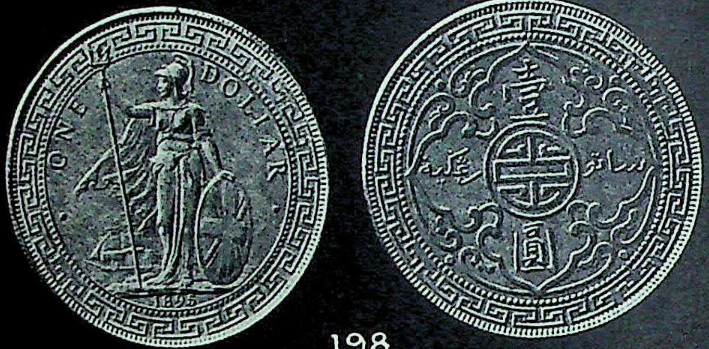

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

197

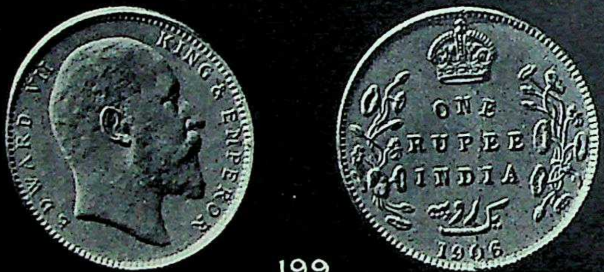

LIBERTY
MCMVII
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TWENTY DOLLARS

197a AV

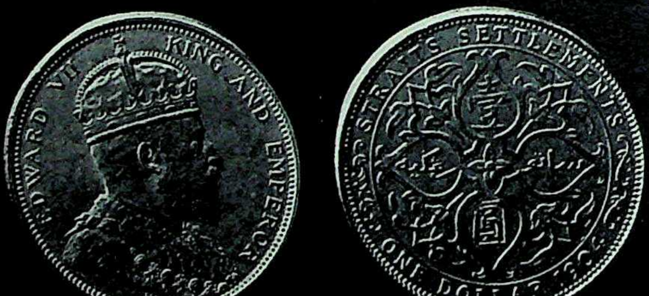
UNITED STATES COINS


ONE DOLLAR
1895
壹
圓

198

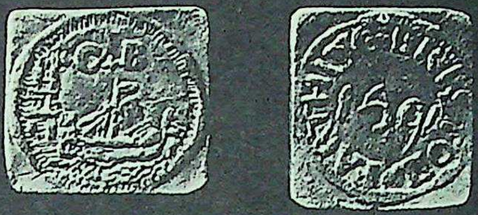

EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR
ONE
RUPEE
INDIA
1906

199

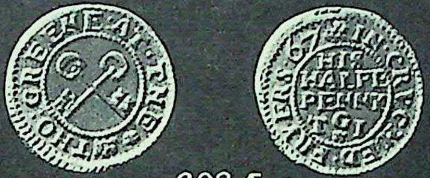

EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
ONE DOLLAR

200

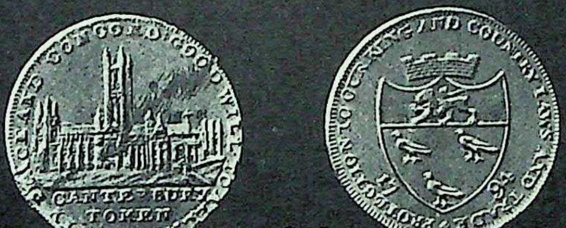
COLONIAL COINS



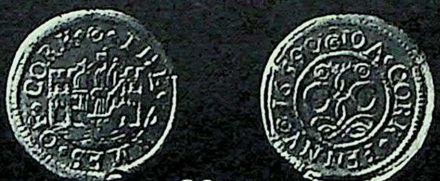
201 PL



202 Æ



203 Æ



204 Æ

TOKENS

COINS AND HOW TO KNOW THEM

CHAPTER I

THE SCIENCE OF COINS

TO the uninitiated coins are merely curiosities, like carved cherry-stones or flies in amber, but their real position is far higher than this. Most of them stand out as illustrations to history, many of them as keys to historical and other problems, and some even form unique historical documents. In addition, they provide us with numberless examples of antique art in its most perfect development. Herbert Spencer branded the numismatist as a "collector of dead facts," but from his own utterances arguments might easily be gathered to show that numismatics have no mean place in the scheme of things. Babelon has enthusiastically said that this study is not only "one of the fundamental bases of archæology; it is also one of the most prolific sources of the annals of the economic evolution of civilised societies. This branch of knowledge, which superficial minds would try to rank side by side with the amusements of entomology and botany, and even philately, has a domain so vast, and presents for our investigation such a multiplicity of problems, that it is almost impossible for one man to study it intelligently in its entirety and to take in at one time all its manifestations."

But, while avoiding the folly of depreciating such sciences as entomology and botany, and without despising even philately, it may be safely asserted that there are few coins which do not stand as reflections of the time and country which produced them, or which do not offer a symbol and summary of some interesting aspect of life. Many a student of history, though no enthusiast as regards old coins, as coins, will find some specimens which will have a special interest for him in the light of his own pet branch of that study, and these small but enduring objects will be seen to preserve, when their primary purpose has long been fulfilled, much that we should regret to leave to oblivion. Few cabinet treasures can trace so long and unbroken a pedigree, and still fewer can exhibit a line of ancestors so little touched by time. No other objects of art contain so much within so small a compass, and an epitome of the history of the civilised world, and even some remembrances of the prehistoric, may be found in a collection of coins.

The study of medals has often been coupled with that of coins, and in this connection it may be noticed that coins were formerly spoken of as medals, as in Addison's Essay. But though a coin, from some points of view, may be regarded as a medal, the distinction between the coin for currency and the medal for commemorative or other purposes, though sometimes obliterated, is usually well defined, and medals are therefore outside the scope of our present purpose. As it is, our limits will be more than wide enough, for the vast range of numismatic science cannot adequately be shown in any book of normal size. A knowledge of geography—not only the location of different countries, provinces, and cities, ancient, mediæval, and modern, but of boundaries and frontiers now effaced, of vanished cities long forgotten, of towns dwindled to hamlets and hamlets metamorphosed into towns; added to a knowledge of peoples and tribes and colonies, of languages and epigraphy, of metrology and metallurgy, of religions and arts, of kings and nobles, ecclesiastics and statesmen, of wars and revolutions ; in short, a knowledge of almost every detail which goes to make up the colossal body of learning we call history, is required by those who wish to study and interpret coins. At the same time it is their very many-sidedness which makes coins the fascinating things they are, and in all these branches of learning they come forward as teachers, illustrating and often amplifying other records.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that as a rule these remarks apply only to the older specimens. The coins of to-day must recede into that distance which lends enchantment to the view before their historic, and more particularly their æsthetic, value can be properly appreciated.

CHAPTER II

THE SCIENCE OF COINS—*Continued*

§ I. CURRENCY BEFORE COINS

MAN doubtless began to exchange and barter the necessaries of life, such as food in the shape of cattle or agricultural produce, and clothing in the shape of skins and furs, as soon as he realised that the principle of a *quid pro quo* was not limited to the exaction of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Then, with the knowledge of metals and their uses and value, and no doubt more particularly with the appreciation of gold and silver, came the discovery that a simplification of the process was possible as well as desirable. Metals had the advantage of being portable, their uses were many, and consequently there was always a demand for them. Thus the ancients very soon adopted metals as circulating media and assigned a monetary value to ingots and bars of gold and silver. And there is evidence that they were not long in making some of these ingots of constant weights, probably impressing them with a distinctive mark. The form of the first metallic currency mattered little to those who used it, provided that the weight were right.

One of the earliest purchases on record—the purchase by Abraham of the cave of Machpelah for the sum of four hundred shekels of silver—was transacted with bars or ingots, or, as some think, rings, such as were current as money among the merchants of those days. The shekel of the Bible, standing for the unit of value of gold, or more frequently silver, meant to the ancient Israelites nothing more than a weight, and was not represented among the Jews by a coined piece until many centuries later.

The ring was a very common form of early money, and worn on the arm or in the ear afforded a happy combination of ornament and utility. The Egyptians threw their bullion into this shape, so did our British ancestors and the ancient Irish, while the old Scandinavian poems abound in allusions to the "rings of red gold" which were worn as ornaments, valued as treasure, and distributed as largess. Odin possessed a sacred ring named Draupnir, which produced every ninth night eight rings of its own value.

What is probably an interesting link between coined and uncoined money was found by Mr. Arthur Evans in 1901 at Cnossos, in Crete. It is a round piece of silver slightly convex on one side, flat on the other, "a drop or dump of metal," inscribed H or ⊢, and adapted to an ancient Cretan weight standard. This, Mr. Evans suggests, is probably "an example of a medium of small metallic currency closely heralding the approach of actual coined money. Here we may venture to see the immediate antecedent stage to coined money." From other evidence this piece is to be dated about the twelfth century B.C. Similar pieces have been found at Salamis in Cyprus.

The testimony of ancient writings, handing down the traditions of a time before writing was known, the similarity of the customs of pastoral peoples in primitive times and in our own day, and other evidence, tend to show that the most usual and probably the earliest fixed unit of value was the ox or the cow. Other animals, no doubt, were used in barter and exchange, but the ox is mentioned so frequently as to imply that this treasured possession came to be the most obvious criterion by which to estimate the value of other commodities. In this con-

CHAPTER II

THE SCIENCE OF COINS—*Continued*

§ I. CURRENCY BEFORE COINS

MAN doubtless began to exchange and barter the necessaries of life, such as food in the shape of cattle or agricultural produce, and clothing in the shape of skins and furs, as soon as he realised that the principle of a *quid pro quo* was not limited to the exaction of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Then, with the knowledge of metals and their uses and value, and no doubt more particularly with the appreciation of gold and silver, came the discovery that a simplification of the process was possible as well as desirable. Metals had the advantage of being portable, their uses were many, and consequently there was always a demand for them. Thus the ancients very soon adopted metals as circulating media and assigned a monetary value to ingots and bars of gold and silver. And there is evidence that they were not long in making some of these ingots of constant weights, probably impressing them with a distinctive mark. The form of the first metallic currency mattered little to those who used it, provided that the weight were right.

One of the earliest purchases on record—the purchase by Abraham of the cave of Machpelah for the sum of four hundred shekels of silver—was transacted with bars or ingots, or, as some think, rings, such as were current as money among the merchants of those days. The shekel of the Bible, standing for the unit of value of gold, or more frequently silver, meant to the ancient Israelites nothing more than a weight, and was not represented among the Jews by a coined piece until many centuries later.

The ring was a very common form of early money, and worn on the arm or in the ear afforded a happy combination of ornament and utility. The Egyptians threw their bullion into this shape, so did our British ancestors and the ancient Irish, while the old Scandinavian poems abound in allusions to the "rings of red gold" which were worn as ornaments, valued as treasure, and distributed as largess. Odin possessed a sacred ring named Draupnir, which produced every ninth night eight rings of its own value.

What is probably an interesting link between coined and uncoined money was found by Mr. Arthur Evans in 1901 at Cnossos, in Crete. It is a round piece of silver slightly convex on one side, flat on the other, "a drop or dump of metal," inscribed H or ⊢, and adapted to an ancient Cretan weight standard. This, Mr. Evans suggests, is probably "an example of a medium of small metallic currency closely heralding the approach of actual coined money. Here we may venture to see the immediate antecedent stage to coined money." From other evidence this piece is to be dated about the twelfth century B.C. Similar pieces have been found at Salamis in Cyprus.

The testimony of ancient writings, handing down the traditions of a time before writing was known, the similarity of the customs of pastoral peoples in primitive times and in our own day, and other evidence, tend to show that the most usual and probably the earliest fixed unit of value was the ox or the cow. Other animals, no doubt, were used in barter and exchange, but the ox is mentioned so frequently as to imply that this treasured possession came to be the most obvious criterion by which to estimate the value of other commodities. In this connection it is noteworthy that a vestige of ancient pastoral life still survives in our everyday language. The word "fee" comes from the Anglo-Saxon *feoh*, "cattle," which in name and signification is practically identical with words in several other tongues, *e.g.*, with *faihu* ("cattle"), by which Bishop Ulfilas in his Gothic version of the Gospels rendered all words signifying money, and can be traced back to the Sanscrit *paçu* ("cattle"), from which, through the Latin *pecus*, *pecunia*, our word "pecuniary" is also derived.

The Homeric poems, besides referring to such means of exchange as hides, bronze, and slaves, make mention of two units of value—the ox (or cow) and the gold talent; but, as Professor Ridgeway points out, they express all values in oxen. For instance, the shield of Pallas, the Ægis, had a hundred tassels, each of the value of a hundred oxen, and Glaucus exchanged his gold armour, worth a hundred oxen, for bronze armour worth only nine oxen. Professor Ridgeway identifies the ox with the gold talent, suggesting that the use of the name "ox" was only a survival from remoter times when the ox was the chief medium of exchange and the chief unit of value. An interesting parallel to the instances just cited will be found in that treasury of ancient Celtic tradition, the Mabinogion. In the story of Kilhwch and Olwen we are told that when he went forth to seek Olwen, Kilhwch had about him "a four-cornered cloth of purple, and an apple of gold was at each corner, and every one of the apples was of the value of an hundred kine. And there was precious gold of the value of three hundred kine upon his shoes, and upon his stirrups, from his knee to the tip of his toe."[1] In Saxon England, too, a slave's value was reckoned as four times that of an ox.

Again, the British Museum possesses an Egyptian stone weight, representing a recumbent ox and inscribed with the name of Teta, who reigned in Egypt about 4366 B.C.

---

[1] Lady Charlotte Guest's version.

Allowing for a slight loss by wear, it is probable that this originally weighed 70,000 grains troy, otherwise an Egyptian talent. An ancient Egyptian wall-painting shows treasure, in the form of metal rings, being weighed against a weight in the shape of an ox, while many early pieces of money bear an ox-head as principal device. Thus the evidence that there was an important connection between the ox and the value of money is considerable, although not unanimously accepted.

§ 2. WEIGHT STANDARDS

This leads up to the obscure question of the origin of weight standards. The ox itself could hardly have been taken as a criterion of weight, but it is most probable that its value in gold came to serve that purpose and that the quantity of gold thus determined was represented by the number of grains of corn whose total weight equalled its own. This number of grains would accordingly form a weight unit. The theory that seeds of some kind were used in the process is supported by the fact that the Hebrew word "gerah," the smallest division of a shekel, means "grain" or "bean," and by General Cunningham's statement that "the weights of most of the Hindu coins . . . are all raised from the seeds of plants which still exist for approximate verification." But the matter is still undecided, nor is it, after all, of very great importance in the present connection, for definite weight systems, whether derived from primitive methods or deliberately invented, are far older than the oldest coins. It is unknown whether the sexagesimal system of the Babylonians or the decimal system of the Egyptians is the most ancient, but the various weight standards which regulated the early coinages are all ultimately derived from the Babylonian.

The weight of the gold stater of Asia Minor (the later daric) was normally 130 grains,[1] which is $\frac{1}{60}$th of the

---

[1] The weights here given are only approximate.

Babylonian *mina*; that is, the *shekel* or σίγλος. With the coinage of silver complications arose, through the endeavour to make a round number of silver pieces equal to one gold piece and the necessary adjustment of the silver weight to the gold weight. Here the various systems diverged: the gold coinages were the same everywhere, but the silver varied.

The exchange of gold and silver stood fairly constantly at the rate of 13⅓ to 1 down to the time of Alexander, and the gold stater of 130 grains was everywhere equivalent to 1,724 grains of silver. But this latter weight was too heavy for a single coin, and therefore had to be divided. On what is known as the Babylonian or Persian standard it was divided into 10 pieces, and on the Phœnician standard into 15. Thus the normal Babylonian silver stater weighs 172 grains and the Phœnician 115 grains.

But the earliest coinage of Greece proper, the silver currency of Ægina and the Ægean Islands, is struck on an isolated standard of unknown origin, having a stater with a normal weight of 194 grains. Another silver standard of Greece proper also stands apart from the Asiatic silver coinages, and is named, from its locality of origin, the Euboic-Attic standard. Its normal weight is apparently 135 grains. The so-called Corinthian standard was the same as this, with the slight variation that the Corinthian stater was divided into three drachms instead of two, so that though the stater or standard price of both was the same, the Corinthian drachm was smaller than the Attic drachm.

All standards were subject to constant fluctuations and local variations.

Electrum being to silver as 10 to 1 was struck in either gold or silver weights.

§ 3. TERMINOLOGY

The following are terms and abbreviations commonly used in describing coins :—

Flan—The metal disc or body which receives the impress of the die.

Obverse (Obv.), **Reverse** (Rev.)—The face and back of a coin respectively. As regards the earliest coins, the obverse is the side which received its impression from the lower die, this die being supported by the anvil, and the reverse is the side which received its impression from the upper die. But as regards later and modern coins, the side bearing the head or other principal device is usually, though not always accurately, described as the obverse, while the side bearing the device of secondary importance is described as the reverse.

Field—The area or surface of a coin on which the type, legend, &c., are disposed, sometimes enclosed by a rim ; or such part of the area or surface as is unoccupied by the principal device.

Exergue—A small space below the type divided from the rest of the field by a straight line.

Type—The most salient feature or characteristic of the design.

Symbol—On ancient coins, a small accessory device unconnected with the type and having an importance of its own, *e.g.*, as the mark or signet of a magistrate, or mint officer, or as the mint-mark of the issuing city.

Legend (Leg.)—The inscription surrounding or accompanying the type.

Incuse—An impression sunk below the surface of the field.

Aurum—(AV)—Gold.

Argentum (AR)—Silver.

Æs. (Æ.)—Bronze, copper, or brass.

Electrum (El.)—A natural mixture of gold and silver. Some of the earliest electrum coins contain 27 per cent. of silver, but in others the proportions vary considerably.

Potin (Pot.)—An alloy of copper, zinc, lead, and tin.

Billon (Bil.)—A mixture of silver and copper. In ancient coins the proportion of silver is about one-fifth.

CHAPTER III

COINS OF ANCIENT GREECE

§ I. INTRODUCTORY

GREEK coins, if we exclude the Greek-Imperial series, cover a period of about seven hundred years—a period ending about the opening of the Christian era. Broadly speaking, they and their immediate kindred may be said to range over all the ancient world, from Persia to Britain, from Spain to India. While remarkable from many different points of view, Greek coins are in almost every case faithful mirrors of contemporary art, and pass upwards from archaism until they attain most beautiful and exquisitely finished forms. It was about 400 B.C. that numismatic art reached the highest point of development it has ever seen, and the coin types of that time exhibit a wide range of examples of inspired design and cunning execution. About a century later the glory of Greek art begins to fade, and the Greek coins share in the decline. As a body, however, they stand pre-eminent above all other coins, ancient, mediæval, or modern.

The states and cities of Greece, it should be remembered, were self-governing. Almost from the beginning coining has been, and still remains, the jealously guarded monopoly of states and rulers, or of those to whom the state or ruler grants or delegates it as a valuable privilege, but not as a right. Autonomy, therefore, necessarily carried with it the control of the coinage, and accordingly most of the independent states or cities of Greece issued coins at will for their own use, and one coinage for the whole country was scarcely thought of in those days, and, indeed, was practically impossible. The ancients were alive, however, to the advantages of a currency of uniform weight among neighbouring states, or states with common interests, and so it happened that when political or commercial expediency brought about a league or confederation between several states, the alliance would generally lead to the issue of a federal coinage. In some cases, where one state was strong enough to impose its types on the weaker, the allies used the same types as well as the same standards, or the common type was supplemented by mint-marks or other signs pertaining to the individual cities; while in other instances the usual local types were retained. Of these unions the most prominent were the Bœotian League, the alliance of Phocæa and Mytilene, the Achæan League, the Ætolian League, and the Lycian League. The Achæan League was the greatest of all. Some would add to the list a confederation of the Achæan cities in South Italy, but others hold that this "confederation" is wrongly inferred from a local peculiarity of fabric common to the cities in question.

Some coins are associated with temples, but nevertheless the authority for these issues probably lay with the state and not with a hierarchy.

Coined money originated probably in Lydia, where, about 700 B.C., some one fashioned electrum, a natural mixture of gold and silver native to the country, into bean-shaped pieces of money, stamping them with rude impressions. Thus initiated, the new and useful invention soon spread among the Ægean Islands, and thence to the mainland of European Greece, and was quickly adopted by all the large trading centres. Then Greece, on the wings of her commerce, and through her colonies, sent the art of coining forth into all the then known world, and until her power fell before that of Rome, and Roman money supplanted the Greek, her coins travelled to every place of importance, often forming models for imitation by foreign admirers, and directly and indirectly pushing the use of coined money to parts even as remote as Britain.[1]

The Greek colonies stretched along the Mediterranean shores as far west as Spain and as far east as Colchis. Some of them were founded before the invention of coined money, others after that period, but to all in due time came the knowledge of coins, and since these colonies always remained Greek cities their coinages are as important as those of the mother-country. As specimens of numismatic art they are in no wise indebted to their adopted countries, for those knew nothing of coinage save through the Greek immigrants, but merely as illustrations of religious cults they often exhibit traces of local influences. Local influences, however, were never allowed to corrupt the Greek art or to oust the Greek mythology. Sometimes the types of the parent city are largely imitated, but often the junior coinages break away at the beginning from the old types, develop along lines of their own, and frequently surpass those of the parent cities in beauty and extent, and remain Greek to the end, even after the rise of the Roman dominion.

In Asia, coins at first were of the native electrum; in Greece Proper, almost invariably of silver. Types of some sort are shown on nearly all the most ancient, and it may be presumed that they are as old as coins themselves. We will refer presently to the question of their origin. Inscribed archaic coins are so rare that they possibly mark a slightly later stage of development, though the point is far from certain. Inscriptions are at first very brief, sometimes consisting merely of an initial. As soon as they can be certainly interpreted, they are found to indicate the name of the city, state, or people issuing the coins, this being expressed, as a rule, in the genitive plural. In the case of Greece Proper, the names of kings or tyrants came at a later period, but they appear very soon in Macedonia, where some of the Bisaltian rulers inscribed their names on their coins at least as early as 500 B.C., and sooner still, perhaps, in Lydia. Names of magistrates, as persons responsible for the coinage, began to be added in the fifth century. Occasionally the name of the die engraver was deemed worthy of a place on the coin he had designed, and the point is interesting as proving that die engraving, at the time of the highest development of art, was an esteemed and dignified occupation. The best-known example of this class of inscription is the signature of Euaenetus on the famous Syracusan medallions. The same artist's name also occurs on coins of two other Sicilian cities, Camarina and Catana. Artists' signatures are not appended to coins of inferior design, and are generally confined to coins of South Italy and Sicily.

---

[1] The coined money of China, which cannot be profitably dealt with here, may have evolved from an ancient native currency in the form of knives and other implements, or it may have been derived from Western coins acquired in the course of trade.

Sometimes the divinity figured on the coin is also named on it, as in the case of Hera on some coins of Elis, but the custom was not general.

Coin inscriptions, like coin types, lead up from the simple to the complex. They may be shown abbreviated, or in full, or in monogram.

Marks of value are seldom present. Some early fifth century Corinthian pieces have Δ for diobol, and T P I H for trihemiobol, and many other Peloponnesian cities placed similar indications on coins of doubtful or unusual denominations. In other cases the value is sometimes shown by a gradation of type. Thus the early silver drachm of Argos bears a wolf, the half-drachm a half wolf, and the obol a wolf's head. The Athenian tetrobol bears two owls, the diobol has two owls' heads on one body. A Syracusan tetradrachm bears a four-horse chariot, the didrachm has two horses and a rider; the drachm has one horse and a rider; while the obol is given only a chariot-wheel.

Dates, as we understand them, are not shown on early coins. When the Greeks began to indicate the year of issue they did so indirectly by inscribing the money with the name of the annual magistrate then in office. Later, coins were dated according to one or another of the different eras which the ancients calculated from historical events of local or general importance. The principal eras were as follows:

Seleucid era, from 312 B.C.
Pompeian era, from 64 B.C.
Cæsarian era, from 48 B.C.
Actian era, from 31 B.C.

These dates are stated in letters of the Greek alphabet, as follows:—

1	Α	10	Ι	100	Ρ
2	Β	20	Κ	200	Σ
3	Γ	30	Λ	300	Τ
4	Δ	40	Μ	400	Υ
5	Ε	50	Ν	500	Φ
6	ς	60	Ξ	600	Χ
7	Ζ	70	Ο		
8	Η	80	Π		
9	Θ	90	ϙ		

A date is distinguished by the word ΕΤΟΥΣ (year) or its abbreviation ΕΤ, preceding it, and sometimes the date itself has a line over it. The dates on the Egyptian and some Phœnician coins both of the Greeks and of the Romans are accompanied by L, a sign taken from the old papyrus MSS., and perhaps a form of the Ε of ΕΤΟΥΣ.

The Syrian and Parthian kings dated their money by the Seleucid era; the Ptolemies of Egypt by their regnal year.

The standards and weights of Greek coins varied in different localities and at different times. So did the coin denominations. Thus it is difficult to make a general statement as to their relation, in value, to modern money, but, roughly speaking, the gold stater, the silver stater, and the bronze obolus may be said to approximate to our sovereign, shilling, and penny.

The unit of the silver coinage was the drachm, whose normal weight in the Attic standard was 67·28 grains. The following is a list of the silver denominations struck in Athens, showing the multiples and divisions of the drachm :—

Multiples	Decadrachm	= 10	Drachms.
	Tetradrachm	= 4	
	Didrachm or Stater ...	= 2	
	DRACHM.		
Divisions	Pentobolon	= 5	Obols.
	Tetrobolon	= 4	
	Triobolon	= 3	
	Diobolon	= 2	
	Trihemiobolon	= $1\frac{1}{2}$	
	Obol	= 1	
	Tritemorion	= $\frac{3}{4}$	Obol.
	Hemiobolion	= $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Trihemitetartemorion ...	= $\frac{3}{8}$	
	Tetartemorion	= $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Hemitetartemorion ...	= $\frac{1}{8}$	
	[= Æ Chalcus.]		

The unit of the gold coinage was the stater. Its usual division was the hecté, or sixth, but there are also halves, thirds, twelfths, and even smaller parts. Multiples of the gold stater are unusual, but occurred occasionally.

Alexander the Great struck double staters, and Eucratides, king of Bactria about 190–160 B.C., struck a twenty-stater piece, the largest gold coin extant.

The unit of the bronze coinage at Athens was the chalcus, or one-ninety-sixth of the silver stater, but the other denominations in this metal are uncertain.

In early Greece the value of electrum was ten times that of silver, and the value of gold was 13⅓ times that of silver.

The Roman ascendancy ultimately brought about the supersession of Greek coins by those of the conquerors. The right to coin gold was hardly ever conceded by Rome to any subject state; and the right to coin silver was sooner or later withdrawn. Down to the third century A.D., however, bronze issues were permitted to the Greek cities, and form the Greek-Impérial series. Some of these issues are quasi-autonomous, others are Imperial and bear the emperor's portrait and name. They are artistically very inferior to the purely Greek coins, yet their types are often most elaborate, and their allusions to local cults, games, and festivals, their representations of rude sacred images of high antiquity, of works of art by the most famous craftsmen, and of celebrated buildings, give them an importance and value all their own.

§ 2. EARLY COIN TYPES AND THEIR ORIGIN

The majority of archaic coins have on one side one or more sinkings or incuses, and on the other a type, animal or otherwise. The incuse was impressed by the lower die, and takes various forms, more usually that of a square. It may be rough in outline, or definite and regular, or, if square, quartered by depressions or ridges, or divided into several triangular compartments. When containing eight triangular compartments alternately raised and depressed, it is said to be of mill-sail pattern. Ægina had a form of its own, called, therefore, the Æginetan, in which the square was divided into four, and one quarter diagonally into two. If these patterns have any significance at all, which is doubtful, it is obscure, though it is just possible that they are derived from the swastika or fylfot, an ancient symbol found all over the world and perhaps a solar emblem. On early coins of Corinth the incuse is in swastika form.

As regards types consisting of animals, fish, flowers, and other devices, the great question is, How did they originate? or in other words, what was their primitive significance? The point is a complex one which has called forth some difference of opinion. The older view was that this origin was wholly religious; that coins were from the first all connected, more or less closely, with divinities and their attributes; that the (human) personal element is at first absent, and when it does appear occupies only a very subordinate position. Now, although the religious nature of the later coin types, when the features and figures of well-known members of the Greek Pantheon and their attributes are unmistakably presented, is patent to all and has never been denied, as regards the earliest coins the view just stated has been much modified by recent researches. A newer theory, termed the "commercial," holds that archaic types usually signify or are derived from local units of value employed before coined money was invented. A third theory, newer still, has it that the type was the badge of the city, though this does not preclude either its religious or its commercial origin. Some types are acknowledged to be puns on the name of the city, as the rose of Rhodes, or the seal (*phoca*) of Phocæa, but here it is frequently a question whether the name of the city was derived from its badge, or the badge from the name of the city (both, perhaps, originating in a local peculiarity), and how much very primitive ideas and traditions, could they now be traced, might put a religious or superstitious colour on the connection.

Theory spinners have to deal here with a large number of small facts and considerations, but it seems reasonable to believe that the question of the ultimate origin of archaic coin types will not be solved until more light has been thrown on the primitive ideas current among the peoples concerned, before the invention of coined money, light such as that thrown by anthropology and folk-lore, not by the imaginations of poets or writers of the historic period.

It is a suggestion worthy of consideration that the first coins were of private origin, and issued for their own convenience by individual merchants and others, without the intervention of the state. If so, the first types would doubtless be private marks chosen for personal reasons now quite beyond conjecture. But in any case it is certain that the state soon took such an important matter into its own hands, and so long as they were issued by the state or city, and not by any individual potentate, Greek coins differ from the majority of those to which later ages are accustomed, in that they are strictly impersonal. The use of definite types once established, the devices used show themselves almost wholly religious, whatever their origin may have been, and are in most instances capable of ready interpretation.

From this it will be understood that the portraiture of rulers was a later matter, slowly led up to, not a thing of course as now. There is, indeed, a silver stater probably struck at Cyzicus towards the end of the fifth century, while the Persians were in power, bearing the head of a Persian satrap, and this head is without doubt a portrait. But Pharnabazus, the satrap represented, was not a Greek, nor influenced by Greek ideas, and it was many years before Greek coins stooped to human portraiture. Even Alexander the Great never ventured to replace a divinity's head by his own. After his death, however, he became to some extent identified with the god Herakles as shown on his tetradrachms, and presently Lysimachus, when king of Thrace, struck coins bearing what was ostensibly the head of a son of the Libyan Ammon, but in reality an undoubted portrait of the dead conqueror. The first certainly personal likeness is that on the money of Ptolemy Soter. With the introduction of the portraits of actual human persons the names of those portrayed were henceforth usually added.

§ 3. THE ARRANGEMENT OF GREEK COINS

(A) **Geographical**—It has been shown that Greek coins extended over almost the whole of the ancient world, and that they were issued at first chiefly by cities and small states and not by entire countries, each city having its own money and striking, or ceasing to strike, according as local conditions rendered a coinage necessary or impossible. They were issued, too, by the great Macedonian and succeeding dynasties and rulers, in various parts of their wide dominions. The arrangement of seven centuries of Greek coins is therefore a matter of difficulty. The ideal classification is not yet invented, and the next best is a geographical order. A hundred and twenty years ago an arbitrary alphabetical method was employed, but Eckhel, the great Austrian numismatist, who has been called "the Linnæus of his science," superseded this by a system of geographical classification, published in his *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*, Vienna, 1792–1798, which, though modified in some particulars, is still in use. Briefly, he begins with Spain and ends with Mauritania.

In the following pages we venture to revise the order, and beginning with Asia Minor, the birthplace of coined money, to follow the spread of the invention, as nearly as may be, into European Greece and Italy, working back, by way of Africa, to Syria and Persia, and thence to India. Paragraphs dealing with districts in general are placed at the beginning or the end of their section according to their chronological position. The reader will readily understand that in the space at command it has been impossible to do more than select the more important coining centres and to summarise as briefly as possible their chief issues.

(B) **By Art Periods**—The fact that, generally speaking, all Greek coins passed through the same stages of artistic development at the same time, allows of, or perhaps calls for another classification besides the geographical, a classification according to style. Coins thus arranged, so that specimens may be compared with others of contemporary schools of art, and with those of other periods, become highly interesting and instructive. For a system on these lines students are originally indebted to Dr. Barclay V. Head, late keeper of the coins at the British Museum, and since his is a standard arrangement, though it has undergone some revision since it was first drawn up, it is outlined in the small type paragraphs below, though for the modifications here adopted on account of limited space and other reasons the original author must not be held responsible.

I. c. 700–480 B.C., **Period of Archaic Art**—In this period there is a gradual development from extreme rudeness of execution to more clearly defined forms characterised by stiffness and angularity of style. The types generally consist of animals or heads of animals. When the human head is represented it is usually in profile, and has the eye drawn as if seen from the front. The mouth wears a fixed, vague smile. Examples : coins of Cnidus (Fig. 9), and of Athens (Fig. 15).

II. c. 480–415 B.C., **Period of Transitional Art**—The technique of die-engraving and coin-striking is considerably advanced. The human figure is correctly and vivaciously represented, and designs generally show imagination and originality, and there is minute attention to detail. Examples : coins of Elis (Fig. 20), and of Agrigentum (Fig. 31).

III. c. 415–336 B.C., **Period of Finest Art**—Numismatic art now rises to the highest level of excellence to which it has attained at any time, ancient or modern. It reaches its zenith c. 400 B.C. The types display a perfect sense of proportion, graceful design, and high finish of execution. Examples: coins of Cnossus (Fig. 12), and of Syracuse (Fig. 34).

IV. c. 336–280 B.C., **Period of Later Fine Art**—The idealistic begins to give place to the realistic, and actual portraits to supersede the heads of divinities. Example: coin of Seleucus I. (Fig. 44).

V. 280–146 B.C., **Period of the Decline of Art**—Example: coin of Athens, "New Style" (Fig. 16).

VI. 146–27 B.C., **Period of Continued Decline of Art**—Example: "Cistophorus" (Fig. 11).

VII. 27 B.C.–268 A.D., **Græco-Roman Period**—Towards the close of the first century B.C. the currency consisted of Roman coins, in gold and silver. But quasi-autonomous bronze coinages were permitted by the Romans in the eastern part of the empire, and these bronze pieces present an enormous and interesting variety of types, of great historical and mythological, but little artistic value.

CHAPTER IV

COINS OF ANCIENT GREECE—*continued*

ASIA MINOR

LYDIA

Lydia generally—*Electrum of the seventh and sixth centuries* B.C.—The electrum money, which probably comprises the earliest known coins, and at present conjecturally identified as that of the old kingdom of Lydia, whose capital was at Sardis, consists of staters and parts characterised by a lion's head, and having on the reverse two or sometimes three incuses or sunk impressions. Thus a stater has forepart of lion, *rev.* oblong sinking between two square ones, all containing irregular markings (Fig. 1). Fig. 2 shows a half-stater with two sinkings. In some cases a rough attempt at quartering the square incuses is indicated. The larger coins are irregular in shape, but the smaller generally approximate very nearly to a circular form. A few specimens exhibiting crude copies of the lion's head are conjectured to have been made by the Cimmerians, who invaded Lydia *c.* 650 B.C.

The first Lydian coins were most probably struck at Sardis by the Lydian kings, though there is nothing obviously personal about the specimens at present assigned to these rulers, unless it be an inscription appearing on one or two pieces which is apparently the name of the king of Lydia known to the Greeks as Alyattes. This interpretation, however, is not universally accepted.

Gold and silver, 561–546 B.C.—Herodotus says that the Lydians were the first people to strike coins of gold and of silver, and this statement doubtless refers to the reform of the coinage by Crœsus, 561–546 B.C., when electrum was discarded in favour of silver and gold. The characteristic types of the coins attributed to Crœsus are the head or forepart of a lion facing the head or forepart of a bull. Fig. 3 shows one of the gold pieces. This coinage ended at the Persian conquest, and subsequent Lydian issues are local, and not for the whole country. Many of the cities which issued them are now lost, and the identification of their sites is difficult or impossible.

Sardis—*Electrum, seventh and sixth centuries* B.C.—Sardis was the capital of the old kingdom of Lydia, and most probably electrum was coined here by the kings of the Mermnad dynasty, but if so, their issues have not yet been positively identified. It is most likely, however, that they are represented by the lion-head pieces, noted above, as well as by those which probably bear the name of King Alyattes. All the electrum money tentatively assigned to Sardis is characterised by a lion's head, or the forepart of a lion, sometimes with a globule, representing a tuft of hair, on the forehead (Figs. 1 and 2).

Gold and silver c. 561–546 B.C.—Crœsus replaced the electrum coinage by a currency of gold and silver, probably struck at Sardis, and bearing the head or forepart of a lion facing the head or forepart of a bull. The Persian conquest ended this coinage, but there is nothing to show that the Persians themselves struck here. *Cistophori and halves* (see **Pergamum**). *before* 133 B.C. *Dated cistophori, after* 133 B.C. *Alexandrine tetradrachms and drachms, c.* 138–133 B.C.—Symbol, turreted head of city-goddess. *Other silver of the second century.*—Tetradrachms with young Herakles in lion-skin; *rev.* Zeus Lydios, standing, holding eagle. *Bronze of the second century* B.C. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Types of great interest, referring to the cults of Zeus Lydios, Herakles and Omphale, Dionysos, Athena, Mên Askenos, Aphrodite, and of Kore, whose cultus-image is a characteristic of these coins of Sardis. One piece shows Demeter at the entrance to the lower regions, seeking her daughter by the light of a torch. More specially local types are the personified mountain Tmolus and the river Hermus, and the peculiarly Lydian heroes Tylos and Masnes. A coin of Severus Alexander giving the names of both these heroes shows Masnes offering Tylos a magic plant, and at their feet a dead serpent. Or Masnes is represented equipped like Herakles, with lion-skin and club, and before him a serpent, standing spirally erect, holding the magic plant in its mouth. These types refer to some local version of the ancient and variously told legend, of how Tylos (or another) died from a serpent bite; how the serpent was slain, probably by Masnes; and how, as the reptile lay dead, he was sought by his mate, who brought in her mouth a magic herb of healing and by its means restored him to life. Masnes, seeing this wonder, procured a spray of the same herb and resuscitated Tylos. Some connect this with the worship of Demeter and Kore, and with the hot springs in the neighbourhood of Sardis, and read it as an allusion to the vitality of Spring after the death of Winter.

Tralles—*Cistophori and divisions*, 189–133 B.C., and also under Roman rule; but these latter carry dates reckoned from the constitution of the Province of Asia in *c.* 134–133 B.C. A break occurred in the issue of the cistophori about 126 B.C., after the revolt of Tralles and other Asiatic cities against Rome. The rebellion was doubtless punished by forfeiture of coining privileges, and money was probably not issued again until the revolt under Mithradates in 88 B.C. A unique gold coin of Tralles probably belongs to this time, though on the other hand it may date from a period fifty or a hundred years earlier. It has the head of Zeus; *rev.* humped bull on Mæander pattern, crowned thunderbolt in field, ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩ[Ν]. *Cistophori and halves,* 58 B.C.—With the name of the Roman governor or proconsul, in Latin letters. *Bronze of the second and first centuries B.C.*—Under Seleucid rule Tralles was called Seleucia, and in that name issued bronze with the head of Zeus. Zeus Larasios, the chief divinity of Tralles, had his shrine at Larasa, in the vicinity of the city, and is frequently shown on the coins. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Some pieces give the name of the city as Cæsarea, a title assumed in honour of Augustus, and in gratitude for his help after an earthquake. Some interesting pieces refer to mysteries connected with the worship of Io, brought by the people of Tralles from their ancient home in Argos. On one example Io appears veiled, in a chariot drawn by bulls, being led as a bride to her bridegroom by Hermes. On another she is again shown as a veiled bride, conducted by Hermes, with the legend ΕΙΟΥϹ ΓΑΜΟΙ, "the nuptials of Io."

IONIA

Ionia, various cities of—*Electrum of uncertain attribution.*—The first money of Ionia trod hard on the heels of that of Lydia. One of the very earliest coins known is a thick oval stater of which the one side is merely scored across by fine lines, while the other displays three sinkings, one oblong between two squares. The sinkings are not distinctly struck, but they probably contain, or were intended to contain, types resembling those on others of the same class, specimens of which we are about to notice. This piece was once vaguely ascribed to Lydia, but is now more definitely, though only tentatively, attributed to either Miletus or Ephesus. A half and a sixth are known, of the same style, *i.e.*, bearing merely *striæ* and sinkings, but the sixth has a double square incuse instead of an oblong and two squares as on the larger pieces. Other examples, with the same arrangement of the three sinkings, but presenting unmistakable types on the other side, are probably connected with the above and had the same place of origin, wherever that was. Such is a stater with recumbent lion, head turned back, within oval frame; *rev.* oblong incuse between two square ones, all containing indefinite devices. Another has a lion, similar to that on the stater last described, but accompanied by traces of ornament (?); *rev.* oblong between square and quatrefoil, all incuse; the oblong containing a running fox and three pellets, the square a stag's head, and the quatrefoil a cruciform figure composed of five pellets. The stag may be a reference to the Asiatic Artemis, and indicate Ephesus; the fox may be symbolical of the Lydian divinity Bassareus, and point to Sardis; and the cruciform figure may stand for a star and represent Erythræ. On the other hand, the obverse or more prominent type, a lion's head reverted, is connected with the Ionian port of Miletus, and it has been suggested that the symbols on the reverse show that the money of Miletus circulated also in some other cities. The same types are repeated on a half-stater. A conventional type, dating from the seventh or sixth century B.C., is shown by Fig. 4; and another early piece, of minute size and bearing a human eye, *rev.* incuse, by Fig. 5.

Inscribed electrum coins are very rare, and where inscriptions do occur they serve rather as material for discussion than as sources of information. A unique stater —perhaps of Ephesus, though it was found at Halicarnassus—bears a stag, and legend in archaic characters; *rev.* oblong incuse between two square ones, all marked with irregular lines. The chief interpretations suggested for the inscription are "I am the sign of Phanes," and "I am the sign of the Bright One"—the first attributing the coin to a potentate unknown to us but for this piece of money, and the other, on the hypothesis that the stag symbolises Artemis, makes it carry a direct reference to that goddess.

Other early pieces, of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C., not yet located, but probably belonging to Ionian cities, include a stater bearing two lion's heads, seen full-face, looking in opposite directions, all in incuse enclosed in oval frame; *rev.* oblong incuse between two square ones; and a half-stater with conventional floral device, forming raised boss, surrounded by dots; *rev.* incuse square.

Clazomenæ—*Electrum before* 500 B.C.—It is uncertain what electrum money belongs to this city, but it may probably claim the specimens bearing a boar's head, such as a stater with forepart of winged boar; *rev.* quartered incuse square; and perhaps a piece with boar's head and archaic inscription; *rev.* two incuse squares of different sizes. The inscription on the latter may be the name of King Sadyattes of Lydia, although the type is doubtless that of Clazomenæ and refers to the terrible winged boar which, according to tradition, once inhabited the district. *Silver of the fifth century B.C.*—Similar types. One of the smaller pieces has *rev.* a mill-sail incuse with the city's initial in one quarter. *Gold and silver of the fourth century B.C.*—The gold pieces are very fine and conspicuous examples. They have a three-quarter face head of Apollo, *rev.* swan with raised wings. The silver is similar. Wild swans were a feature of the country about Clazomenæ, and the swan, a symbol of Apollo, makes very frequent appearances on the coins. *Bronze of the fourth century B.C.*—Usually with head of Athena, and ram, or ram's head, but sometimes with head of Apollo, and swan, or forepart of ram. *Bronze after c.* 300 B.C.—Head of Zeus and various other types, with the swan usually as reverse. One type shows Anaxagoras seated on a globe. This philosopher was a native of Clazomenæ. *Gold and silver after* 190 B.C.—Copies of the gold staters of Philip II. of Macedon; symbol, forepart of winged boar; and Alexandrine tetradrachms; symbols, forepart of winged boar or of ram, or ram's head. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—One type is the statue of Anaxagoras, holding a globe.

Colophon—*Silver of the fifth century B.C.*—Laureate head of Apollo; *rev.* lyre in incuse square. *Silver and* *bronze of the fourth century B.C.*—The same types continue in both metals, but the bronze frequently has other reverse types—the forepart of a galloping horse, or a horseman. *Bronze after c.* 300 B.C.—Various types. One example has Apollo Kitharœdos, with lyre ; *rev.* Homer seated reading. *Alexandrine tetradrachms after c.* 190 B.C. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Among the numerous types may be mentioned the cultus-image of Artemis Klaria, Homer seated, reading a scroll, and the figure or statue of Apollo Klarios. One piece shows a tetrastyle temple in which is a seated figure of Apollo Klarios ; beneath, a bull and flaming altar, while in a half-circle in the foreground stand female figures personifying the thirteen cities of the Ionian League.

Ephesus—*Electrum of the sixth century B.C., or earlier.*—To Ephesus are assigned electrum coins characterised by a stag or bee, the symbols of the Ephesian Artemis. These include the curious "Phanes" or "Bright One" stater already described, and specimens with bee in linear square ; *rev.* oblong incuse containing irregular transverse lines, or, forepart of stag kneeling on one knee ; *rev.* square incuse containing irregular transverse lines. *Silver of the fifth century B.C.*—Bee ; *rev.* (generally) a quartered incuse square. Some read ΕΦ or ΕΦΕΣΙΟΝ. *Federal silver of the early fourth century B.C.*—During the war between Athens and Sparta, two Ionian cities, Ephesus and Samos, together with Rhodes, Cnidus, Iasus, and Byzantium, formed an alliance to protect their independence, and in 394–387 B.C. issued a federal coinage of silver tridrachms, the only remaining records of the alliance. These have on one side the common type adopted by all the allies, and copied from the money of Thebes, Sparta's great rival, viz., the infant Herakles strangling serpents, ΣΥΝ (for ΣΥΜΜΑΧΙΚΟΝ), and on the other the type of the issuing city—in the case of Ephesus, a bee, with ΕΦ. *Regular silver and bronze of the fourth and early part of the third century B.C.*—The bee type continues, with, as a rule, *rev.*

the forepart of a kneeling stag and palm-tree. Fig. 6 was struck between 415 and 387 B.C. *Gold, silver, and bronze*, 295–280 B.C.—Lysimachus struck here gold staters and silver tetradrachms. On the smaller silver the bee was replaced by the head of the Greek Artemis, whose bow and quiver occupy the reverse, the bee appearing merely as a symbol, though on the bronze before 288 B.C. it remains as a type. In 288–280, when Ephesus was named Arsinöe in honour of the wife of Lysimachus, silver and bronze were coined bearing her head. *Silver and bronze*, 280–258 *B.C.*—The silver has the head of Artemis, the bronze the bee. *Gold, silver, and bronze*, 258–202 B.C.—In this period Ephesus was under Ptolemaic rule, and the coins struck here include gold octadrachms of Berenice, wife of Ptolemy Euergetes. The silver and bronze have the head of Artemis. *Silver and bronze* 202–133 B.C.—The types revert to bee ; *rev.* stag and palm-tree. *Alexandrine tetradrachms* 202–189 B.C.—Symbol, bee, sometimes with ΕΦΕ or ΕΦ. *Tetradrachms of Eumenes II.*, 189–159 B.C. *Cistophori* 159–67 (see **Pergamum**).—Symbols, forepart of stag, stag, bee, bee in wreath, head or statue of Ephesian Artemis, bust of Greek Artemis, quiver, bow and quiver. *Dated Cistophori*, 133–67. *Proconsular Cistophori*, 67–48 B.C. *Gold*, 87–84 B.C.—Bust of Artemis, *rev.* image of Ephesian Artemis. This is the only independent gold coinage of Ephesus, and belongs to the time of the revolt of the Province of Asia under Mithradates. *Bronze*, 48–27 B.C.—Bust of Artemis, bee, and stag the most conspicuous types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—One of the chief among the many types is the cultus-statue of Artemis Ephesia, in a temple or otherwise. One example has the cultus-statue on a plinth between the river-gods Kaÿstros and Kenchrios, and reads ΚΑΥϹΤΡΟϹ ΚΕΝΧΡΕΙΟϹ.

Erythræ.—*Electrum of the sixth century B.C. or earlier.*—The electrum pieces to be attributed to this city perhaps, though not certainly, include those with some form of ornate star or "stellate flower" occupying one side, and the usual incuse or incuses on the other. Other types are, archaic head of the young Herakles in lion-skin club below, and naked boy riding horse of which the forepart only is shown. *Silver from c.* 500 B.C.—The chief types are naked horseman; *rev.* quadripartite incuse square, or, man leading horse; *rev.* incuse containing flower or star, EPYΘ or retrograde inscription. *Bronze of c.* 400 B.C.—Head of Herakles in lion-skin; *rev.* head of bull, EPY, in incuse circle. *Silver and bronze of c.* 387–300 B.C.—The head of Herakles forms the chief type, but some of the bronze pieces bear a facing head of Apollo. *Tetradrachms of Lysimachus after* 295 B.C. *Other silver and bronze of the third century B.C., and later.*—Herakles' head and attributes remain the chief among the various types. *Alexandrine tetradrachms c.* 200–133 B.C. *Gold, silver, and bronze after* 133 B.C.—Erythræ was now self-governing, and her only gold coins probably belong to this period. They have head of Herakles; *rev.* female divinity holding spear and globular object, and wearing the head-dress of the Ephesian Artemis. The other pieces all relate to Athena and Herakles. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—One interesting example has, bust of Tyche, turreted; *rev.* river-god Axos, recumbent, holding reed and supported by vase whence flows water, AΞOC.

Magnesia ad Mæandrum—*Silver* 464–449 B.C.—Issued under Themistocles, and having Apollo holding olive-branch, ΘΕΜΙΣΤ[ΟΚ]ΛΕΟΣ (retrograde); *rev.* bird flying MA. *Silver and bronze c.* 350–190 B.C.—A horseman, or the head of Apollo, are the principal types, and the Greek fret or Mæander pattern is a very frequent feature. *Tetradrachms of Lysimachus after c.* 300 B.C. *Silver and bronze after* 190 B.C.—The silver has bust of Artemis and *rev.* figure of Apollo. Among the various bronze types is the cultus-statue of Artemis Leukophryene. *Alexandrine tetradrachms. Bronze of Imperial times.*—The cultus-statue of Artemis Leukophryene, in a temple or otherwise, is a conspicuous type.

Miletus—*Electrum c.* 700 B.C.—As in the case of most other early mints it is doubtful exactly what electrum money is to be attributed to Miletus. Some possible specimens have already been described (pp. 25, 26), and all electrum coins with a lion's head turned back were most probably struck here.—*Silver from the sixth to the early fourth century B.C.*—The pieces assigned to this city all have a lion's head, and *rev.* incuse square, quartered, or filled by a star or cruciform ornament. Some of the earliest are inscribed OVΛ, which Dr. Head suggests may be the name of a Milesian ruler otherwise unknown. Some early fourth-century examples with the lion and star types read EKA or MA (Hecatomnus or Mausolus), and were probably struck by Carian kings in imitation of the Milesian money. Mausolus was the ruler whose tomb was one of the seven wonders of the world and whose name has given a word to modern languages. Some bronze of the same class is similar, but has a walking lion. *Silver and bronze c.* 350–190 B.C.—The types are now the head of Apollo; *rev.* lion and star. *Gold, silver, and bronze after c.* 190 B.C.—The same types are repeated. Gold specimens are very rare.—*Alexandrine tetradrachms. Bronze of Imperial times.*—Among the types is that of the warrior Miletos.

Phocæa—*Electrum, sixth and fifth centuries B.C.*—Two specimens of the stater are known, bearing a seal and Θ, otherwise all the electrum money consists of hectæ and smaller denominations. Among the various types are the seal, or seal's head, griffin, or forepart of griffin, and heads of divinities, often accompanied by the seal (*phoca*, the badge of the city) as symbol. *Electrum, late fifth and fourth centuries B.C.*—Through the fifth century and most of the fourth the hectæ of Phocæa and Mytilene, a city of the island of Lesbos, formed the chief currency of Western Asia Minor, and towards the end of the fifth century the two cities made an agreement for the maintenance of uniformity in standard and weight. Each was to coin for a year, in turn, Mytilene beginning. This convention coinage doubtless included staters as well as hectæ, but the stater (Mytilene) is at present unique. The types are chiefly heads of divinities—Silenos, Hermes, Pan, Hera, Athena, Artemis, and others, always with the seal as symbol (Fig. 7). Phocæa probably ceased to coin these pieces about the time of Alexander's expedition to Asia. *Silver before* 545 B.C.—The seal and griffin's head are the chief types. *Bronze c.* 350 to *second century B.C. Alexandrine tetradrachms, second century B.C. Bronze of Imperial times.*

Priene—*Silver and bronze of the third century B.C.*—The silver and most of the bronze bear the head of Athena, while the silver has *rev.* a trident and magistrate's name in Mæander circle. *Alexandrine tetradrachms, second century B.C. Bronze of second century or later B.C.*—Head of Athena. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Athena is the most frequent type. The figure on some specimens is probably copied from the statue of Athena Polias in the temple of Priene.

Smyrna—*Electrum of the early sixth century B.C.*—The old city probably coined electrum with lion's head, open jaws; *rev.* rough incuse square. It was destroyed by the Lydians in the first half of the sixth century and rebuilt by Antigonus at the end of the fourth century a few miles further south. Lysimachus also made additions to tbe new city. *Tetradrachms of Lysimachus, third century B.C. Silver of the second century B.C.*—Alexandrine tetradrachms; symbol, head of Cybele.—Cistophori.—Tetradrachms with turreted head of Cybele; *rev.* lion, or, inscription in wreath. Drachms with head of Apollo; *rev.* Homer seated reading. Smyrna was one of the cities which claimed to be Homer's birthplace. *Bronze of the third century B.C. Bronze of Imperial times.*—From among the many types may be selected as specially characteristic the Amazon Smyrna, often with spear and double axe, or turreted, or turreted and holding spear and axe; and the two Nemeses of Smyrna, one holding a bridle, the other a cubit rule.

Teos—*Silver before* 544 B.C.—Seated griffin, probably a symbol of Dionysos; *rev.* rough incuse square. *Silver*, 544–300 B.C.—The griffin, with various symbols and accessories, forms the chief type. Between about 394 and 300 the reverse incuse square gives place to lyre or kantharos. *Silver after* 300 B.C.—Griffin and (usually) kantharos. *Alexandrine tetradrachms. Bronze c.* 300 B.C. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Anacreon is now sometimes represented on the coins of this his native city, either by his head, bald and bearded, sometimes with ΑΝΑΚΡΕΩΝ, or by a seated figure playing on a lyre.

ISLANDS OF IONIA

Chios—*Electrum of the sixth century*, characterised by a seated sphinx, which remains the chief type up to Imperial times. *Silver before* 490 *and from c.* 478 *to* 350 B.C. *Bronze before* 350, *and of the third century B.C. or later. Alexandrine tetradrachms, second century B.C. Silver and bronze after* 84 B.C. (?).—In 84 B.C. Chios received her freedom from Sulla. *Silver and bronze of Imperial times.*—The sphinx and amphora continue the chief types. Among the types now introduced is Homer reading, Chios being one of the cities which claimed Homer as their son.

Samos—*Electrum c.* 600–494 B.C.—The electrum money conjecturally attributed to Samos has a lion's head facing, or, bull's head or forepart of bull. *Silver before* 494 B.C. Pieces with lion's head or scalp, or forepart of bull, may perhaps belong to this island.—*Silver c.* 494–394 B.C.—The bull's head and the lion's are the most usual types. *Federal silver c.* 394–365 B.C.—*Rev.* lion's scalp in incuse circle, ΣΑ. (see p. 28). *Bronze c.* 394–205 B.C.—Head of Hera and lion's scalp. *Silver and bronze c.* 205–129 B.C. —Alexandrine tetradrachms. The smaller silver, and the bronze, have the head of Hera. The lion's scalp, forepart of bull, and Samian prow are the other principal types. *Bronze* 129–20 B.C. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Among the types are the cultus-statue of the Samian Hera, sometimes accompanied by sun and moon, or peacocks, or both ; the river-god Imbrasos (?) ; and Pythagoras, sometimes with ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗϹ.

Ionia generally—*Bronze of the Ionian League.*—The League was a very ancient alliance, though its numismatic productions were few and late. It originally consisted of Clazomenæ, Colophon, Ephesus, Erythræ, Lebedus, Miletus, Myus, Phocæa, Priene, Teos, Chios, and Samos, but Smyrna was brought in *c.* 700 B.C. Under Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius these thirteen cities struck some bronze money for the festival they celebrated together, bearing the Emperor's bust and various reverse types. One shows Hades in a chariot carrying off Persephone ; the galloping horses are driven by a flying Eros, beneath is an overturned flower-basket.

CARIA

Cnidus—*Silver of the seventh century B.C.* (?).—A very ancient piece assigned to Cnidus (Fig. 9) bears an archaic head, doubtless of Aphrodite ; *rev.* two incuse squares. This is probably the earliest numismatic representation of the human head. *Silver c.* 650–400 B.C.—Forepart of lion ; *rev.* head of Aphrodite. Between *c.* 480 and 412 Cnidus probably struck no coins. *Silver* 400–390 B.C.—Aphrodite now appears as Aphrodite Euploia, the goddess of Fair Voyages, with her symbol the prow. *Silver federal coinage*, 394–390 B.C.—*Rev.* Aphrodite Euploia and prow ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ. *Silver*, 390–190 B.C.—The chief silver types are the heads of Aphrodite or Artemis. *Bronze*, 300–190 B.C.—The prow is a common reverse. *Alexandrine tetradrachms*, 190–167 B.C. *Other silver*, 190–167 B.C.—The coinage is now modelled on the Rhodian, and the head of the Rhodian Helios replaces that of Aphrodite. On some pieces the badge of Rhodes, a rose, appears as a symbol. *Bronze after* 167 B.C.—Head of Apollo. *Bronze of the first century. Bronze of Imperial times.*

Halicarnassus—*Silver before* 480 B.C.—*Obv.* forepart of winged horse; *rev.* goat's head and foreleg (?) in incuse square. *Silver and bronze c.* 400–377 B.C.—The silver has facing head of Apollo; *rev.* eagle in incuse square, ΑΛΙ; or, forepart of winged horse; *rev.* forepart of running goat in incuse circle. The bronze has forepart of winged horse, ΑΛΙ, or head of Athena, without inscription; *rev.* in each case lyre between laurel branches.—*Bronze from the early second to the first century.*—The common types are head of Poseidon; *rev.* tripod, or less usually, head of young Herakles; *rev.* bow in case and club. *Silver and bronze of the first century B.C. Bronze of Imperial times.*—An interesting coin of Hadrian shows a bald and bearded bust of Herodotus, who was born at Halicarnassus, ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟC.

ISLANDS OF CARIA

Calymna—*Silver of the early sixth century.*—*Obv.* bearded head in helmet, Ares (?); *rev.* tortoise-shell lyre with seven strings, in incuse of similar shape. These pieces are some of the earliest examples "of coins bearing a type in the incuse of the reverse. The adaptation of the form of incuse to the shape of the lyre . . . is also an indication of high antiquity," and is a rare feature. The coins are thin and flat, instead of thick and bean-shaped like most other archaic money. The tortoise-shell lyre doubtless refers to the Delian Apollo, who had a temple at Calymna, but it was Hermes who invented the lyre by stretching strings over a tortoise-shell. *Silver and bronze*, 300–190 B.C. Warrior's head and lyre, ΚΑΛΥΜΝΙΟΝ.

Cos—*Electrum o the seventh centurv.*—Characterised by a crab—perhaps relating to the worship of Herakles. The reverse of the stater is countermarked by a small incuse square in addition to the larger one. *Silver of the fifth century.*—Referring to games, and having athlete about to threw the discus; behind him, a prize tripod; ΚΟΣ (or later, ΚΩΙΟΝ); *rev.* (generally) crab in incuse square. *Silver and bronze*, 366–166 B.C.—In the fourth century commercial requirements caused the abandonment of the old capital at the western end of Cos in favour of a new port established at the eastern point, 366 B.C. A new coinage was then begun, having heads of Herakles and Demeter (?), and the crab and club as chief types. *Alexandrine tetradrachms. Silver and bronze c.* 166–88 B.C.—The silver now generally bears the head of Asklepios, who had gradually replaced Herakles as the favourite Coan divinity, but the bronze retains the head of Herakles. The incuse square on the reverse was copied from the Rhodians, who had recently revived this archaic fashion. *Silver and bronze c.* 88–50 B.C.—Head of Apollo or Asklepios. *Nikias, Tyrant of Cos, c.* 50 B.C.—Bronze coins with head and name of Nikias, *rev.* head of Asklepios. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—The portraits of the Coan physicians, Hippocrates and Xenophon, with reverse types relating to Asklepios, are remarkable. One example with the portrait of Xenophon reads ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝ ΙΕΡΕΥC (Xenophon, priest).

Rhodes—Camirus, Ialysus, and Lindus, the three ancient cities of the island of Rhodes, coined very early, but towards the end of the fifth century, when the new capital Rhodes was founded, their coinages gave way to the Rhodian. *Silver of the late fifth century.*—Characterised by the three-quarter face head of Helios, and *rev.* a rose, the city badge, ΡΟΔΙΟΝ (*cp.* Fig. 8). These types continue all through the Rhodian coinage, the later Helios heads, however, being sometimes in profile, or radiate. *Gold and silver, c.* 400–333 B.C. The most important specimen of this noteworthy series is the gold stater, with *obv.* three-quarter face head of Helios, *rev.* rose with vine branch and grapes, ΡΟΔΙΟΝ, all in incuse square. It is one of the earliest gold coins struck by a Greek city, and ranks with the very finest examples of ancient coin art. *Federal silver coinage,* 394 B.C.—*Rev.* rose (see p. 28). *Silver and bronze c.* 333–304 B.C.—The bronze has *obv.* rose, or head of Rhodos. *Silver and bronze c.* 304–166 B.C.—The bronze has *obv.* head of Zeus or female head. *Gold and silver c.* 189–166 B.C.—The rose on the reverse of the gold stater is in an incuse square, an old feature revived by the Rhodians about this time. The quarter stater bears a radiate head of Rhodos. Gold pieces with the types of Philip, symbol, a rose; and of Lysimachus, symbols, rose and trident; *Alexandrine tetradrachms*, symbol, rose. *Silver and bronze*, 166–43 B.C.—Between *c.* 88 and 43 B.C. the silver coinage ended, doubtless under pressure from Rome, and some bronze money was struck to take the place of the drachms. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

TROAS

Abydus—*Electrum* (?), *sixth century.*—Eagle, or eagle on hare (?) *Silver c.* 480–450 B.C.—Eagle, which remains the chief type of the city, *rev.* gorgon-head in incuse square. *Gold and silver c.* 411–387 B.C.—At this time Abydus was allied with Sparta, and her coins are now very fine. One gold stater has Nike kneeling to sacrifice a ram; *rev.* eagle in incuse square. The silver has a good head of Apollo. *Silver c.* 320–280 B.C.—Head of Apollo. *Bronze c.* 320–200 B.C.—Head of Artemis or Apollo. *Silver of second and first centuries B.C.*—Bust of Artemis. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—A notable type shows Leander swimming across the Hellespont towards the lighthouse of Sestus, in which stands Hero with a lamp.

Alexandria Troas—*Bronze c.* 300.—The type of Apollo Smintheus, the "mouse-god," was copied from coins of Hamaxitus, and that of a horse feeding from coins of Neandria, two places which helped to colonise Alexandria Troas. Apollo remains the characteristic type. *Tetradrachms, Antiochus II. Bronze of third and second centuries B.C.*—*Silver and bronze after* 190 B.C., including Alexandrine tetradrachms. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—The city was made a Roman colony in the time of Augustus, and its subsequent coins are colonial, and have Latin legends.

Ilium—*Silver and bronze c.* 300–250 B.C.—All the coins of the city which claimed to represent ancient Troy have the head of Athena, *rev.* Athena Ilias. *Silver of the second and first centuries B.C. Bronze of the first century B.C. Bronze of Imperial times.*—An interesting type is Æneas in flight from burning Troy, leading his son Ascanius by the hand, and carrying his father, Anchises, on his arm. Hector is frequently shown, *e.g.*, in quadriga, or standing before the statue of Athena Ilias, or, again, with his foot on the prostrate Patroclus, from whose body he is withdrawing a spear, and the legend ЄΚΤΩΡ ΠΑΤΡΟΚΛΟϹ.

Tenedos—*Silver c.* 550–470, B.C.—This and all the silver coinage is characterised by a janiform head; *rev.* double axe. *Silver and bronze c.* 450–387 B.C.—The bronze has a female head. *Silver of the second and first centuries.*

ÆOLIS

Cyme—*Electrum* (?), *before* 500 B.C. (?).—Pieces with a prancing horse or forepart of a prancing horse may perhaps be placed to Cyme, but not certainly. *Silver of the seventh century* (?). —Pieces with the forepart of a horse; *rev.* incuse square containing an elaborate star-shaped figure, generally with a smaller incuse containing a similar figure, are probably of Cyme. *Silver c.* 480–450 B.C.—Eagle's head, ΚΥ; *rev.* quartered or mill-sail incuse. *Silver and bronze c.* 350–250 B.C.—An eagle forms the chief type, but the forepart of a horse also occurs. The bronze has *rev.* one-handled vase, perhaps connected with the cults of Artemis and Apollo. *Silver and bronze,* 250–190 B.C.—Head of the traditional foundress of the city, the Amazon Cyme; *rev.* (generally) horse. *Silver and bronze after* 190 B.C., including Alexandrine tetradrachms. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Among the types is Homer seated, ΟΜΗΡΟϹ; with *rev.* head of Critheis, ΚΡΙΘΗΙϹ. Critheis, the mother of Homer, was supposed to have been a native of Cyme

Elæa—*Silver of the fifth century B.C.*—Head of Athena; *rev.* olive-wreath in incuse square. *Silver of the fourth century B.C.*—The wreath is now accompanied by a corn grain, probably symbolising Demeter. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Among the pieces relating to Demeter or Persephone are those with the head of one or the other goddess; *rev.* torch in corn-wreath, or poppy-head in olive-wreath. The basket which Persephone was filling with flowers when seized by Hades is frequently shown, containing poppy-heads and corn. One specimen shows Persephone carried off in a quadriga by Hades, the overturned flower-basket on the ground. Another shows four men opening a chest containing a woman. The woman is Auge, a priestess of Athena, whom her father had shut in a chest with her son Telephus, and cast into the sea. By Athena's good offices the chest was drawn up by fishermen in their net, and Auge, surviving the adventure, became the wife of Teuthras, king of Mysia.

Temnus—*Bronze of the fourth century B.C. Silver and bronze, second and first centuries B.C.*—The types refer more especially to Dionysos. *Alexandrine tetradrachms. Bronze of Imperial times.*

LESBOS

Island of Lesbos—*Electrum and billon c.* 550–440 B.C. —Of various types. Those with calf or lion types were probably struck at Mytilene, and those with boar or Gorgon types at Methymna. Some with a boar type read ΛΕΣ. *Electrum c.* 480 (?)–350 B.C. *or later.*—Chiefly sixths, which have been arranged in three classes. Class I., 480–440: chiefly animal types, except for heads of Athena and Herakles, remarkable for having the reverse type in intaglio. Fig. 10 bears a lion's head. Class II., 440–350 or later: obverse types usually heads, but some animal; the reverse types in relief in an incuse square. Class III., same period: obverse types all human; the reverse types in a linear square within an incuse square. Classes II. and III. include some of the finest of ancient coins. Many or all of them were struck in accordance with the treaty between Mytilene and Phocæa made *c.* 400 B.C. (see pp. 31–2). *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Methymna—*Silver c.* 500–450 B.C.—Boar, or gorgon, *rev.* head of Athena in incuse square; or warrior, *rev.* horseman in incuse square; and in some cases the name of the city in archaic characters. Athena's head remains the principal type, probably because of a political connection with Athens. *Silver c.* 420–377 B.C.—ΜΑΘVΜΝΑΙΟΝ or abbreviation. *Silver and bronze c.* 330–240.—One type is Arion on a dolphin, with lyre. Arion was a famous musician and poet of this city. On the bronze a kantharos is a common design, often accompanied by grapes, both referring to the Lesbian wine which was made here. *Second and first centuries B.C.*—Alexandrine tetradrachms and bronze with *rev.* kantharos or Arion on dolphin. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Mytilene—*Silver c.* 440–400 B.C.—Small denominations with female head, or head of Apollo; *rev.* lion in incuse square, or, head of Apollo; *rev.* head of calf in incuse square. Some read ΜΥΤΙ. The unique *electrum* stater in the British Museum has the head of Apollo, ΜΥΤΙ: *rev.* quartered incuse square, and belongs to a date between *c.* 440–350 B.C. *Silver and bronze*, 350–250 B.C.—The silver has Apollo, *rev.* lyre; and the bronze a head probably of Aphrodite, but sometimes mistaken for Sappho, *rev.* lyre. *Bronze c.* 250–200 B.C.—Apollo, *rev.* lyre. *Alexandrine tetradrachms. Bronze, second and first centuries B.C.*—The types now refer chiefly to Zeus and Dionysos. Local festivals were held in honour of the latter, and some pieces have his terminal figure on a prow. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Certain examples are noteworthy as representing persons of local, and more than local, celebrity—for example, Sappho, of whom Mytilene was perhaps the birthplace. One type shows her seated, playing the lyre, another has her bust, and ΨΑΠΦΩ, *rev.* lyre, perhaps in this case the symbol of the poetess and not of Apollo.

MYSIA

Cyzicus—*Electrum, seventh* (?) *and sixth centuries B.C.*—The electrum of Cyzicus presents an extremely wide variety of types, all with *rev.* a quartered or mill-sail incuse square. In this, the earliest period, the chief types are marine, the tunny appearing usually as a symbol, though it seems that its head and tail are sometimes employed as types. The tunny fishery was an important local industry. A silver stater with the head and tail of a fish probably belongs to this period. *Electrum c.* 500–450 B.C.—The marine types are replaced by the head of Athena, Herakles kneeling, and animal types, but the tunny now and throughout the coinage remains as the city badge. *Electrum c.* 450–400 B.C. —Apollo, Aktæon, Athena, Triptolemus in chariot drawn by winged serpents, and other types; also bull, goat, dog, Pegasos, griffin, &c., &c. *Electrum c.* 400–350 B.C.—Heads of Demeter (or of Kora), Aphrodite, and others.

The Cyzicene electrum, or pale gold money, with the Persian darics, formed the chief gold currency of ancient times, until superseded by the gold issues of Philip and Alexander.

Silver c. 480–400 B.C.—Forepart boar; *rev.* lion's head in incuse square. The late retention of the incuse is noteworthy. *Silver and bronze c.* 400–*c.* 280 B.C.—Head of Kora Soteira. *After c.* 280 B.C.—Tetradrachms of Lysimachus (?). Alexandrine tetradrachms (?). *Silver and bronze c.* 200–100 *or later B.C. Bronze of Imperial times.*—The chief types are the bust or head of Kora Soteira, often wreathed in corn and sometimes with ΚΟΡΗ or ΚΟΡΗ ϹΩΤΕΙΡΑ and the head of the founder of the city, with ΚΥΖΙΚΟϹ. One of the accounts of the carrying off of Persephone (Kora) by Hades places the event at Cyzicus, and among the types of this period are flaming torches entwined with serpents, or flaming torch in corn-wreath, or torch with corn and poppies.

Lampsacus—*Electrum* (?) *and silver c.* 500 B.C.—Forepart of winged horse; *rev.* quartered incuse square. *Electrum* all of them were struck in accordance with the treaty between Mytilene and Phocæa made *c.* 400 B.C. (see pp. 31–2). *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Methymna—*Silver c.* 500–450 B.C.—Boar, or gorgon, *rev.* head of Athena in incuse square; or warrior, *rev.* horseman in incuse square; and in some cases the name of the city in archaic characters. Athena's head remains the principal type, probably because of a political connection with Athens. *Silver c.* 420–377 B.C.—ΜΑΘVΜΝΑΙΟΝ or abbreviation. *Silver and bronze c.* 330–240.—One type is Arion on a dolphin, with lyre. Arion was a famous musician and poet of this city. On the bronze a kantharos is a common design, often accompanied by grapes, both referring to the Lesbian wine which was made here. *Second and first centuries B.C.*—Alexandrine tetradrachms and bronze with *rev.* kantharos or Arion on dolphin. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Mytilene—*Silver c.* 440–400 B.C.—Small denominations with female head, or head of Apollo; *rev.* lion in incuse square, or, head of Apollo; *rev.* head of calf in incuse square. Some read ΜΥΤΙ. The unique *electrum* stater in the British Museum has the head of Apollo, ΜΥΤΙ: *rev.* quartered incuse square, and belongs to a date between *c.* 440–350 B.C. *Silver and bronze,* 350–250 B.C.—The silver has Apollo, *rev.* lyre; and the bronze a head probably of Aphrodite, but sometimes mistaken for Sappho, *rev.* lyre. *Bronze c.* 250–200 B.C.—Apollo, *rev.* lyre. *Alexandrine tetradrachms. Bronze, second and first centuries B.C.*—The types now refer chiefly to Zeus and Dionysos. Local festivals were held in honour of the latter, and some pieces have his terminal figure on a prow. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Certain examples are noteworthy as representing persons of local, and more than local, celebrity—for example, Sappho, of whom Mytilene was perhaps the birthplace. One type shows her seated, playing the lyre, another has her bust, and ΨΑΠΦΩ, *rev.* lyre, perhaps in this case the symbol of the poetess and not of Apollo.

MYSIA

Cyzicus—*Electrum, seventh* (?) *and sixth centuries B.C.*—The electrum of Cyzicus presents an extremely wide variety of types, all with *rev.* a quartered or mill-sail incuse square. In this, the earliest period, the chief types are marine, the tunny appearing usually as a symbol, though it seems that its head and tail are sometimes employed as types. The tunny fishery was an important local industry. A silver stater with the head and tail of a fish probably belongs to this period. *Electrum c.* 500–450 B.C.—The marine types are replaced by the head of Athena, Herakles kneeling, and animal types, but the tunny now and throughout the coinage remains as the city badge. *Electrum c.* 450–400 B.C. —Apollo, Aktæon, Athena, Triptolemus in chariot drawn by winged serpents, and other types; also bull, goat, dog, Pegasos, griffin, &c., &c. *Electrum c.* 400–350 B.C.—Heads of Demeter (or of Kora), Aphrodite, and others.

The Cyzicene electrum, or pale gold money, with the Persian darics, formed the chief gold currency of ancient times, until superseded by the gold issues of Philip and Alexander.

Silver c. 480–400 B.C.—Forepart boar; *rev.* lion's head in incuse square. The late retention of the incuse is noteworthy. *Silver and bronze c.* 400–*c.* 280 B.C.—Head of Kora Soteira. *After c.* 280 B.C.—Tetradrachms of Lysimachus (?). Alexandrine tetradrachms (?). *Silver and bronze c.* 200–100 *or later B.C.* *Bronze of Imperial times.*—The chief types are the bust or head of Kora Soteira, often wreathed in corn and sometimes with ΚΟΡΗ or ΚΟΡΗ ϹΩΤЄΙΡΑ and the head of the founder of the city, with ΚΥΖΙΚΟϹ. One of the accounts of the carrying off of Persephone (Kora) by Hades places the event at Cyzicus, and among the types of this period are flaming torches entwined with serpents, or flaming torch in corn-wreath, or torch with corn and poppies.

Lampsacus—*Electrum* (?) *and silver c.* 500 B.C.—Forepart of winged horse; *rev.* quartered incuse square. *Electrum* *and silver* 500–*c.* 450 B.C.—The electrum is as above, while the silver has a janiform head; *rev.* head of Athena. *Gold and silver c.* 394–330.—The gold staters are some of the finest Greek coins extant. Their obverse types are exceedingly various, and all have the forepart of winged horse as reverse. The silver generally has a janiform female head. *Bronze of fourth and third centuries B.C. Tetradrachms of Lysimachus* (?). *Alexandrine tetradrachms. Silver and bronze c.* 190–85 (?) B.C.—Among other types, the head of Priapus, of whose worship Lampsacus was an important centre. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Parium—*Electrum* (?) *c.* 700 (?) B.C.—Gorgon-head, facing. *Silver c.* 500–400 B.C. Gorgon-head, and *rev.* cruciform figure in incuse square. *Silver c.* 400–*c.* 300 B.C.—Gorgon head; *rev.* bull looking back. *Bronze c.* 350–*c.* 300 B.C.—Bull; *rev.* great altar of Parium. *Silver after c.* 190 B.C.—Tetradrachms with head of Gorgon or Demeter. *Bronze* 200 B.C. *to temp. Augustus. Bronze of Imperial times.*—Under Augustus Parium was made a Roman colony; the coins accordingly bear Latin legends.

Pergamum—*Silver and bronze of the late fifth century B.C.*—Head of Apollo. Pergamum was given by the Persians to Gongylos of Eretria, by whose successors these coins were probably struck. *Gold, silver, and bronze*, 310–283 B.C.—The gold has head of Athena, chief divinity of Pergamum; *rev.* Palladium (image of Athena), holding spear and shield. The earlier silver pieces of this period have the head of young Herakles, *rev.* Palladium. These, with the gold and some bronze, were probably struck by Herakles of Pergamum, son of Alexander the Great and Barsine. *Silver and bronze*, 284–133 B.C. *Coinage of the Pergamene kings.*—Chiefly tetradrachms, cistophori (after *c.* 200), and small bronze money. The tetradrachms of the first of the dynasty, Philetærus, have the deified head of his suzerain Seleucus I., *rev.* seated Athena. Those of the succeeding kings, except Attalus III., who struck none, have the deified head of Philetærus, and his name, though an exceptional piece of Eumenes II. has the portrait of that monarch himself. Owing to this constancy of type the classification of the Pergamene royal tetradrachms is based on minutiæ of design and fabric. The bronze usually bears Athena's head. Eumenes II. probably struck also coins of Alexander's types. *Regal cistophori c.* 200–133 B.C. *Later cistophori*, 133–48 B.C.—The series known as the cistophori is said to have been coined originally in connection with the feasts of Bacchus. It included tetradrachms, didrachms, and drachms. The tetradrachm, the principal piece, has a cista mystica, lid half open, serpent issuing therefrom, all in ivy-wreath; *rev.* two coiled serpents, heads erect, between them a bow case (Fig. 11). The obverse represents the basket used in the Bacchic mysteries to hold the sacred serpents. The smaller pieces have Herakles' club and lion-skin, in wreath, *rev.* grapes and vine-leaf. In 133, when the Province of Asia was formed, largely from the Pergamene dominions, the cistophorus was adopted by the Romans as the standard coin of the Province. The whole series presents uniform types, the issues of different cities being distinguished by mint-marks and magistrates' names. The chief mints for cistophori, and their usual symbols, are the following:—

Mint.	*Usual Symbol.*
Adramyteum	ΑΔΡΑ in monogram.
Apameia (Phrygia)	ΠΑ or ΑΠΑ and double flute.
Ephesus	ΕΦΕ and cultus-statue, or head of Artemis Ephesia, stag, quiver, bee, &c.
Laodicea (Phrygia)	ΛΑΟ and winged caduceus.
Nysa	ΝΥ or ΝΥΣΑ.
Pergamum	ΠΕΡ in monogram.
Sardis	ΣΑΡ.
Smyrna	ΙΜΥΡ and head of Cybele.
Thyatira	ΘΥΑ.
Tralles	ΤΡΑΛ and various symbols.

133 B.C.–*time of Augustus.*—Much bronze and a very little silver. 89–88 B.C.—Mithradates the Great struck gold and silver at Pergamum, bearing his head and name (see p. 45). *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Types refer especially to Asklepios, now the chief divinity. Others refer to the visit of Caracalla. The emperor is shown on horseback, being received by the Tyche of Pergamum, who holds a statue of Asklepios; or sacrificing at Asklepios' altar; or worshipping the serpent and Telesphorus.

Province of Asia—The Roman Province of Asia was constituted in 133 B.C., and the Pergamene cistophorus was officially adopted as its standard coin. The cistophorus retains its original types (see p. 43), but bears dates reckoned from the constitution of the Province, and later, names of the Roman proconsuls. Towards the close of the first century, however, there were none but Roman coins of gold and silver circulating in the Province, though the privilege of striking bronze was generally permitted to individual cities.

PONTUS

Amisus—*Silver c.* 400–360.—Struck under the name Peiræeus. Female head; *rev.* owl, ΠΕΙΡΑ. *Silver after c.* 360 *and before* 250 B.C.—Similar types. *Bronze, time of Mithradates the Great.*—Struck under the name Amisus. Very various types, including Zeus, Pallas, Artemis, Ares, and Dionysos. Perseus and the Gorgon are frequently alluded to. *Bronze* 56 B.C., under C. Cæcilius Cornutus, with types referring to Roma. *Silver and bronze of Imperial times.*—Silver was struck under Hadrian, Sabina, and Ælius Cæsar.

Kingdom of Pontus, founded by *Mithradates I.*, 281–266 B.C.—Of this ruler there is a unique gold stater with Alexander's types. *Mithradates II.*, 240–190 (?) B.C.; tetradrachms with his own portrait; *rev.* Zeus enthroned; sun and moon as symbols, indicating Mithradates' Persian descent, **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ.** *Pharnaces I.* 190 (?)–

169 (?) (*or* 156 (?)) B.C.; tetradrachms with portrait, *rev.* Pantheistic deity. *Mithradates III.* 169 (?) (*or* 156 (?))–*c.* 121 B.C.; tetradrachms with portrait; *rev.* Perseus holding gorgon's head. *Mithradates VI., the Great* (*Eupator*), *c.* 121–63 B.C.; coined silver and gold. The silver has his portrait; *rev.* Pegasos drinking or stag feeding, name and titles, all in wreath. The numerals in the exergue indicate the month of issue, according to the Bithynian era, which was dated from October, 297 B.C. The gold was struck at Pergamum, where some of the silver also was minted, 88–85 B.C., and has his portrait, *rev.* stag feeding, with sun and moon, and name and titles, all in wreath. The dates on the money struck at Pergamum are probably of the Pergamene era, which began 89–88 B.C., when Mithradates defeated the Romans and re-established the kingdom of Pergamum.

Kingdom of Bosporus (see also **Panticapæum**, p. 47).—*Gold of the third century* (?)–100 B.C. *Bronze of the second century B.C. Bronze under Mithradates the Great*, as protector of Bosporus; various types, with monogram BAE, for ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. 8 B.C.–342 A.D.—Under the Romans the kings of Bosporus were allowed the rare privilege of coining gold, but on the condition that it bore the emperor's portrait. The "gold" gradually degenerates through electrum and base silver down to bronze. These pieces usually bear the Imperial head, and the head and name of the king of Bosporus. The name is at first in monogram, and afterwards in full. The bronze coinage usually has the king's head, among various other types.

BITHYNIA

Apamea, formerly **Myrlea**—*Bronze c.* 300–203, under the name Myrlea. Heads of Apollo, Helios, Demeter, and Persephone, ΜΥΡΛΕΑ, ΜΥΡΛΕΑΝΩΝ, or variation. *Bronze of C. Vibius Pansa*, 48–47 B.C.—Struck under the name of Apamea. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Apamea at this period was a Roman colony, and her coins have Latin legends.

Calchedon—*Silver c.* 450–400 B.C.—Male head, *rev.* ΚΑΛΧ or ΚΑΛ between the spokes of a wheel, in circular incuse. *Silver c.* 400–280 B.C.—Bull, standing, on wheat-ear; *rev.* mill-sail or quartered incuse. *Bronze c.* 350–280 B.C.—Bull, *rev.* three wheat-ears enclosing ΚΑΛ. *Silver and bronze after* 280, *and early second century B.C.*—The silver has Demeter; *rev.* Apollo seated on omphalos; or, head of Alexander the Great, *rev.* Pallas, as on coins of Lysimachus. Tetradrachms of this latter type, with Lysimachus' name. The bronze has jugate heads of Apollo and Artemis; *rev.* lyre; or, Apollo, *rev.* tripod. From 400 to 270 B.C. there is a correspondence between the types of Calchedon and those of Byzantium, which point to a monetary agreement of some kind between the two cities. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Cius—*Gold and silver c.* 321–300 B.C.—Head of Apollo; *rev.* prow. *Bronze of the third century B.C.*—Head of the Persian deity Mithras (?), Apollo, and Herakles. *Bronze of the second and first century B.C.*—The city was taken by Philip V. of Macedon, and given to Prusias I., after whom it was re-named. The money of this period was struck in the name of the people of Prusias. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—The old name was restored and the coins read ΚΙΑΝΩΝ.

Heraclea Pontica—*Electrum* (?) *fifth century. Silver c.* 415–364 B.C.—The head of the bearded Herakles is the constant type. *Silver and bronze*, 364–306 B.C.—Under the tyrant Clearchus and his successors, Herakles young or bearded, and his attributes, form the chief types, until the time of Timotheus and Dionysos, when the silver has head of young Dionysos, *rev.* young Herakles, and the names of the tyrants. *Silver*, 302–289 B.C.—Head of young Herakles. Tetradrachms with types of Alexander and Lysimachus. *Bronze of the third century B.C.* (?).—Herakles and his attributes. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Several types relate to Herakles and his labours.

Kings of Bithynia—*Nicomedes I.* 278 B.C.–*Nicomedes*

IV., 95–74 B.C.—Silver with the king's head and name. Bronze of various types, including the king's head, with his name.

PAPHLAGONIA

Sinope—*Silver c.* 480–415 B.C.—Head of eagle; *rev.* quartered incuse square. *Silver c.* 415–306 B.C.—Head of nymph Sinope; *rev.* sea-eagle on dolphin; or eagle, ΣΙΝΩ. Some of the later pieces of the fourth century have the names of Persian satraps. *Silver*, 306–290 B.C.—*Rev.* a prow. *Silver c.* 290–250 B.C.—Head of Sinope; *rev.* eagle, or, Poseidon seated: head of Apollo; *rev.* tripod. *Silver c.* 189–183 B.C.—Head of Apollo; *rev.* prow. *Bronze*, *time o Mithradates the Great.*—Various types, chiefly relating to Zeus and Perseus. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

THE TAURIC CHERSONESE (THE CRIMEA)

Panticapæum (now **Kertch**)—*Gold of the fourth century B.C.*—Head of Pan, facing or profile; *rev.* lion-headed griffin, spear in mouth, ear of corn below, ΠΑΝ. The griffin was considered the guardian of the gold mines of the Ural or Altai mountains, where the material for this currency was obtained. *Silver and bronze before c.* 400–300 B.C.—Chiefly with head of Pan; *rev.* ox or lion types. *Silver and bronze c.* 300–200 *and later.*—Silver usually with head of young Dionysos or Apollo. The bronze pieces include some with Mên in Phrygian cap, Apollo types, Pan, and caps of the Dioscuri with cornucopiæ.

PHRYGIA

Apameia—*Cistophori*, *I. c.* 189–133 B.C. ΑΠ in monogram, and various symbols. II. After 133 B.C. ΑΠ in monogram, or ΑΠΑ and double flute. III. Proconsular, 57–48 B.C., with the proconsul's name in Latin and the local magistrate's name in Greek; symbol, double flute. *Bronze c.* 190 (?) B.C.—Head of Zeus; *rev.* caps of Dioscuri surmounted by stars. *Bronze* contemporary with Cistophori II. and III. Various types, including Artemis, *rev.* Marsyas playing double flute. The Marsyas types of this and the Imperial period, and the double flute on some of the cistophori, relate to the legend which tells how Athena once on a time essayed to play the flute, but observing her reflection in a lake, and annoyed to see how the act of playing distorted her features, she threw away the flute, which was picked up by Marsyas. Marsyas discovered that, having been inspired by Athena's breath, the flute uttered of itself the most beautiful sounds. He thereupon challenged Apollo, the god of Music, to a contest. In punishment for his presumption Apollo had him flayed alive, and his blood became the source of the river that bears his name. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Probably issued chiefly at the Panegyris, the great local festival. Marsyas playing a double flute, or seated on a rock holding a double flute, or as river-god, recumbent and leaning on a vase, occurs very frequently. One type represents Athena, helmeted, seated on a rock playing a double flute and turning to look at her reflection in the lake. From behind a rock Marsyas is watching her, his arms extended. An exceptionally remarkable specimen shows an ark or chest inscribed ΝΩЄ, in which are two persons, Noah and his wife. Near it stand two other figures, and above are the dove, with olive-branch, and the raven. This type is probably a reminiscence of a very old Phrygian Flood legend, modified by the Biblical story current among the many Jews in the population at Apameia.

GALATIA

Kings of Galatia—The regal issues include those of Deiotarus II., *c.* 64–40 (?) B.C.; bronze with winged head of Nike; *rev.* eagle. Amyntas, 36–25 B.C.; silver with head of Athena; *rev.* Nike. (Gold formerly attributed to this king is now considered spurious.) All these have the royal name and title, in full or in monogram.

CAPPADOCIA

Kings of Cappadocia—These rulers struck money between *c.* 332 B.C. and 17 A.D. The earliest types are Baal of Gaziura, seated facing ; *rev.* griffin devouring stag ; with Aramaic inscriptions. Later these give place to head of king ; *rev.* Athena, with royal name and titles in Greek, and similar types prevail until the time of Archelaus, 36 B.C.–17 A.D., last of the dynasty, when the silver has *rev.* club. Archelaus probably struck bronze also at his capital Eusebeia, afterwards Cæsarea (see below, **Cæsarea**).

Cæsarea, formerly **Eusebeia**—*Bronze of the first century*, struck by King Archelaus (see above). *Silver and bronze of Imperial times.*—The silver formed the most important silver currency of Asia Minor under the Empire. The most frequent type is Mount Argæus, which overlooked the city and was worshipped by the citizens. It is generally shown with a figure on the summit, holding globe and sceptre ; or its model is exhibited on an altar. Under M. Aurelius some of the bronze was apparently plated and used as silver.

LYCAONIA

Lycaonia in general—Antiochus IV. of Commagene, 38–72 A.D., and his sons coined bronze reading ΛΥΚΑΟΝΩΝ, probably at Laranda. The money of the other cities, including Iconium, Derbe, and Lystra, is all bronze of Imperial times.

CILICIA

Celenderis—*Latter half of the fifth century.*—Satrapal silver (?). Goat and owl types (?). *Silver c.* 450–400 B.C.—Horse and rider ; *rev.* kneeling goat in incuse circle, and inscription ΚΕΛ, or [Κ]ΕΛΕΝ, on one side or the other. Or, head of Gorgon, or of Athena ; *rev.* forepart of Pegasos in incuse square. Or, Gorgon-head ; *rev.* astragalos in incuse circle. *Silver of the fourth century and later.*—Chiefly horseman, horse, and goat types. *Bronze of the second century*

B.C.—Gorgon-head and goat. *Bronze of the first century and early Imperial times.*—Turreted city-head and Apollo. *Bronze of Imperial times. Bronze of Antiochus IV. of Commagene*, 38–72 A.D.

Mallus—*Silver c.* 425–385 B.C.—Winged figure kneeling, holding disc, probably an astronomical sign; *rev.* swan, MAP, &c. The winged figure is not yet identified, but the swan may refer to the Phœnician Astarte. *Satrapal silver and bronze c.* 385–333 B.C.—Various types, including the head of Kronos. Another, borrowed from Persian coins, shows king of Persia, as archer, running, with lance and bow; *rev.* similar figure, with bow and arrow. Before Alexander's time Mallus was tributary to Persia. *Alexandrine coins* (?). 145–125 B.C.—Coins of Seleucid kings, *q.v.* *Bronze*, 68–30 B.C.—Heads of Zeus or Apollo. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Under Trajan Decius Mallus became a Roman colony and the coins read MALLO COLONIA.

Nagidus—*Silver c.* 420–400 B.C.—Aphrodite seated, Eros accompanying her; *rev.* Dionysos standing, ΝΑΓΙΔΕΩΝ or ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ. *Silver c.* 400–333 B.C.—The chief types refer to Aphrodite and Dionysos. *Bronze* 374–333.—Female head; *rev.* kantharos. Or, Herakles; *rev.* Aphrodite. *Alexandrine tetradrachms* (?).

Soli Pompeiopolis—*Silver c.* 450–386 B.C.—Archer kneeling, or archer's head; *rev.* grapes in incuse square, ΣΟ or ΣΟΛΕΩΝ. Later, the head of Athena replaces the archer, but the grapes remain on the silver money throughout the coinage. *Satrapal silver in the fourth century B.C.*—A stater of Tiribazus has Baal standing, ΣΟ and Aramaic inscription; *rev.* Persian deity Ahura-mazda, in incuse circle. Later issues have head of bearded Herakles, *rev.* portrait of satrap in Persian head-gear. *Silver and bronze c.* 385–333 B.C., *or later.*—Head of Athena, *rev.* grapes. *Alexandrine coins* (?). *Bronze c.* 300–80 B.C.—Various types. *Bronze c.* 66 B.C.–*Imperial times.*—Struck under the name of Pompeiopolis. Some have the head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus, who restored Soli after its destruction by

Tigranes of Armenia. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—The name of Pompeiopolis is retained.

Tarsus—*Silver c.* 450–380 B.C.—King of Cilicia (?) riding; *rev.* kneeling soldier, are the chief types, with Aramaic inscription. *Satrapal silver*, 386–333 B.C.—The most common of the various types is Baaltars seated, with different reverses, *e.g.*, head of Ares (?) helmeted; lion attacking stag or bull; bust of Athena, &c. Other types are the figure of Ahura-mazda similar to that on coins of Soli; and a female head copied from Kimon's Arethusa on coins of Syracuse. *Alexandrine money* (?). *Silver of Seleucid Kings*, 150–95 B.C. *Bronze c.* 175–164 B.C.—Struck in the name of Antiochia ad Cydnum. Head of city; *rev.* Zeus seated. *Silver and bronze c.* 164–*early Imperial times.*—Turreted head of city; *rev.* Sandan standing on horned animal. Other examples show Sandan and the animal enclosed by a pyramidal building, surmounted by eagle; or, Zeus seated. Another type is Tyche, seated, the river-god Kydnos swimming at her feet. *Silver, billon, and bronze of later Imperial times.*—The emperor's head, and Tyche and swimming Kydnos, supply the chief types for the silver and billon. The numerous bronze types include Apollo Lykeios, standing on the omphalos, or boss in the temple of Delphi which was considered the centre of the world; he holds a wolf by the forelegs; and the Judgment of Paris, where Paris, wearing a Phrygian cap, is seated on a rock, holding an apple, and before him Aphrodite and Athena standing, and Hera seated.

LYCIA

Lycia generally—The silver money covering the period 520–362 B.C., of which most of the inscribed specimens carry Lycian legends difficult to interpret, cannot in the majority of cases be distributed among definite localities, and is therefore better considered all together. It has been grouped (*British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins; Lycia*) into five series.

I. *c.* 520–480 B.C.—Boar, *rev.* incuse square, sometimes containing a formal device. Some read KVB, indicating a ruler's name. As regards the boar, "Lycian hams," we are told, "were famous."

II. *c.* 500–460 B.C.—Bull or sphinx sometimes instead of boar; *rev.* animal type, or occasionally a human head, in incuse square usually outlined with dots.

III. *c.* 500–460 B.C.—Pieces with the triskeles, an ancient figure of which a variety still survives in the "three-legs" of the Isle of Man. But though the triskeles remains henceforth the characteristic of the early Lycian coinage, and there takes various forms, including one with the limbs terminating in cock's heads, it never appears as three human legs conjoined as in Pamphylia and Pisidia. It is doubtless a variety of the swastika, a primitive and ubiquitous symbol probably emblematic of the sun. Some of these pieces have Lycian inscriptions.

IV. *c.* 480–390 B.C.—Some have as reverse type the triskeles or the tetraskeles, the latter, as its name indicates, being a four-limbed figure; others have heads of divinities or rulers. Lycian legends are common, and mostly personal, but sometimes indicate localities.

V. End of fifth century–362 B.C.—Characterised by a lion's scalp; *rev.* triskeles.

Lycian League. 168 B.C.–43 A.D.—The confederated cities of Lycia issued a large coinage in silver and bronze with types generally relating to Apollo and Artemis, and the initials of the minting city; some without mint-name were probably struck at Xanthus. Often the inscription ΛΥΚΙΩΝ is added. The League issues for Lycia generally have a facing head of Apollo (?); *rev.* bow and quiver, or quiver alone, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ; or, head of Apollo; *rev.* head facing, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ.

Imperial silver.—Under Claudius, and down to the time of Trajan, silver was issued for Lycia with the head of the emperor; *rev.* lyre or lyres.

District of Cragus—*League coinage*, 168 B.C.–43 A.D., reading ΛΥΚΙΩΝ and ΚΡΑ, or a variation. *Bronze before* 43 A.D., reading generally ΛΥ and ΚΡ, and sometimes having the name of a city. *Silver, time of Augustus.*—Head of Augustus, *rev.* lyre or lyres, ΛΥ, ΚΡ.

District of Masicytes—*League coinage*, 168 B.C.–43 A.D., reading ΛΥΚΙΟΝ and ΜΑΣ, or variations. *Silver and bronze, time of Augustus.*—Head of Augustus, *rev.* lyre or lyres, ΛΥ, or ΛΥΚΙΩΝ, and ΜΑ.

Myra—*Silver of the third century B.C.*—Head of Athena; *rev.* bust of Artemis, ΜΥ. *League coinage*, 168 B.C.–43 A.D., reading ΛΥΚΙΩΝ and ΜΥ, or a variation. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—The image of Artemis Eleuthera is the chief feature of the types. One curious representation shows it in a tree, defended by serpents against two men with double axes. The tree may be connected with the legend of Myrrha.

Phaselis—*Silver before* 480 B.C.—Prow of galley shaped like forepart of boar; *rev.* rude incuse square. *Silver before c.* 466 B.C.—An early specimen has a man-headed bull, behind which bearded Herakles (?) with his arm round the bull. But the usual type is the prow or stern of a galley, a reference to the name of the city (φάσηλος, a skiff), with Θ or ΦΑΣ. *Staters and tetradrachms of Philip III.* (?). *Bronze of the fourth and third centuries B.C.*—Prow; *rev.* stern of galley. *Alexandrine tetradrachms* (?). *Silver*, 190–168 B.C.—Head of Apollo; or, owl on prow; *rev.* prow, on which stands Athena with ægis and thunderbolt. *Silver with Lycian League types*, 168–*c.* 81 B.C.—Apollo and lyre. ΦΑΣΗΛΙ. *Bronze c.* 81 B.C.—*Imperial times. Bronze of Imperial times.*—Only two specimens of the coins of this period are in the National Collection, both of the time of Gordian III. One has the cultus-statue of Aphrodite, her veil supported by two Erotes; the other a galley.

PAMPHYLIA

Aspendus—*Silver c.* 500–400 B.C.—The earliest types are a nude figure, helmeted, fighting, with sword and shield, representing the celebrated soldier of Aspendus; *rev.* triskeles of human legs, in incuse square. Or, nude horseman; *rev.* boar. The triskeles remains a characteristic of the silver money. *Silver c.* 400–300 B.C. *and later.*—Two men wrestling; *rev.* slinger discharging stone from sling; in field, triskeles of human legs. *Bronze of the fourth and third centuries B.C.*—Forepart of horse; *rev.* sling. *Bronze of the second century B.C.–Imperial times.*—As in the last period; or, galloping horse; *rev.* slinger, or warrior. Or, circular shield; *rev.* caduceus. The slinger of Aspendus occurs also on coins of Selge, while the circular shield is a Selgian type. This interchange of types probably indicates a monetary convention between these two neighbouring cities. *Alexandrine tetradrachms, after* 190 B.C. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Among the types may be mentioned, two wrestlers; two cultus-statues of a nature goddess; agonistic wreath; the river-god Eurymedon recumbent, holding an agonistic urn; Aspendus turreted, holding palm, hand in hand with Roma, who is helmeted and holds spear, ΑϹΠЄΝΔΟϹ Η ϹΥΜΜΑΧΟϹ ΡΩΜЄΩΝ.

Perga—*Silver and bronze of the second century B.C.*—The types all relate to Artemis, who on the silver is shown accompanied by stag and winged sphinx. The usual legend is ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ. *Bronze of late second century–Imperial times.*—Sphinx; *rev.* Artemis, and legend in Pamphylian characters. *Imperial cistophori*, with figure of Pergæan Artemis, DIANA PERG[ENSIS], under Nerva and Trajan. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Side—One of the chief seats of the worship of Athena. *Silver of the fifth century B.C.*—The chief types are a pomegranate (σίδη), the badge of the city, sometimes with a dolphin; *rev.* archaic head of Athena in an incuse square. The pomegranate after this frequently appears as a symbol. Coins with the dolphin were perhaps struck in alliance with Holmi, of which city the dolphin was the symbol. *Silver of the fourth century B.C.*—Athena standing with or without pomegranate in field ; *rev.* Apollo standing, at first in incuse square. In this period appear inscriptions in local characters, not yet interpreted. *Gold temp. Alexander* ; *silver temp. Philip III. Silver*, 190–36 B.C. —Head of Athena ; *rev.* Nike and pomegranate as symbol. *Silver*, 36–25 B.C., struck under Amyntas, king of Galatia, with types similar to the preceding. *Bronze of the third century B.C.*—Athena and the pomegranate form the chief types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Athena and Apollo are principally represented. One piece shows the city harbour, with its enclosing colonnade, in the harbour a galley, and in the water, fish. This and other galley types refer to the navy of Side.

PISIDIA

Selge—In the fourth and third centuries, and perhaps earlier, there was probably a monetary convention between Selge and Aspendus in Pamphylia, as testified by a certain correspondence of type ; and it is possible that some of the pieces with a Gorgon-head were struck at Aspendus. *Silver of the early fifth century B.C.*—Gorgon-head ; *rev.* in incuse square, forepart of lion, or head of Athena. *Silver c.* 400–300 B.C.—Staters with two wrestlers ; *rev.* slinger ; and smaller denominations with Gorgon-head ; *rev.* head of Athena, or lion's head. The astragalos, or ankle-bone, is a frequent symbol, and as connected with divination refers to the seer Kalchas, the traditional founder of Selge. *Silver c.* 300–190 B.C. *or after.* —Staters with two wrestlers ; *rev.* slinger, triskeles in field. Smaller denominations have Gorgon-head ; *rev.* head of Athena. *Silver and bronze of the second and first centuries B.C.*—The head of Herakles is now the chief type, or a Macedonian shield. The triskeles also appears as a type. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

shield, representing the celebrated soldier of Aspendus; *rev.* triskeles of human legs, in incuse square. Or, nude horseman; *rev.* boar. The triskeles remains a characteristic of the silver money. *Silver c.* 400–300 B.C. *and later.*—Two men wrestling; *rev.* slinger discharging stone from sling; in field, triskeles of human legs. *Bronze of the fourth and third centuries B.C.*—Forepart of horse; *rev.* sling. *Bronze of the second century B.C.–Imperial times.*—As in the last period; or, galloping horse; *rev.* slinger, or warrior. Or, circular shield; *rev.* caduceus. The slinger of Aspendus occurs also on coins of Selge, while the circular shield is a Selgian type. This interchange of types probably indicates a monetary convention between these two neighbouring cities. *Alexandrine tetradrachms, after* 190 B.C. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Among the types may be mentioned, two wrestlers; two cultus-statues of a nature goddess; agonistic wreath; the river-god Eurymedon recumbent, holding an agonistic urn; Aspendus turreted, holding palm, hand in hand with Roma, who is helmeted and holds spear, ΑCΠЄΝΔΟC Η CVΜΜΑΧΟC ΡΩΜЄΩΝ.

Perga—*Silver and bronze of the second century B.C.*—The types all relate to Artemis, who on the silver is shown accompanied by stag and winged sphinx. The usual legend is ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ. *Bronze of late second century–Imperial times.*—Sphinx; *rev.* Artemis, and legend in Pamphylian characters. *Imperial cistophori*, with figure of Pergæan Artemis, DIANA PERG[ENSIS], under Nerva and Trajan. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Side—One of the chief seats of the worship of Athena. *Silver of the fifth century B.C.*—The chief types are a pomegranate (σίδη), the badge of the city, sometimes with a dolphin; *rev.* archaic head of Athena in an incuse square. The pomegranate after this frequently appears as a symbol. Coins with the dolphin were perhaps struck in alliance with Holmi, of which city the dolphin was the symbol. *Silver of the fourth century B.C.*—Athena standing with or without pomegranate in field ; *rev.* Apollo standing, at first in incuse square. In this period appear inscriptions in local characters, not yet interpreted. *Gold temp. Alexander* ; *silver temp. Philip III. Silver*, 190–36 B.C. —Head of Athena ; *rev.* Nike and pomegranate as symbol. *Silver*, 36–25 B.C., struck under Amyntas, king of Galatia, with types similar to the preceding. *Bronze of the third century B.C.*—Athena and the pomegranate form the chief types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Athena and Apollo are principally represented. One piece shows the city harbour, with its enclosing colonnade, in the harbour a galley, and in the water, fish. This and other galley types refer to the navy of Side.

PISIDIA

Selge—In the fourth and third centuries, and perhaps earlier, there was probably a monetary convention between Selge and Aspendus in Pamphylia, as testified by a certain correspondence of type ; and it is possible that some of the pieces with a Gorgon-head were struck at Aspendus. *Silver of the early fifth century B.C.*—Gorgon-head ; *rev.* in incuse square, forepart of lion, or head of Athena. *Silver c.* 400–300 B.C.—Staters with two wrestlers ; *rev.* slinger ; and smaller denominations with Gorgon-head ; *rev.* head of Athena, or lion's head. The astragalos, or ankle-bone, is a frequent symbol, and as connected with divination refers to the seer Kalchas, the traditional founder of Selge. *Silver c.* 300–190 B.C. *or after.* —Staters with two wrestlers ; *rev.* slinger, triskeles in field. Smaller denominations have Gorgon-head ; *rev.* head of Athena. *Silver and bronze of the second and first centuries B.C.*—The head of Herakles is now the chief type, or a Macedonian shield. The triskeles also appears as a type. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

THE ÆGEAN ISLANDS AND EUROPEAN GREECE

ÆGEAN ISLANDS

Ceos in general—*Bronze of the fourth and third centuries* B.C.—Head of Aristæos; *rev.* the star Sirios as the forepart of a dog, radiate, ΚΕΙΩΝ, &c. Aristæos, protector against summer heat, visited the island at a time when it was ravaged by drought and pestilence, and by offering sacrifices to Zeus Ikmaios obtained from him a refreshing wind that blew for forty days.

Carthæa (Ceos)—*Silver c.* 600–480 B.C. Amphora, sometimes with dolphin, *rev.* incuse square of seven or eight triangular compartments, or otherwise divided. Later, with ΚΑ, &c., retrograde. Some smaller denominations have *obv.* bunch of grapes. *Silver and bronze after c.* 300 B.C.—Head of Aristæos (or Zeus), or Apollo (?); *rev.* forepart of dog, radiate, **ΚΑΡΘΑΙ**, &c. Or, head of Dionysos; *rev.* grapes and star; or, bearded head; *rev.* star.

Coressia (Ceos)—*Silver of the sixth and fifth centuries* B.C.—Cuttle-fish, often with dolphins; sometimes Ϙ or ϘO; *rev.* incuse of various patterns, or dolphin alone. *Bronze before c.* 300 B.C.—Cuttle-fish; *rev.* grapes. *Bronze c.* 300–200 B.C.—Head of Aristæos or Zeus (?); *rev.* grapes sometimes with bee, or, star. The bee refers to the tradition that Aristæos instructed the nymphs of Ceos in bee-keeping.

Delos—*Silver and bronze c.* 300 B.C. *or earlier*–166 B.C.—Silver with Apollo types—head, lyre, wheel. Bronze with heads of Artemis or Apollo, lyre and palm-tree. *Bronze after c.* 166 B.C.—Probably struck under Athenian rule. Apollo; *rev.* owl on amphora, **ΑΘΕ**.

Ios—*Bronze c.* 300–200 B.C.—Because of a local tradition that Homer's mother was a native of Ios, and that the poet himself was buried in the island, these pieces all have the head of Homer. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Melos—*Silver c.* 500 B.C.—Pomegranate, sometimes with MA; *rev.* incuse square variously divided, sometimes with M. *Silver and bronze c.* 400–300 B.C.—Silver with pomegranate, kantharos, or kneeling archer. Bronze with pomegranate, &c. *Bronze* 300 B.C.–*Imperial times.*—Various types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Naxos—Naxos was an ancient seat of the worship of Dionysos, and its types are Dionysiac. *Silver before* 600 B.C. (?).—Satyr's head; *rev.* incuse square (?). *Silver c.* 600–490 B.C.—Kantharos. Between 490 and 404 the island was under Persian and Athenian rule successively, and struck no coins. *Silver and bronze c.* 400–350 B.C.—Dionysos head and kantharos, ΝΑΞΙΩΝ, &c. *Bronze c.* 350–*Roman times.*—Dionysos' head, kantharos, grapes. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Paros—*Silver c.* 600–480 B.C.—Goat and dolphin; *rev.* incuse square triangularly divided. *Silver and bronze c.* 357–300 B.C.—Goat and corn types, ΠΑΡ, &c. *Silver and bronze c.* 200 B.C.—Silver with head of Artemis; *rev.* goat; or, Demeter and Dionysos types. Bronze chiefly with Artemis and goat; or, Demeter and goat or corn types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Siphnos—*Silver c.* 600–500 B.C.—Eagle; *rev.* divided incuse square. *Silver c.* 500–400 B.C.—Head of Apollo; *rev.* eagle, ΣΙΦ, retrograde. *Bronze c.* 350–330 (?) B.C.—Head of Artemis (?); *rev.* eagle with serpent in beak. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Syros—*Silver and bronze c.* 300–200 B.C.—Silver with head of Hermes; *rev.* goat, ΣΥΡ, &c. Bronze with head of Hermes or Pan. *Bronze* 200 B.C.—The Dioscuri or their caps are among the various types, affording the only extant evidence that these divinities were worshipped at Syros.

Tenos—*Silver c.* 300–200 B.C.—Zeus Ammon; *rev.* Poseidon, ΤΗ, &c.; or, *rev.* grapes or palm-tree. *Bronze c.* 300–150 B.C.—Zeus Ammon, Poseidon, and Dionysos types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

CRETE

Cnossus—*Silver of the fifth century B.C.*—Minotaur holding stone or globe ; *rev.* labyrinth in incuse square; or, within labyrinth, head of Theseus. *Silver and bronze c.* 400–350.—A unique specimen in the Berlin cabinet shows Minos enthroned, ΜΙΝΩΣ ; *rev.* head of Demeter, crowned with corn, in labyrinthine frame, ΚΝΩΣΙΟΝ. Another type is, head of Demeter, *rev.* labyrinth, either square or in swastika form, sometimes containing a bull's head. The bronze types are various, and include a female head, heads of Zeus and Apollo, labyrinth, and star. *Silver and bronze*, 350–300 B.C.—The head of Hera is added to the types (Fig. 12). It was in the neighbourhood of Cnossus that she first met her consort Zeus. *Bronze c.* 220 B.C.—The Cretans allied themselves with the Gortynians, and issued here bronze money with types of Cnossus and Gortyna combined. These bear Europa riding on bull, dolphin below ; *rev.* labyrinth, ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ. Europa was the Gortynian Hera. *Silver and bronze c.* 200–67 B.C.—About 200 B.C. Crete joined Athens and other states in resistance to Macedonia, and Cnossus, like many Cretan cities, adopted the types of the New Style Athenian tetradrachms (see **Athens**) ; mint-mark, labyrinth, and ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ. Various other silver types, all having *rev.* labyrinth. Bronze with head of Zeus ; *rev.* labyrinth or eagle. *Bronze after* 67 B.C.—Cnossus a Roman colony. Plough ; *rev.* labyrinth. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Cydonia—*Silver and bronze of the fourth century B.C.*—Head of Mænad, vine-wreathed ; *rev.* Cydon, stringing bow, sometimes with hound, ΚΥΔΩΝ. Cydon was the grandson of Minos and traditional founder of the city. Other types include head of Pallas ; *rev.* wolf and infant ; or, head of Persephone ; *rev.* amphora. The bronze has a young male head ; *rev.* wolf seated. *Alexandrine coins, third century* (?) *B.C.* *Silver and bronze*, 200–67 B.C.—Silver with Athenian types, mint-marks, Cydon suckled by wolf, or Zeus holding thunderbolt, ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ.

Later silver has head of Diktynna, the Cretan Artemis; *rev.* figure of Diktynna with torch and hound, in wreath, ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ. Bronze of various types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Gortyna—*Silver of the fifth century* B.C.—Europa, the Gortynian Hera, riding on bull, or, recumbent bull; *rev.* lion's head in incuse square. Europa was carried off by Zeus, who first assumed the form of a bull, and then of an eagle. Some specimens with Europa riding bear a very curious archaic inscription probably signifying Γόρτυνος τὸ παῖμα, "something struck," *i.e.*, a coin (*Historia Numorum*, p. 394). *Silver and bronze*, 400–300 B.C. —The silver has Europa seated in sacred tree, or, a female head; *rev.* bull types. The bronze has Europa seated on tree-trunk, eagle beside her; *rev.* Europa riding bull. *Silver*, 300–200 B.C. (?).—Zeus and Europa. *Silver*, 200 B.C. —Tetradrachms with Athenian types, mint-mark a butting bull, ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ. *Silver and bronze*, 200–67 B.C.— Various additional types. *Silver*, 66 B.C.—Struck by Q. Cæcilius Metellus, who conquered Crete for the Romans in 67 B.C. Head of Roma, ΡΩΜΑΣ; *rev.* Ephesian Artemis, ΓΟΡΤΥΝ. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Crete in general—The coinage begins, so far as extant specimens show, in the fifth century. During the fourth century the money of Crete was extraordinarily plentiful, while in the third it was extraordinarily sparse, perhaps because local issues were superseded by Alexandrine pieces. In the second century a revival took place, which ended with the Roman conquest in 67 B.C. After this the only local money is of Imperial times.

Silver and bronze of Imperial times.—One silver type shows Diktynna, the Cretan Artemis, seated, holding the infant Zeus, and guarded by one of the Curetes, ΔΙΚΤΥΝΝΑ. Zeus was most intimately connected with local myth. Another shows Diktynna as huntress, running, with dog, armed with bow and arrows The bronze pieces usually read ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΡΗΤΩΝ.

ÆGINA

Ægina—Ægina was an important trade-centre from the earliest times, and since its coins circulated widely and formed a very important currency, they show the same uniformity of type as those of Athens and Corinth. They all bear the tortoise, symbol of Aphrodite, the patron goddess of Ægina, and hence were familiarly known as "tortoises." *Electrum of the seventh century* (?).—A unique piece in the Paris cabinet with tortoise; *rev.* incuse square divided into two, is often but perhaps wrongly ascribed to Ægina. *Silver c.* 700–550 B.C.—Tortoise with smooth shell, dots down back; *rev.* incuse square of mill-sail pattern; or, of what may be called varieties of the mill-sail; or, of the Æginetan pattern of five compartments, which is seen more clearly in the next periods (Fig. 13). *Silver c.* 550–480 B.C.—Similar types, but the incuse is divided by broad bands into five compartments, the square being cut into four, and one-fourth into two, a pattern peculiar to Ægina. A unique stater, *c.* 480 B.C., has *rev.* incuse containing triskeles of three human legs; and obols of the same period have incuse containing dolphin and floral device. *Silver c.* 480–431 B.C.—The tortoise-shell shows plates. In 431 B.C. the Æginetans were expelled by the Athenians, and issued no more money until their restoration by Lysander in 404 B.C. *Silver and bronze after* 404 B.C.—Similar silver types, but a dolphin in one of the compartments of the incuse, accompanied by AIΓI, or other letters, The bronze has, generally, with two or three dolphins about it; *rev.* incuse of five compartments, with or without inscription. *Alexandrine tetradrachms. Bronze of the third and second centuries B.C.*—Various types, including, for the first time in the Æginetan coinage, representations of divinities, viz., head of Zeus; *rev.* statue of Apollo. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

ATTICA

Athens—With Athena as the presiding deity of the great city which bore her name, it is fitting that the head of the goddess and her special attribute, the owl, should occupy almost the whole of the coinage.

Electrum and silver c. 594–560 B.C.—Electrum sixths with owl facing; *rev.* triangle in incuse square (Fig. 14), and silver of similar type, are probably the first coins of the Athenian mint as organised by Solon (Hill, *Historical Greek Coins*, pp. 11–17). *Silver*, 560–527 B.C.—The chief types are, archaic profile head of Athena, in crested helmet; *rev.* owl in incuse square; behind, an olive-spray, ΑΘΕ (Fig. 15). Smaller pieces have a goddess's head instead of the owl, or, a janiform female head; *rev.* head of Athena in incuse square. Double types were probably introduced by Peisistratus. *Silver c.* 527–430 B.C.—Similar types. The diobols have *rev.* two owls. *Gold*, *silver*, *and bronze c.* 430–220 B.C.—Similar types for both gold and silver. The gold was perhaps coined *c.* 393 B.C., a time of prosperity under Conon, and consists of staters and parts. The diobol has *rev.* owl with two bodies; the obol, *rev.* four crescents. Besides Athena and the owl, the bronze exhibits some special types connected with the Eleusinia, *e.g.*, Demeter or Triptolemus in serpent-drawn car; *rev.* pig. Or, two pigs; *rev.* torch in wreath. (See **Eleusis.**)

Up to 220 B.C. Athens retained not only her ancient types, but her ancient mode of presenting them. The Athenian tetradrachms, familiarly known as "owls," were struck in large numbers for commercial purposes, and travelled even further than the "colts" of Corinth. It was probably their worldwide circulation that made the Athenians reluctant to disturb the prestige of their money by altering its appearance, and perhaps, also, a touch of human inconsistency made them adhere, in this respect alone, to a wilful conservatism for conservatism's sake. In any case, the curious fact remains. The coins displaying this conventional archaism are classed as of the Old Style; the succeeding issues, with the same types designed after a more modern school, are classed as of the New Style (Fig. 16). There are some examples, noticeable as having the eye of the head in profile, instead of full as in archaic or archaistic work, which may be transitional, linking the two styles.

Silver c. 220–*Empire. New style.*—General type, head of Athena Parthenos, wearing decorated and crested helmet; *rev.* facing owl, on amphora lying on its side, ΑΘΕ, and various symbols, with monograms or names of magistrates, all in olive-wreath: struck on wide, flat flans (Fig. 16). The New Style coins have been divided into over a hundred series, for which the reader must be referred to the standard authorities. 87–86 B.C.—Silver and gold with name of Mithradates. *Bronze*, 220–*Empire.*—Among the many types are, head of Athena; *rev.* owl, owls, Zeus hurling thunderbolt, or other design, ΑΘΕ. Also, numerous obverse designs with *rev.* figure of Athena in various attitudes. Demeter and related types are also employed. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—It is to be observed that even under the Empire all the Athenian coins were "quasi-autonomous," and heads of emperors never appear on them. One of the reverse types, a figure of Athena Parthenos standing, in crested helmet and long drapery, holding Victory and spear, her shield beside her, is a copy of the ivory and gold statue by Pheidias, in the Parthenon.

Eleusis—*Bronze c.* 350–300 (?).—Eleusis was an ancient seat of the worship of Demeter, the Earth-goddess or Corn-goddess. Here were celebrated the Eleusinia, mystic festivals celebrating the descent into Hades of Demeter's daughter Persephone, typifying the burial of corn in the earth and its joyous upspringing. The ceremonies included the offering of swine to Demeter, the flesh of these animals being supposed to increase the fertility of corn. By Demeter Triptolemus was sent forth in a car drawn by winged serpents to promote and assist agriculture. The bronze money issued for a short period at Eleusis alludes to all these things and was probably struck in connection with the festival. The types are Demeter or Triptolemus, in serpent-drawn car, holding wheat-ears; *rev.* pig on bundle of twigs, or on torch, ΕΛΕΥΣΙ. Or, head of Demeter (or Persephone (?)); *rev.* plemochoë, a vessel used for the ceremonial pouring out of water at the festival.

BŒOTIA

Bœotia generally—The cities of Bœotia had early allied themselves together, and as regards their money the result of this alliance is seen in the type of the Bœotian shield, which characterises all their coins. It may refer to Athena Itonia, in whose temple near Coroneia, the meeting-place of the League, was preserved a shield of gold. The Romans dissolved the League in 146 B.C.

Tanagra—*Silver c.* 600–480 B.C.—The characteristic type now and all through the coinage is the Bœotian shield, with mint-mark T. *Silver c.* 480–456 B.C.—The incuse contains a wheel, perhaps borrowed from Chalcis in Eubœa, which at this period adopted the Bœotian shield for its tetradrachms. The exchange may have had a commercial origin, or the wheel, like the horse which presently appears on the money of Tanagra, may symbolise Apollo the Sun-god. Some pieces inscribed BOI indicate, perhaps, that at this period Tanagra claimed the leadership of the Bœotian League. *Silver c.* 456–446 B.C.—*Rev.* incuse containing forepart of horse. *Silver,* 387–374 B.C.—Shield and horse types, or, later, stern of galley. *Bronze c.* 338-315 B.C. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Thebes—*Silver, early fifth century* (?).—Bœotian shield; *rev.* incuse square divided into triangular compartments. *Silver c.* 550–480 B.C.—Shield, or half-shield; *rev.* mill-sail incuse, ⊕ (for Θ). *Silver,* 480–426 B.C.—Shield; *rev.* amphora or ivy-leaf, the latter types referring to the local cult of Dionysos. Later, a common reverse is a figure of Herakles, ΘΕΒΑΙΟΣ, or ΘΕΒΑΙΟΝ. *Silver,* 426–395 B.C.—Shield; *rev.* head of Herakles, or half-shield; *rev.* club.

Other pieces have *rev.* head of Dionysos, kantharos, amphora, or grapes. *Electrum and silver c.* 395–374 (?).—The electrum bears head of Dionysos; *rev.* infant Herakles strangling serpents. The silver has shield and infant Herakles strangling serpents, or shield and Dionysos types. *Silver and bronze c.* 379–335 (?).—The silver has shield; *rev.* amphora, or young Herakles' head; the bronze has Herakles types. Fig. 17 shows a silver piece reading ΕΠΑΜΙ (Epaminondas). *Alexandrine coins c.* 315–288 B.C. *Bronze c.* 315–288 B.C.—Herakles types, or, shield; *rev.* trident. *Silver and bronze c.* 288–146.—Various types, reading ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ (?). *Bronze* 146–27 B.C.—Lyre; *rev.* torch between wheat-ears and poppy-heads. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Types relating to Herakles.

Thespiæ—*Silver c.* 387–374 B.C.—Bœotian shield; *rev.* crescent, or Aphrodite types, ΘΕΣΠΙΚΟΝ or an abbreviation. *Silver* (?) *and bronze c.* 338–315 B.C.—The bronze bears shield and ΘΕΣ. *Bronze*, 146–27 B.C.—Female head; *rev.* lyre, ΘΕΣΠΙΕΩΝ, all in wreath. *Bronze o Imperial times.*

PHOCIS

Phocis in general—Federal money for allied cities. *Silver c.* 600–550 B.C.—Bull's head, facing; *rev.* incuse square. The bull's head remains the characteristic type. *Silver c.* 550–480 B.C.—The incuse contains a head, probably that of Artemis, sometimes with ΦΟΚΙ, for ΦΟΚΙϘΟΝ. *Silver c.* 480–371 B.C.—The incuse sometimes contains a female head, sometimes the forepart of a boar, an animal sacred to Artemis, or, later, a helmet. *Bronze c.* 371–357 B.C.—Helmeted head of Pallas; *rev.* Φ, ΦΩ, or ΦΩ in monogram, in wreath. *Silver and bronze c.* 357–346 B.C.—Silver, bull's head; *rev.* head of Apollo. The latter type marks the period when the Phocians had possession of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and struck money there. The bronze has three bulls' heads, ΦΩΚΕΩΝ; *rev.* Τ (for Trichalkon (?)), in wreath, or, on smaller pieces, bull's head; *rev.* ΦΩ, in wreath. *Bronze*, 346–146 (?) B.C.—Chiefly with bull's head, and sometimes with head of Apollo also. *Alexandrine tetradrachms.*

Delphi—Seat of the worship of Apollo, in whose temple was the great oracle, and the boss or omphalos supposed to be the world's centre. At Delphi were held the Pythian games in honour of this god, and all the coin types relate to his cult. The ram's head symbolises Apollo, the god of flocks and herds; the dolphin indicates Apollo (Delphinios), who took a dolphin's form. The goat types represent the goats who, feeding near the chasm in the rock wherein resided the famous oracle, became affected by fumes arising from the fissure, and so first drew attention to the phenomenon. The temple of Apollo being built on this spot, over the fissure was placed the tripod on which sat the priestess whenever the oracle was to be consulted. The serpent, perhaps, stands for an ancient serpent-worship displaced by the Apollo cult. The negro type has not been satisfactorily explained.

Silver before 421 B.C.—Ram's head, dolphin below; *rev.* incuse square containing goat's head, or two goats' heads, or omphalos. Or, tripod; *rev.* omphalos, or, negro-head; *rev.* ram's head and dolphin, or goat's head. Some have ΔΑ retrograde, in archaic characters. An important piece has two rams' heads and two dolphins, ΔΑΛΦΙΚΟΝ in archaic letters; *rev.* four incuse squares, in each a dolphin. *Silver c.* 421–357 B.C.—Ram and goat types, with dolphins. In 357 the Phocians seized the temple of Delphi, and struck coins there with ΦΩ, as above. *Silver c.* 346 B.C—Probably struck by the Amphictyonic Council at the end of the Phocian war. Veiled head of Demeter; *rev.* Apollo seated on omphalos, with lyre and laurel, ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ, or omphalos with serpent coiled round it. *Bronze of Imperial times.* Chiefly with Apollo and connected types.

LOCRIS

Locri Opuntii—The people of eastern Locris, often called Opuntii after their capital Opus. *Silver before* 387

(?) B.C.—Half amphora ; *rev.* Λ in dotted border. *Silver c.* 387–369 B.C.—Amphora, ΟΠΟΝ ; *rev.* star in dotted circle. *Silver c.* 369–338 B.C.—Silver with head of Persephone, apparently copied from Syracusan coins ; *rev.* Ajax, son of Oileus king of the Locrians, armed, fighting, ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ. Bronze with head of Pallas ; *rev.* grapes. *Silver and bronze c.* 338–*c.* 300 B.C.—Silver with head of Persephone or Pallas ; *rev.* Ajax, son of Oileus. Or, amphora ; *rev.* star in dotted border, or, head of Pallas ; *rev.* grapes. Bronze with heads of Hermes, Apollo, or Pallas ; *rev.* grapes. *Bronze after* 300 B.C. (?). *Bronze c.* 196–146 B.C.—Pallas and grapes. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

EUBŒA

Carystus—*Silver of the fifth century B.C.*—Cow and calf ; *rev.* cock in incuse square, or, bull ; *rev.* palm-tree. *Silver c.* 387–369 (?) B.C.—Herakles' head ; *rev.* bull or palm-tree, ΚΑΡ *Silver* 369 (?)–336 B.C.—Types generally similar to the preceding. *Silver and bronze c.* 313–265 B.C.—Similar types with ΚΑΡΥΣΤΙΩΝ, or an abbreviation. *Gold, silver and bronze c.* 196–146 B.C.—The gold has head of Herakles ; *rev.* bull, symbol trident, ΚΑΡΥ. The silver has head of Antiochus III. (?) as Apollo, diademed ; *rev.* Nike in biga, symbol trident, ΚΑΡΥΣΤΙΩΝ. The bronze is of various types, including the trident. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Chalcis—*Electrum and silver of the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.*—The electrum has eagle devouring hare, or flying ; or wheel ; *rev.* irregular incuse square. The silver bears a wheel. *Silver*, 480–445 B.C.—Eagle and wheel types, sometimes with archaic form of ΧΑΛ. *Silver and bronze c.* 369 (?)–336 B.C.—Female head, profile ; *rev.* flying eagle holding serpent, ΧΑΛ. On the bronze the head is facing, and wears a diadem of five discs with human faces. It probably represents Hera as the local lunar-goddess, and the discs may be the planets. *Alexandrine tetra-*

drachms c. 336–197 B.C. ; symbol, head of Hera adorned with discs. *Silver and bronze c.* 197–146 B.C.—The silver has a veiled head of Hera ; *rev.* Hera in quadriga, or eagle and serpent. Among the bronze types are a charioteer in quadriga ; *rev.* laurel wreath enclosing magistrate's name : female head on capital of Ionic column ; *rev.* eagle. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Eretria—*Electrum.*—Bull's head, facing ; *rev.* incuse square. *Silver c.* 700–480 B.C.—Generally with Gorgon's head ; *rev.* incuse square divided diagonally into four, or, with lion's head in one quarter. *Silver after* 500 B.C. (?)—Gorgon's head ; *rev.* bull's head, or lion's head and fore-paws, facing, in incuse square. *Silver c.* 480–445 B.C.—Cow scratching itself, with or without bird on its back ; *rev.* cuttle-fish in incuse square, E or ER in archaic characters. The cow is Io, beloved of Zeus, and changed into this form by Zeus because of Hera's jealousy, or, after another account, by Hera herself. Hera sent a fly to torment Io, and Zeus, as a bird, led Hermes to the place where she had tied Io to a tree. The cuttle-fish is the city badge. Smaller pieces have bull's head ; *rev.* cuttle-fish : or, Gorgon-head ; *rev.* forepart of horse. Eretria struck no coins between 445 and 411 B.C., when she was in subjection to Athens. *Silver and bronze c.* 411–336 B.C.—Federal coinage for Eubœa, reading EYBOI, &c. The silver has, generally, nymph's head ; *rev.* head and neck of bull, and the bronze, generally, bull's head ; *rev.* cuttle-fish, or grapes. Eretria struck no money during the period of Macedonian supremacy. *Silver and bronze,* 196–146 B.C.—After the defeat of Philip of Macedon at Cynoscephalæ in 197 B.C., Eretria and other Greek cities regained their freedom and rights of coinage.

Eretria issued silver generally reading **ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ**, and bronze reading **ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ**, or more generally, **ΕΥΒΟΙΕΩΝ**. The silver bears head of Artemis or of another goddess ; *rev.* bull or grape-vine types. The bronze with **ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ** has female head ; *rev.* bull ; that with **ΕΥΒΟΙΕΩΝ** has bull ;

rev. vine : or, female head ; *rev.* bull or prow. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Histiæa—*Silver c.* 700–480 (?) B.C.—Amphora ; *rev.* divided incuse square (?). *Silver and bronze c.* 369–336 B.C. —Head of Mænad ; *rev.* bull, ΙΣΤΙ. *Silver and bronze c.* 313–265 B.C.—Silver with goddess's head ; *rev.* nymph Histiæa, vine-crowned, seated on stern of galley, and holding trophy-stand, ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ. Bronze with head of Dionysos ; *rev.* vine-branch, or, goddess's head ; *rev.* bull's head. No coinage during the Macedonian supremacy. *Silver and bronze c.* 196–146 B.C.—Silver with goddess's head ; *rev.* nymph sitting on stern of galley, an inferior copy of an earlier type. Bronze with goddess's head ; *rev.* bull, or grapes, or tripod.

MEGARIS

Megara—*Silver c.* 400–243 B.C.—*Bronze c.* 307–240 B.C. —Chiefly with types referring to Apollo. Apollo's head, lyre, tripod, prow, or dolphins, ΜΕΓΑΡΕΟΝ, &c. Some examples have *rev.* obelisk, or sacred stone of Apollo Karinos, between two dolphins. *Silver and bronze of the Achæan League.*—Silver, with symbol, a lyre ; bronze with ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

CORINTHIA

Corinth—The "colts" of Corinth were among the most esteemed and widely-circulated money of the ancient world. The winged horse Pegasos, their distinctive and invariable type, whence they derived their nickname, was believed to have sprung from the blood of Medusa when she was beheaded by Perseus, and, taking flight, to have alighted at Corinth. It was on Pegasos that Bellerophon rode to slay the Chimæra, and, according to one account, it was Pallas who caught and tamed the magic steed for him. Thus Pallas also figures on the coins, and more frequently than the special divinity of Corinth, Aphrodite.

Silver, seventh century B.C.—Pegasos flying, ϙ below, the old initial of the city ; *rev.* mill-sail incuse. *Silver before* 500 B.C.—Pegasos ; *rev.* incuse in swastika form. Smaller pieces have forepart or head of Pegasos. *Silver c.* 500–431 B.C.—Pegasos flying, and below, ϙ, which henceforth marks all the silver coins ; *rev.* head of Pallas wearing Corinthian helmet, or of Aphrodite, in incuse square. Some of the smaller and less usual denominations bear indications of value, *e.g.*, the diobol has *rev.* Δ ; the trihemiobol has *rev.* Gorgon-head and TPIH. *Silver*, 431–400 B.C.—Similar types ; also Bellerophon riding Pegasos ; *rev.* Chimæra (Fig. 19). *Silver c.* 400–243 B.C.—The staters have Pegasos ; *rev.* head of Pallas wearing helmet over leather cap, generally accompanied by a symbol, perhaps the mark of a mint officer (Fig. 18). Drachms and hemidrachms have generally *rev.* head of Aphrodite, and the smaller denominations, Pegasos, Gorgon-head, swastika or trident. Or, Bellerophon on Pegasos ; *rev.* Chimæra. Many pieces of this period have magistrates' initials, or later, their monograms, in addition to symbols, but from others these are absent. *Bronze c.* 400–300 B.C.—Pegasos ϙ ; *rev.* trident and various symbols, and frequently letters also. Some larger pieces have head of Pallas ; *rev.* trident, KOPINΘIΩN. *Bronze c.* 300–243 B.C.—Head of Pallas, or Herakles ; *rev.* Pegasos, and ϙ or K. Or, Poseidon, *rev.* Bellerophon on Pegasos, ϙ. In 243 Corinth joined the Achæan League (see p. 72), and apparently issued no more independent coins.

Silver and bronze of the Achæan League, 243–146 B.C.—Silver (Fig. 21), AX in monogram, symbol ϙ or Pegasos ; bronze, AXAIΩN KOPINΘIΩN. In 146 Corinth was destroyed by the Romans, and in 46 B.C. restored by Julius Cæsar as a Roman colony. *Bronze*, 46 B.C.–68 A.D.—With names of the chief annual magistrates, the Duoviri. *Bronze from time of Domitian.*—Among the many interesting types of Imperial times may be noticed some relating to Melicertes. Ino, the mother of Melicertes, threw herself and her infant into the sea, where they were changed into sea-gods. The body of the child was carried ashore by dolphins, and then taken to Corinth, where the Isthmian games, originally in honour of Poseidon, came to be looked on as the funeral feast of Melicertes, who, as a sea-god, was closely connected with Poseidon. One type shows Ino with Melicertes in her arms, plunging into the sea; before her, Isthmos seated on a rock, his hand resting on a rudder; in the sea a dolphin. Another shows the altar of Melicertes, on which lies the dolphin with the dead child on his back. Or, the dolphin and child are represented as in a temple, or as in the sea. Another type shows the nymph Peirene seated, pouring water from a vase; before her, Pegasos drinking; behind, the Acrocorinthus surmounted by the temple of Aphrodite. The nymph personifies the spring Peirene, which burst from the rock when Pegasos, in alighting, struck the Acrocorinthus with his hoof.

Cities using Corinthian types—With the coins of Corinth are classed coins of like types issued by other cities, some of which were her own colonies, while some were unconnected with her and prompted to imitation only by commercial motives. All such copies may be distinguished from Corinthian issues by the absence of ϙ and the presence of the initial or name of the minting city or people. The cities which used Corinthian types are as follows:—

In Acarnania—Alyzia, Anactorium, Argos Amphilochicum, Astacus, Coronta, Echinus (?), Leucas, Metropolis, Thyrrheium.
Corcyra.
In Epirus—Ambracia.
In Illyricum—Apollonia, Epidamnus-Dyrrhachium.
In Bruttium—Locri Epizephyrii, Mesma, Rhegium, Terina.
In Sicily—Eryx, Leontini, Syracuse.

ACHAIA

Ægium—*Bronze*, 146–31 B.C.—Types relating to Zeus. One shows the nymph Phthia, before her a dove; a reference to the legend that the nymph was courted by Zeus in the guise of a dove. *Silver and bronze of the Achæan League.*—Silver with symbol, frequently, a thunder-bolt; bronze with ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΙΓΕΩΝ.

Patræ—*Silver of the Achæan League*, symbol, dolphin. *Silver and bronze*, 250–146 (?) B.C. *Bronze*, 146–32 B.C.—The silver money bears the heads of Zeus and Aphrodite, and the name of the city in monogram. The bronze has generally the bust of Athena; *rev.* Poseidon: or, head of bearded Herakles; *rev.* Pallas with shield and spear. *Bronze*, 32–31 B.C.—Bust of Cleopatra, ΒΑϹΙΛΙϹϹΑ ΚΛЄΟΠΑΤΡΑ; *rev.* head-dress of the Egyptian moon-goddess, Isis. M. Antony passed the winter of 32–31 B.C. at Patræ, and doubtless struck then this money with Cleopatra's portrait. *Bronze*, 14 B.C.—Patræ now made a Roman colony. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—A notable type is a figure of Artemis Laphria, accompanied by a dog, a copy of her statue in the temple at Patræ. A connected type shows a priestess of the goddess in a chariot drawn by two stags, which was a feature of the procession made at the feast in this divinity's honour. Another type shows Æneas flying from burning Troy, carrying his father, Anchises, and leading his son, Ascanius.

Sicyon—*Silver before* 431 B.C.—Dove alighting; sometimes ΣΕ; *rev.* Μ (for Σ) in incuse, sometimes with floral ornament. Some of the smaller pieces have Chimæra; *rev.* dove; or dove types on both sides. The dove is probably the symbol of Apollo, the chief local deity. *Silver*, 431–400 B.C.—Chimæra, dove, and lion types. *Silver and bronze c.* 400–300 B.C.—The silver bears Chimæra and dove types, generally with ΣΕ or ΣΙ, varied by figure of Apollo, kneeling or seated; *rev.* ΣΕ in olive-wreath, or, lyre and plectrum. The bronze has dove types, or *rev.* ΣΙ in wreath, tripod in wreath, or wreath. Or, another type shows boy standing with raised hands, dove flying to right; *rev.* ΣΙ in wreath. *Alexandrine tetradrachms c.* 300 B.C.; symbols, lion, Apollo, trident, &c.

Silver and bronze c. 370–250 B.C.—Dove and other Apollo types. *Silver and bronze* 250–146 B.C.—Of the Achæan League, silver with symbol dove, or tripod; bronze with ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΣΙΚΥΩΝΙΩΝ. Of the independent coins, the dove forms the chief type, but the bronze shows also head of Apollo. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Achæan League—Originally formed by some cities on the south side of the Corinthian gulf as a means of defence against Macedonian aggression. *Silver c.* 370 B.C.—A unique stater bears a female head; *rev.* Zeus enthroned, with eagle and sceptre, ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. *Silver and bronze before* 330 B.C.—Silver with head of Zeus and bronze with head of Pallas; *rev.* in both cases, AX, the monogram of the League. *Silver and bronze c.* 280 B.C.—Head of Zeus; *rev.* AX in monogram, within wreath. The League now increased in power and importance, and widened its membership until it included all the Peloponnesian cities, some of which, however, struck also independently. *Silver and bronze after* 280 B.C.—The silver bears similar types, with letters and symbols indicating mints. Fig. 21 bears the mint-mark of Corinth, the flying horse. The bronze has Zeus standing, holding Victory and sceptre; perhaps a copy of the statue of Zeus Homagyrios, in whose temple the Achæan assembly met; *rev.* Achaia seated, holding wreath and sceptre; *rev.* ΑΧΑΙΩΝ, and name of the people minting.

ELIS

Elis—The staters of Elis, the land sacred to Zeus, present types of great beauty, all referring to the cult of Zeus and Hera at Olympia. *Silver before* 471 B.C.—Eagle with serpent in beak; *rev.* thunderbolt, FA in circular incuse. Or, eagle with serpent in beak, FAΛΕΙΟΝ, retrograde; *rev.* winged Nike running, in circular incuse. *Silver c.* 471–370 B.C.—Zeus enthroned, holding winged thunderbolt or sceptre, eagle flying before him; *rev.* eagle in square incuse. Or, Zeus seated on rock, eagle alighting on his hand; *rev.* eagle flying, holding serpent. Another type is eagle, *rev.* Nike, FAΛ, &c. Nike on these pieces is a reference to the games held at Olympia, where Zeus was looked upon as the giver of victory. *Silver*, 421–370 B.C.—Head of Zeus, or of Hera ; *rev.* thunderbolt. Fig. 20 shows the goddess. Hera's head is often accompanied by her name, HPA. Her appearance here is probably the result of an alliance entered into by Elis and Argos towards the end of the fifth century. Argos adopted this type when Elis did. To this period also belongs a celebrated piece with eagle devouring hare, *rev.* Nike seated on the uppermost of two steps, wings outspread, and holding a palm. The reverse is believed to represent a piece of sculpture by Dædalus of Sicyon, set up at Olympia *c.* 400 B.C., to commemorate a victory over the Spartans. *Silver* 362–271 B.C.—Zeus, Hera, and eagle types, and sometimes head of nymph Olympia. *Bronze*, 312–191 B.C. *Silver*, 271–191 B.C.—Zeus types. *Bronze after* 191 B.C.—Head of Apollo or Zeus. *Coins of Achæan League.*—Silver, symbols, FA, eagle, dove, or fulmen bronze, ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΛΕΙΩΝ. *Bronze of Imperial times.* Some represent the Zeus of Pheidias.

Zacynthus—*Silver before* 431 B.C.—Types mostly refer to Apollo, the chief divinity of Zacynthus. The earliest are amphora, or crescent and ivy-leaf, ZA ; *rev.* tripod in incuse square. *Silver*, 431–394 B.C.—Head of Apollo ; *rev.* generally tripod, or laurel-leaf or leaves. One *rev.* type is Apollo seated on omphalos, playing lyre. *Silver and bronze* 394–357 B.C. *Silver and bronze under Dion of Syracuse*, 357 B.C. *Silver and bronze*, 357–250 B.C.—Apollo types continue through all these periods, but in the last, the head of Aphrodite, and forepart of Pegasos are added to the bronze. *Silver*, 250–191 B.C.—Head of Dionysiac nymph, vine-crowned ; *rev.* crescent. *Bronze* 250–43 B.C.—Various types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

LACONIA

Lacedæmon (Sparta)—Iron money was doubtless used by the Spartans, but none survives. *Regal silver* 309–265 (?)

B.C., with head of king Areus (?). *Silver and bronze of the third century* (?) B.C. An important stater bears the name of Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, 207–192 B.C. *Silver c.* 191 (?)–146 B.C.—Head of Herakles; *rev.* amphora between caps of the Dioscuri, ΛΑ. *Silver of the Achæan League*, symbol, caps of the Dioscuri. *Bronze*, 146–32 B.C.—Sparta was now given her independence by the Romans, and issued abundant bronze money. Among the types are head of Lycurgus, ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟϹ; *rev.* club and caduceus in wreath, ΛΑ. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

ARGOLIS

Argos—*Iron money, fourth century* (?). *Silver before* 421 B.C.—Drachms bearing wolf, symbol of the Lycian Apollo; *rev.* A in incuse, in the upper part of which two deeper incuses. Half-drachms with half-wolf. Some small pieces have a Corinthian helmet. *Silver and bronze c.* 421–350 B.C.—Head of Hera; *rev.* two dolphins, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. This obverse type was perhaps adopted after the forming of the alliance between Argos and Elis. Elis also placed Hera on its coins at the same time. A later reverse type is Diomedes with sword and Palladium, a reference to the stealing from Troy of the Palladium or image of Pallas Athena, which by its presence guarded the city from enemies. Diomedes carried this image away to Argos. The bronze has head of Hera; *rev.* A. *Silver and bronze*, 350–228 B.C.—Wolf and A types, or wolf and helmet. Exceptionally, the bronze has head of Hera; *rev.* Athena fighting: or, head of Athena; *rev.* Tyche. *Silver and bronze*, 228–146 B.C.—The silver has wolf and A types; the bronze chiefly Apollo and related types, or, Hera; *rev.* quiver. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—An interesting type shows the Acropolis hill, on which stands a temple containing the Palladium brought by Diomedes.

ARCADIA

Arcadia in general—*Silver c.* 480–417 B.C.—Federal money for all Arcadia, probably struck at Heræa. Zeus

Aphesius standing or seated ; *rev.* head of Artemis, generally with ARKAΔIKON, or an abbreviation. But many Arcadian cities coined independently of this federal coinage.

The Arcadian League—*Silver and bronze*, 370–234 (?) B.C.—The Arcadian League was re-established by Epaminondas, against Sparta, and under its auspices the city of Megalopolis was founded near the Spartan frontier. Here was struck money of the League, with types relating to Zeus and Pan, and to Syrinx, the nymph pursued by Pan and by him turned into a reed ; with APK in monogram. *Bronze under Hadrian.*

Heræa—*Iron, fifth century* (?). *Silver c. end of the sixth century B.C.*—Head of Hera ; *rev.* EP or EPA, &c., in dotted square within incuse square. c. 480–417 B.C.—Coins described above, reading ARKAΔIKON (?). *Silver and bronze*, 417–370 B.C.—Various types, including heads of Pallas or Artemis, and Pan standing. The bronze has head of Pallas. *Bronze* 240–146 B.C. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

THESSALY

Larissa—*Silver before* 480 B.C.—One of the earliest types is a horse biting his foreleg ; *rev.* sandal in incuse square. The reverse alludes to the sandal lost by Jason in crossing the river Anaurus. Other types are the head of the nymph Larissa, or a bull's head. *Silver*, 480–450 B.C. —Youth restraining bull ; *rev.* galloping horse : or, horseman or horse ; *rev.* nymph Larissa. *Silver*, 450–400 B.C.—Similar types. The nymph is shown playing at ball, fastening her sandal, or arranging her hair before a hand mirror. *Silver and bronze*, 400–344 B.C.—Chiefly nymph's head and horse types. *Bronze*, 300–200 B.C., *or later* (?).—Apollo ; *rev.* Artemis. *Bronze after* 146 B.C., *or Imperial times* (?).

Thessaly in general—*Silver and bronze*, 196–146 B.C.—After Rome had freed Greece from Macedonia, the Thessalian confederacy struck money, probably at Larissa, chiefly with head of Zeus ; *rev.* Thessalian

Pallas fighting, or head of Apollo, ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ: or helmeted head of Pallas; *rev.* trotting horse. In 146 B.C. Thessaly became part of the Roman province of Macedonia. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—The head of Achilles, with ΑΧΙΛΛΕΥC, is shown, and Pallas fighting is a frequent type.

ÆTOLIA

Ætolian League—*Gold, silver, and bronze*, 279–168 B.C.—The gold stater bears helmeted head of Pallas; *rev.* Ætolia, holding spear and figure of Victory, seated on pile of Gaulish or Gaulish and Macedonian shields, a Gaulish trumpet at her feet, ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. The half-stater has the head of Herakles instead of that of Pallas. The chief silver pieces carry similar types. The Herakles head was copied from coins of Alexander the Great; the figure of Ætolia from a statue dedicated by the Ætolians at Delphi in commemoration of victories over the Gauls and Macedonians. Other silver pieces have head of Artemis, or, Atalanta or Ætolia (?); *rev.* boar. This last type appears also on some of the bronze, while other bronze pieces have male head; *rev.* trophy, or spear-head and boar's jawbone: or, head of Pallas; *rev.* Herakles.

ACARNANIA

Acarnania generally—*Silver*, 400–350 B.C.—Federal coinage, struck at Stratus. Acheloüs, the man-bull; *rev.* head of Kallirrhoë, ΑΚ. Acheloüs was the river dividing Acarnania and Ætolia. The river-god strove unsuccessfully with Herakles, first as a man and then as a bull. Federal money was struck probably either at Stratus or Leucas down to 167 or 168 B.C. *Silver*, 250–229 B.C.—Corinthian staters; symbol, head of Acheloüs: perhaps struck at Thyrrheium. *Silver and bronze c.* 229–168 B.C., reading ΑΚΑΡΝΑΝΩΝ or abbreviation, and with Acheloüs as principal type.

Leucas—*Silver, fifth century–c.* 250 B.C.—With Corinthian types, and reading ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ or an abbreviation. *Bronze* *of the fourth century B.C.*—Helmeted head of Pallas, Λ; *rev.* Chimæra: or, head of Acheloüs; *rev.* Chimæra or trident. Usually re-struck on coins of Philip II. of Macedon. Various other designs, including Pegasos, Apollo, and galley types. *Silver and bronze after* 168 B.C. —Silver with statue of Artemis, crescent on head, stag beside her; *rev.* prow, ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ. Bronze similar, or with bust of Herakles; *rev.* lyre or club: or, bust of Apollo; *rev.* lyre: or, flaming altar; *rev.* dove.

CORCYRA

Corcyra—*Silver c.* 585–500 B.C. Cow and calf; *rev.* conventional pattern of two elongated stars within square, called "gardens of Alcinoüs," perhaps a solar symbol. Smaller pieces have amphora, shell, or vase; *rev.* stellate pattern. *Silver*, 500–450 B.C.—Sometimes inscribed K or KOP. *Silver and bronze*, 450–400 B.C.—To the silver types are added the head of Hera, Gorgon-head, ram's head, &c. The bronze has generally amphora, or forepart of cow, *rev.* grapes. *Silver and bronze*, 400–300 B.C.—Silver with cow and calf, or amphora; *rev.* floral pattern, or kantharos. Corinthian types with KOP or K. Bronze, amphora, or forepart of cow; *rev.* grapes: or, eagle; *rev.* Victory. Another type shows Dionysos riding panther; *rev.* satyr emptying amphora. *Silver and bronze*, 300–229 B.C.—Some very interesting bronze of this period bears the forepart of a galley; *rev.* kantharos. The galleys are inscribed with names, such as Pallas, Phosphoros, Laonika, and Nika. It is suggested that these represent vessels of the Corcyrean fleet, and that the coins on which they appear may commemorate galley races. *Silver and bronze*, 229–48 B.C. —Dionysos and Pegasos types are frequent. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

ILLYRICUM

Apollonia—This city and Dyrrhachium (see below) were colonies of Corcyra, and used types similar to those of the parent city. *Silver, first half of the fourth century B.C.*

—Cow and calf; *rev.* conventional pattern known as the "gardens of Alcinoüs," ΑΠ. The "gardens," resembling two elongated stars, were perhaps a solar emblem. Other pieces have lyre; *rev.* obelisk, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ. *Silver, second half of the fourth century.*—Corinthian types and ΑΠΟΛ or Α. *Silver and bronze c.* 229–100 B.C.—The silver has usually the cow and calf and "gardens" types; the bronze has heads of Artemis, Demeter, Apollo, and Dionysos. *Silver and bronze,* 100 B.C.-*time of Augustus.*—Head of Apollo, or of Pallas, three nymphs, obelisk, and various other types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Dyrrhachium (see **Apollonia,** above)—*Silver of the fourth century B.C.*—Cow and calf; *rev.* "gardens," ΔΥΡ. *Silver c.* 350–250 B.C.—Corinthian types and ΔΥΡΡΑΧΙΝΩΝ, &c. *Silver and bronze,* 229–100 B.C.—The silver has cow and calf and "garden" types; the bronze, chiefly, head of Zeus; *rev.* tripod: or head of Herakles; *rev.* bow, club, and quiver.

MACEDONIA TO MŒSIA

MACEDONIA

Acanthus—*Silver c.* 500–424 B.C.—Lion tearing bull with teeth and claws; *rev.* quartered incuse square (Fig. 22). Later, *rev.* reads ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ. This type confirms Herodotus' statement that while Xerxes was marching from Acanthus to Therma his camels were attacked by lions, and that lions and wild bulls inhabited the western part of Macedonia. The lion and bull type characterises all the larger money of Acanthus. Smaller pieces have forepart of lion or bull, or head of Athena; *rev.* quartered incuse square. *Silver c.* 424–400 B.C. *or later.*—Similar types. *Silver and bronze c.* 392–379 B.C. *or later.*—Silver with head of Apollo; *rev.* lyre, ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ. Bronze with head of Athena; *rev.* wheel or linear square, ΑΚΑΝ.

Ægæ (later, Edessa)—The old capital of Macedonia. *Silver c.* 500–480 B.C.—Goat kneeling on one knee; *rev.*

quartered incuse square. The founder of Ægæ was told by an oracle "to seek an empire by the guidance of goats." *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Reading ΕΔΕΣΣΑΙΩΝ or ΕΔΕΣΣΕΩΝ.

Amphipolis—*Silver c.* 424–358 B.C.—Chief types, three-quarter-face head of Apollo; *rev.* in incuse square, a raised square border enclosing race-torch and inscribed ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ. The reverse type is a reference to Artemis Tauropolos, in whose honour torch races were held. The runners in these races carried lighted torches which had to be kept alight until the goal was reached. *Gold, silver, and bronze,* 358–168 B.C.—Struck by kings of Macedonia. *Silver and bronze,* 168–146 B.C.—Under Roman dominion. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. (See **Macedonia in general.**) *Bronze c.* 146–*time of Augustus.*—Reading ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, with types including head of young river-god Strymon, horned and reed-crowned; *rev.* dolphin in wreath: head of Poseidon; club in wreath, or horse; bust of Artemis Tauropolos; *rev.* Artemis Tauropolos on galloping bull: head of Medusa; *rev.* Pallas Nikephoros. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—The favourite type is Artemis Tauropolos. She is shown riding on bull, sometimes with bow and arrows; or, standing holding a long torch.

Neapolis—*Silver c.* 500–411 B.C.—Gorgon-head; *rev.* incuse quartered, or divided diagonally. *Silver and bronze c.* 411–350 B.C.—Gorgon-head; *rev.* head of Aphrodite (?) in olive-wreath, ΝΕΟΠ.

Olynthus—*Silver before* 500 B.C.—Quadriga; *rev.* incuse square irregularly divided. *Silver c.* 479–392 B.C.—Quadriga or horse types; *rev.* eagle or eagle and serpent types, the last borrowed from coins of the mother-city of Chalcis in Eubœa. *Gold, silver, and bronze,* 392–379 *and later.*—Money of the Chalcidian League, whose headquarters were at Olynthus. Types in all cases consist of the head of Apollo; *rev.* lyre, or sometimes tripod, ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ. The head is often of remarkably fine workmanship.

Thessalonica—*Bronze after* 168 B.C.—No autonomous coins until after the Roman conquest in 168 B.C., when it issued bronze of numerous types, including head of Dionysos, ivy-wreathed; *rev.* goat: head of Pallas; *rev.* bull: head of Zeus; *rev.* bull or eagle type, and many others. All read ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—A Kabeiros, holding drinking-horn and hammer, is a favourite type, often with the inscription ΚΑΒЄΙΡΟϹ. The Kabeiroi were deities probably typifying the beneficent powers of nature, but very little is known about them. Thessalonica celebrated games in their honour.

Macedonia in general—*Silver and bronze*, 158–146 B.C.—At the end of the third Macedonian War the country was divided by the Romans into four Regions. In 158 the first and second Region received the privilege of striking silver, and the fourth that of coining bronze. Of the third no coins are known. Tetradrachms with head of Zeus; *rev.* Artemis Tauropolos, with two torches, riding bull, ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ. Or, Macedonian shield bearing head of Artemis; *rev.* club in oak-wreath, outside the wreath a thunderbolt. Smaller pieces have shield, club in centre, ΜΑΚΕ; *rev.* Macedonian helmet. Or, shield, or Mænad's head; *rev.* prow of galley, ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Bronze of various types, including Dionysos' head; *rev.* goat: and head of river-god Strymon; *rev.* trident. *Silver and bronze after* 146 B.C.—In 146 B.C. the Regions were united as a Roman Province. Silver with shield bearing Artemis' head; *rev.* club in wreath, ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Some reading LEG[atus] were struck by the Roman legatus or proquæstor, who used for the reverse slightly altered dies of Philip V. Other tetradrachms struck by Roman officers have head of Alexander the Great, with flowing hair and Ammon's horn; *rev.* quæstorial insignia, viz., club or rod, money-chest, and chair, with name of Roman magistrate, all in wreath. The bronze money generally reads ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ and bears the names of quæstors. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Reading ΚΟΙΝΟΝ

ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Of the various types, many refer to Alexander the Great.

KINGS OF MACEDONIA

The regal coinage of Macedonia began about 480 B.C., when Alexander I. conquered the Bisaltæ, who, like some other Macedonian tribes, had a small and early coinage of their own. This Bisaltian coinage was adopted by Alexander, who made no change in it save to substitute his name for that of the tribe. It consisted of octadrachms, witnesses to the rich silver mines of the district, and smaller denominations, with warrior and horse, or horseman ; *rev.* quartered incuse square, as chief types. The succeeding Macedonian kings, down to Philip II., struck silver and some bronze with their names, and generally bearing *obv.* horseman or horse types ; *rev.* various. Herakles types and lion types also are frequent.

Philip II., 359–336 B.C.—Having acquired the gold mines of Crenides, this king issued a very abundant and important gold coinage, consisting chiefly of staters with laureate head of Apollo ; *rev.* biga, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ (Fig. 23). These staters circulated throughout and beyond Greece, even as far afield as Gaul, and Gaulish imitations of them inspired the first British coinage. Smaller pieces have Herakles and other types : or head of Apollo ; *rev.* thunderbolt. The tetradrachms have head of Zeus ; *rev.* a horseman type, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, and the types of the smaller silver include heads of Herakles, Apollo, or Artemis ; *rev.* horseman or horse types. The bronze has head of Apollo ; *rev.* horseman : or, head of Herakles ; *rev.* horseman or club. The chariot, horse, and horseman types are all agonistic, and most probably refer to Philip's victories in the Olympian games.

Alexander III., the Great, 336–323 B.C.—With Alexander the Great, the coinage of Macedonia after 334 expanded into a world-currency. Moreover, it did not end at Alexander's death, but extended over a period of about two centuries and covered a wide geographical area. Alexander himself, though it is impossible to specify all his mints, must have coined not only in European and Asiatic Greece and in Egypt, but in many parts of Asia, and it is reasonable to believe that the prestige of the Alexandrine coins did not spring solely from specimens native to Greece and Macedonia. Further, Alexander's immediate successors struck money with his name and types, and many independent cities, particularly those of the coasts of Asia Minor, at liberty to coin as they pleased, did the same. Thus it is difficult to decide whether any particular piece of this enormous series was struck by Alexander himself, and if so, where; or by one of his successors, or by an independent city. Coins with Alexandrine types are marked, indeed, with special symbols, which sometimes permit attribution to definite localities, but more often are of uncertain meaning. Alexander's coinage also became the parent of many important daughter-series, for all divisions of his immense empire derived their currencies, if not from Alexander himself, at any rate from the Greek rulers who followed him.

Gold, silver, and bronze.—The chief gold coin, the stater, has helmeted head of Athena; *rev.* Victory standing, holding naval standard, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ or ΑΛΣΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. The chief silver piece, the tetradrachm, has head of young Herakles in lion-skin; *rev.* Zeus enthroned, with eagle and sceptre; inscriptions as on the gold. Fig. 24 shows a first-century copy. Some rare decadrachms exist, and there are also some smaller denominations. The bronze is various, but has usually the head of Herakles or another young male head. Gold and silver of Alexander's types composed the chief issues of the Macedonian rulers until the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, 306–283 B.C.—Among the gold staters some have head of Demetrius, with bull's horn; *rev.* horseman: others have Athena and Victory types. The silver has horned head of Demetrius; *rev.* Poseidon seated or standing. Or, Victory standing on prow of war-galley, blowing trumpet; *rev.* Poseidon standing. This most interesting Victory type refers to the defeat of the Egyptians off Cyprus in 306, by the fleet of Antigonus under Demetrius' command. The Louvre possesses a colossal piece of statuary, found at Samothrace, representing the same subject, and it was through comparison with the coins that the marble figure was restored to its proper position on the prow. The bronze generally has heads of Athena and Zeus; *rev.* prow.

Pyrrhus, 287–272 B.C.—Probably Alexandrine silver, together with bronze having Macedonian shield; *rev.* Macedonian helmet, and Pyrrhus' name in monogram. Alexandrine coins probably supplied the currency in the disturbed time preceding the reign of Antigonus Gonatas.

Antigonus Gonatas, *c.* 277–239 B.C. **Antigonus Doson**, *c.* 229–220 B.C.—It is difficult to separate the coins of these rulers. A notable tetradrachm has head of Poseidon; *rev.* nude Apollo seated on prow of galley, holding bow (Fig. 25). It probably belongs to Gonatas, and commemorates a victory over the Egyptian fleet, when the conqueror dedicated a trireme to Apollo as a thank-offering. Other silver of this period has head of Poseidon, or Macedonian shield bearing horned head of Pan; *rev.* Athena Alkis, with shield and thunderbolt. The bronze has head of Poseidon; *rev.* prow: or, head of Athena; *rev.* satyr and trophy, and other types.

Demetrius II., 239–229 B.C.—Bronze only. Shield and helmet types, or head of Herakles; *rev.* horseman crowning horse, name and title.

Philip V., 220–179 B.C.—Silver with portrait; *rev.* Athena Alkis with shield and thunderbolt, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Or, Macedonian shield with Perseus' head in centre, or head of king; *rev.* club in wreath. Very numerous bronze types; Herakles, Perseus, shield, and many others.

Perseus, 178–168 B.C.—Silver with portrait ; *rev.* eagle on thunderbolt (Fig. 26), or harpa or club in wreath, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ. Bronze with head of the hero Perseus, or Herakles, or Macedonian shield, and various reverses. In 168 Macedonia passed under Roman dominion.

Andriscus (Philip VI.), 150–149 B.C.— Andriscus revolted from the Roman rule, declared himself to be the son of Perseus, and assumed the name of Philip. His tetradrachms have a shield bearing his portrait in the character of the hero Perseus ; *rev.* club, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, all in wreath. The reverse sides of these pieces were struck from altered dies of the Roman legatus who issued coins for the Province of Macedonia (see p. 80). In 148 B.C. Andriscus was taken prisoner by the Romans.

THRACE

Abdera—*Silver c.* 500–450 B.C.—Seated griffin ; *rev.* incuse square, quartered or otherwise. The griffin is the characteristic type all through this coinage. It was copied from the coins of Teos, the mother-city. *Silver c.* 450–430 B.C. ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ, in a shallow incuse square containing a smaller square quartered. Or, the name of a magistrate is given instead of that of the people, and later encloses a type which changes with the magistrate, *e.g.* young head, bull's head, tripod, &c. Some of these have ΑΒΔΗ, &c., on the obverse. *Silver*, 430–408 B.C.—Various reverses, including a dancing girl, and a discobolos or disc-thrower. *Silver and bronze c.* 408–350 B.C.—Griffin and Apollo types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Ænus—*Silver c.* 450–400 B.C.—Profile head of Hermes ; *rev.* incuse square containing caduceus or goat. Inscription on one side or the other, ΑΙΝΙΟΝ, &c. *Gold, silver, and bronze c.* 400–350 B.C.—The gold has head of Hermes ; *rev.* cultus-statue of Hermes standing on throne, ΑΙΝΙΟΝ. The silver and bronze have Hermes and goat types ; on the silver there is a fine facing head. *Silver and bronze* *c.* 300–200 B.C. *Bronze after c.* 190 B.C.—**Head** of Poseidon; *rev.* Hermes standing.

Byzantium—*Iron of the fifth century B.C.*—None extant. *Silver c.* 400–350 B.C.—Bull standing on dolphin, ΥΥ; *rev.* mill-sail incuse. The B of the inscription is a form peculiar to Byzantium. The bull indicates Hera; the dolphin, Poseidon, father of Byzas, the founder of the city. *Silver c.* 350–280 B.C.—Bull, trident, and dolphin types. Between 280-277 it is probable that on account of the heavy tribute exacted by the harrying Gauls the currency had to be supplemented by countermarked foreign money. Silver coins of Ptolemy Soter are known which are countermarked with the city's monogram. *Silver and bronze c.* 277–270 B.C.—Silver, probably that with head of Demeter; *rev.* Poseidon seated: or, head of Poseidon; *rev.* prow. The bronze has Apollo, Demeter, and Poseidon types (see **Calchedon**). *Silver and bronze after c.* 270 B.C.—Types of Alexander or Lysimachus, symbol, trident and BΥ. Bronze of various types. *Bronze of first century B.C.*—Artemis, Dionysos, and other types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Among the types is the head of Byzas, in helmet, BΥΖΑΣ; *rev.* prow or galley.

Maronea—*Silver before c.* 500 B.C.—Forepart of horse; *rev.* incuse square of mill-sail pattern. *Silver* 500–450 B.C.—The obverse reads ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΗΣ, &c., and the reverse has an incuse quartered, or containing flower or ram's head. *Silver c.* 450–400 B.C.—Horse, prancing; *rev.* incuse generally containing grapes or vine. *Gold and silver c.* 400–350 B.C.—All with horse and vine types. The gold reads ΜΑΡΩ or ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ. Some of the bronze pieces have head of Dionysos and grapes. The horse and flower types in this coinage signify the worship of Apollo Helios; the Dionysos head and grape vine allude to the famous wine of Maronea. *Money of Macedonian kings.*—From Philip II. to Lysimachus. *Silver and bronze of the second (probably after* 146 B.C.) *and first centuries B.C.*—Tetradrachms with head of Dionysos wearing ivy-wreath; *rev.*

figure of Dionysos holding grapes ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ (*cp*. Thasos, after 146 B.C.). Some bronze also has head of Apollo, *rev*. Asklepios. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Kings of Thrace—The regal coinage began in the fifth century B.C., and of some of the Thracian rulers their coins are the only records. The first issues of any extent or importance, however, were those of Lysimachus, one of Alexander the Great's generals, who on Alexander's death succeeded to the kingdom of Thrace. *Gold, silver, and bronze of Lysimachus*, 323–281 B.C.—In the first part of his reign Lysimachus used the names and types of Alexander the Great and Philip Aridæus, sometimes adding ΛΥ to the inscription. After 306 he used his own name, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Then he adopted types of his own, viz., head of the deified Alexander, with horn of Ammon, *rev*. Pallas Nikephoros seated, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, for the gold and silver and various other types for the bronze. He coined at several mints in Thrace, and also in Macedonia, 286–281, and in Asia Minor, 302–281. After his death his coins were largely imitated by autonomous cities outside Thrace, and these copies are generally to be distinguished by symbols or mint-marks. *Kings of Thrace after Lysimachus.*—Types chiefly copied from those of Alexander and Lysimachus. Under the Romans, 57 B.C.–46 A.D., silver and bronze and a little gold were coined by the Thracian kings, bearing Roman types.

Thasos—Types chiefly Dionysiac. *Silver c.* 550–465 B.C.—Satyr carrying off nymph; *rev*. quartered incuse square, or dolphin types. *Silver c.* 465–411 B.C.—Similar. *Gold, silver, and bronze* 411–350 B.C.—Gold, with head of Dionysos; *rev*. Herakles, ΘΑΣΙΟΝ. Silver, with Dionysos and Herakles or Silenos types. Bronze, with Herakles' head and attributes. *Silver and bronze after c.* 280 B.C.—Chiefly Dionysos and Herakles types. Some of the bronze has head of Demeter, *rev*. heads of the Dioscuri. *Silver and bronze after c.* 146 B.C.—Tetradrachms with head of Dionysos, ivy-wreathed, *rev.* Herakles standing, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΑΣΙΩΝ. These and the somewhat similar coins of Maronea (*q.v.*) formed the chief silver money of Northern Greece at this period. Bronze of various types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

MŒSIA SUPERIOR

Viminacium—*Bronze of Imperial times.*—The coins read P.M.S. COL. VIM. (Provincia Mœsiæ Superioris Colonia Viminaciensis) and bear dates AN. I. to AN. XVI. (240–256 A.D.).

MŒSIA INFERIOR

Callatia—*Silver c.* 300 B.C. *and later.*—Head of Herakles; *rev.* ear of corn, club and bow, ΚΑΛΛΑΤΙ.—*Gold and silver with types of Alexander and Lysimachus. Bronze before Roman times. Bronze of Imperial times.*

Istrus—*Silver and bronze before Alexander the Great.*—The silver bears a curious type of two youthful heads close together, one inverted; *rev.* sea-eagle on dolphin, ΙΣΤΡΙΗ. A bronze piece has the horned head of the river Ister; *rev.* sea-eagle or dolphin, ΙΣΤΡΙ. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

ITALY

Italy generally—*Æs rude and æs grave.*—The earliest currency of Italy was bronze, in the form of large irregular lumps, or *æs rude.* Presently the metal was cast into the heavy circular pieces of the uninscribed libral series, known as *æs grave* and consisting of the as of about a pound in weight, and its parts. Pieces of this class were cast in Rome (*q.v.*), at Capua by the Romans for the use of the Latins, and at some independent mints, of which Cales (*q.v.*) was the only one to issue a complete series. Contemporary with the *æs grave* were some large rectangular ingots of uncertain use, but perhaps used for ceremonial purposes, such as burying with the dead, &c., and bearing types—such as fish-spines, dolphins and rostra of ships, or sword and scabbard.

ETRURIA

Etruscan cities generally—*Gold and silver, fifth to third centuries* B.C. *Bronze, fourth and third centuries* B.C.—Some of the gold bears a lion's head, or young male head; *rev.* plain. The silver, also, usually has a type, such as a Gorgon-head or running Gorgon, on one side only. The bronze begins with large cast *æs grave*, followed by smaller struck pieces. The types include a wheel, and monsters, such as a griffin, Chimæra, Cerberus, are frequent. Marks of value are often shown on coins of all metals. When Rome became mistress of Italy, the Etruscan coinage was restricted to bronze.

CAMPANIA

Cales—*Silver and bronze*, 334–268 B.C.—Silver with head of Pallas; *rev.* Victory in biga, CALENO (Fig. 27).—Bronze with head of Apollo; *rev.* man-headed bull, sometimes crowned by flying Victory, CALENO on one side or the other. Between 312–*c.* 286 Cales cast a series of *æs grave*, with *rev.* a cup; the only complete series issued by an autonomous mint, and consisting of the as; semis or half; triens, or third; quadrans, or fourth; sextans, or sixth; and the uncia, or twelfth. *Bronze after* 268 B.C.—Head of Pallas; *rev.* cock and star, and reading CALENO.

Cumæ—The oldest Greek colony in Italy. *Gold and silver c.* 500–490 B.C.—The gold pieces are very small, and have a Corinthian helmet, *rev.* mussel-shell, KVME. The silver coins have the forepart of a frog; *rev.* as the gold, with retrograde inscription. Some very minute and uninscribed specimens have helmet and mussel-shell. *Silver c.* 490–480 B.C.—Head of Pallas, KVMAION; *rev.* crab holding shell. *Silver c.* 480–423 B.C.—Generally with head of Pallas or other goddess, or lion's scalp, facing, between two boars' heads; *rev.* mussel-shell. Wheel and dolphin, or helmet and mussel-shell, appear on the smaller silver. Some bronze, which was probably plated and used as silver money, has a young male head; *rev.* Scylla.

Neapolis—*Silver c.* 420–400 B.C.—Head of Pallas; *rev.* man-headed bull, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΣ or variation. Smaller pieces have *rev.* bull's forepart. *Silver c.* 400–340 B.C.—Goddess's head; *rev.* man-headed bull, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ. Among the smaller pieces are some with head of Apollo; *rev.* biga or cock, or head of another god; *rev.* Herakles and lion. *Silver and bronze c.* 340–268 B.C.—Silver with similar types, reading ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ or ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ. Bronze with head of Apollo; *rev.* bull types, or omphalos and lyre. *Bronze after* 268 B.C.—Bust of Artemis; *rev.* cornuacopiæ, or bust of Herakles; *rev.* tripod. Or, head of a Dioscurus, *rev.* second Dioscurus on horseback.

CALABRIA

Tarentum—The earliest coins are extraordinary, being flat and thin, with the obverse type repeated, incuse, on the reverse. The first issues of Metapontum, Sybaris, Croton, Caulonia, Poseidonia, and of Zancle, in Sicily, exhibit the same characteristics. It is disputed whether this style of fabric is merely a local peculiarity, or evidence of a monetary confederation between the Achæan colonies of South Italy. *Silver c.* 530–500 B.C.—Taras on dolphin, TARAS retrograde; *rev.* same type incuse, no inscription. Taras, son of Poseidon, was honoured as the founder of the city, which marked the locality where he was brought ashore by a dolphin after a shipwreck. This type endures throughout the coinage. Another early piece has Apollo kneeling, holding lyre and plectrum; *rev.* the same, incuse, or Taras on dolphin, incuse. *Silver c.*500–473 B.C.—Both types are now in relief. Taras on dolphin, and a wheel, form the chief subjects. The didrachms have Taras on dolphin; *rev.* wheel, or winged sea-horse. A variety has *rev.* head of Taras (?) within circle. *Silver c.* 473–400 B.C.—A new reverse type shows Taras seated, holding distaff or other object, symbolical of the local woollen industry, or of the commerce of the city. Smaller pieces have a cockle-shell; *rev.* head of goddess. *Gold c.*

400 (?)–330 B.C.—The staters have generally the head of a goddess, and various reverse types, *e.g.*, the Dioskuri, or a rider crowning his horse. A pretty variety shows the child Taras standing before his father Poseidon enthroned, to whom he is stretching out his arms (Fig. 28). Another type has Herakles' head in lion-skin ; *rev.* Taras in biga, holding trident. The diobol has head of Apollo ; *rev.* Herakles and lion. *Silver c.* 400–360 B.C.—The didrachm, the most important denomination, has as general type a horseman ; *rev.* Taras on dolphin. The horsemen of Tarentum were celebrated, and "to ride like a Tarentine" was a saying. The horseman shows countless variations ; *e.g.*, he sometimes appears as a boy crowning his horse ; or being crowned himself by flying Victory, &c., &c. The drachms, until the end of the coinage in 272 B.C., have head of Pallas, *rev.* owl, TAP ; and common diobols have head of Pallas or Herakles ; *rev.* Herakles performing a labour, TAPANTINON or variation. The lesser pieces are very varied. *Gold c.* 330–272 B.C. *Silver c.* 360–272 B.C.—Among the numerous gold types of this period may be noticed the head of Zeus ; *rev.* eagle on thunderbolt : young Herakles' head ; *rev.* Taras, holding trident, driving biga : and head of Aphrodite (?) ; *rev.* Taras, holding trident, riding on dolphin. All these, and the gold of the preceding period, are very fine specimens of numismatic art. The silver is as before, with many new variations of the horseman type. *Bronze,* 300–272 B.C.—Numerous types. In 272 Tarentum fell to Rome. *Gold and silver c.* 212–209 B.C.—Probably struck during a revolt from Roman dominion. Gold, with Herakles' head in lion-skin ; *rev.* Taras in biga, TAPANTINON and magistrate's name. The silver has a rider crowning his horse ; *rev.* Taras on dolphin.

LUCANIA

Heraclea—*Silver c.* 432–380 B.C.—Head of Herakles ; *rev.* lion running, HE. *Gold* (?) *and silver c.* 380–268 B.C.—Head of Athena ; *rev.* a Herakles type, HPAKΛEIΩN or variation. Smaller pieces, before *c.* 300 B.C., are various, but refer chiefly to Athena and Herakles. The goddess is represented in profile, full-face, olive-wreathed, or helmeted. Only one gold piece is known, and that is of uncertain date. It has head of Athena; *rev.* Herakles seated on rock. *Bronze c.* 330–200 B.C.—Chiefly Persephone, Pallas, and Herakles types.

Metapontum—*Silver*, 550–480 B.C.—Ear of corn, META; *rev.* the same, incuse (see **Tarentum**). The corn is the characteristic type all through the coinage, and refer to Demeter, and the fertility of the district. Some of the smaller pieces of this period have *rev.* bull's head, facing, incuse. *Silver c.* 480–400 B.C.—Various types, all in relief. Some staters have an ear of corn, META; *rev.* five barleycorns, star-wise, ΜΕΤΑΠ. Others have *rev.* river-god Acheloüs in human form, but with bull's horns and ears, standing, ΑΧΕΛΟΙΟ ΑΕΘΛΟΝ, in archaic characters; the inscription showing that at games held in the river-god's honour these coins were given as prizes (*Historia Numorum*, p. 63). Other reverse types are Apollo or Herakles, or head of human-faced bull. Herakles was believed to have rested in the neighbourhood of Metapontum while bringing the oxen of Geryon across Italy. *Silver c.* 400–350 B.C.—Heads of Herakles, Zeus, Dionysos, Apollo, Hygieia, and others, all with *rev.* ear of corn. Some pieces bear artists' signatures. *Gold and silver c.* 350–330 B.C.—A new type appears on the gold and some of the silver, viz., the head and name of Leukippos, founder of the city. Other silver has Apollo standing, or owl on olive-branch. All have *rev.* corn types. *Silver c.* 330–300 (?) B.C.—Usually with head of Demeter. Others have head of Victory, Pallas, or Dionysos; *rev.* as before. *Bronze c.* 350–272 B.C. *or later.*—A number of different types. Heads of Demeter, Leukippos, and others. Some have Pallas fighting; *rev.* owl.

Poseidonia (later, **Pæstum**)—*Silver before* 480 B.C.—Poseidon with trident, ΠΟΜ (=ΠΟΣ); *rev.* similar type, incuse, and inscription retrograde (Fig. 29). (See **Tarentum**.) *Silver and bronze c.* 480–400 B.C.—All types in relief. Silver with Poseidon and trident ; *rev.* bull within circular incuse ; and towards end of period, head of Hera, facing ; *rev.* bull, ΠΟΜΕΙΔ. Bronze with Poseidon and bull types. Poseidonia was taken by the Lucanians in *c.* 400–390, and re-named Pæstum. As Pæstum it struck its subsequent issues. *Silver and bronze c.* 300–268 B.C.—Silver with head of horned river-god ; *rev.* Dioscuri on horseback. The Romans put an end to the silver coinage in 268, but allowed the city the unusual privilege of striking bronze into Imperial times. The bronze now has head of Poseidon ; *rev.* Eros seated on dolphin ; or dolphin alone : or, heads of Dioscuri, *rev.* dolphin. All read ΠΑΙΣΤΑΝΟ or a variation. *Bronze from* 268 B.C.—Various, and reading ΠΑΙS or PAES, &c. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Under Augustus and Tiberius. Reading P(æsti) S(ignatum) S(enatus) C(onsulto).

Sybaris—*Silver before* 510 B.C.—Bull looking back ; *rev.* the same, incuse, or amphora, incuse, MVBA (= ΣΥΒΑ), &c. (see **Tarentum**). In 510 the city was destroyed, and in 453 rebuilt on a site near the former one. *Silver c.* 453–448 B.C.—Bull and Poseidon types. Some pieces resembling coins of Poseidonia, and reading *obv.* MV ; *rev.* ΓΟΜ, both retrograde, show that Poseidonia helped in the reconstitution. In 448 Sybaris fell before the people of Croton, and was again restored, this time with Athenian assistance, and became the great city of Thurium. But the old citizens, finding themselves outnumbered by the new colonists, went away and founded yet another city, near the mouth of the river Traeis, which they called Sybaris. There they issued a little silver money with head of Pallas ; *rev.* bull types, ΣΥΒΑΡΙ, &c. Meanwhile Thurium grew and prospered. Its coins are summarised below.

Thurium—*Silver c.* 420–390 B.C.—Head of Athena in helmet ; *rev.* bull (perhaps representing the river Crathis), ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Some of these pieces are exceedingly fine specimens. *Silver and bronze c.* 390–300.—Similar types, with various artists' names on the silver coins. The helmet of Pallas generally decorated with the figure of Scylla, variously shown. The silver money of this period down to *c.* 350 ranks, artistically, very high. *Silver and bronze c.* 300–268 B.C.—Silver with heads of Apollo, Pallas, &c ; *rev.* bull types. Bronze with Artemis and Apollo types.

Velia—*Silver c.* 540–500 B.C.—Probably uninscribed pieces with forepart of lion devouring prey ; *rev.* incuse square. *Silver c.* 500–450 B.C.—Lion's head ; *rev.* goddess's head. Later pieces have B over the lion and read VEΛH or ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ. Or, head of goddess ; *rev.* lion, frequently with flying owl above, or owl on olive-branch. *Silver c.* 450–400 B.C.—Similar types. *Silver c.* 400–268 B.C.—Chiefly didrachms with lion ; *rev.* goddess's head : or helmeted head of Pallas, engraver's name sometimes on helmet ; *rev.* lion type, ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ. *Bronze c.* 350–250 B.C. Pallas and lion ; or Herakles, Zeus, and owl types : or Apollo, or helmeted head ; *rev.* tripod.

BRUTTIUM

Bruttii—A federal coinage in the name of the Bruttii replaced the money of the several Greek cities on the coasts of Bruttium *c.* 282 B.C. *Gold, silver, and bronze c.* 282–203 B.C.—Gold with head of Poseidon ; *rev.* Amphitrite seated on swimming sea-horse, holding Eros in her right hand, ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ. Or, head of Herakles ; *rev.* Victory in biga, or standing. The silver types include the Dioscuri ; Apollo and Artemis ; head of Amphitrite and Poseidon ; Athena and eagle. The bronze types are very numerous. All read ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ.

Caulonia—*Silver c.* 550–480 B.C.—Figure of Apollo, in right hand a branch, over left arm a small running figure representing a wind-god, stag in front, KAVΛO, or a variation, usually retrograde ; *rev.* similar figure incuse (see **Tarentum**). *Silver c.* 480–400 B.C.—Similar figure ; *rev.* stag. Or, on smaller pieces, horned head of river-god, reed-crowned, or of Apollo, or of goddess, all with *rev.* stag.

Croton—*Silver c.* 550–480 B.C.—Tripod of the Pythian Apollo, who had a temple at Croton, Ϙ POTON or abbreviation ; *rev.* same, incuse, or flying eagle, incuse (see **Tarentum**). Some pieces struck in alliance with Sybaris have *rev.* bull looking back, MV (retrograde, = ΣΥ). *Silver c.* 480–420 B.C.—The tripod remains the characteristic type. Various alliance coins, some with towns not identified. Some pieces have an eagle type, *rev.* tripod. The smaller silver has tripod and various reverses. *Silver c.* 420–390 B.C.—One type shows Herakles, founder of the city, seated on rocks before an altar, ΟΙΚΙΣΤΑΣ in archaic letters ; *rev.* tripod ; in the field Apollo shooting an arrow at the Python, ΚΡΟΤΟΝ. Another notable type is head of Hera Lakinia, facing ; *rev.* Herakles seated on rock, holding wine-cup. The temple of Hera Lakinia at Croton was one of the greatest in Italy. *Silver c.* 390 B.C.—The League of the Greek cities of Southern Italy against the Lucanians and against Dionysos of Syracuse is referred to by the coins with head of Apollo, ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΣ ; *rev.* infant Herakles strangling serpents. *Silver c.* 370–299 B.C.—Head of Apollo ; *rev.* tripod. Or, head of river-god Æsarus ; *rev.* owl or Pegasos. Later, eagle on olive-branch ; *rev.* tripod. Smaller coins of the fourth century have Pallas and Herakles types. *Bronze before* 420 B.C.—Tripod ; *rev.* hare or cuttle-fish. Or, head of Athena ; *rev.* cock. *Bronze c.* 420–300 B.C.—Various, including head of river-god Æsarus, with long hair, or of young Herakles (Lykon), or eagle.

Locri Epizephyrii—*Silver and bronze c.* 344–332 B.C.—Staters with head of Zeus, ΖΕΥΣ ; *rev.* Eirene seated, holding caduceus, ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΛΟΚΓΩΝ. Probably because of its close association with Syracuse, which at this time adopted the Corinthian stater, Locri also issued staters with Corinthian types for foreign use, reading ΛΟΚΡΩΝ. Zeus and eagle types. *Silver and bronze*, 332–326 B.C. Some home staters have *rev.* eagle devouring hare. *Silver and bronze c.* 326–300 B.C.—Corinthian drachms were added to the pieces for foreign use, and read Λ or ΛΟΚΡΩΝ. The bronze has head of Apollo, *rev.* Pegasos. *Silver and bronze c.* 300–280 B.C. Silver with eagle and thunderbolt types. No Corinthian money. Bronze with head of Zeus, ΔΙΟΣ, or of Pallas, *rev.* thunderbolt. *Silver c.* 280–268 ; *and bronze c.* 280–268 *or later B.C.*—Under Roman protection. The silver has head of Zeus ; *rev.* Roma crowned by Fides, the figures accompanied by the inscriptions ΡΩΜΑ and ΠΙΣΤΙΣ respectively, **ΛΟΚΡΩΝ**. Bronze of various types , frequently the head or figure of Persephone, who had a famous temple at Locri.

Rhegium—*Silver c.* 530–494 B.C.—Human-faced bull, RECINON, retrograde ; *rev.* the same, incuse (see **Tarentum**). *Silver c.* 494–480 B.C.—Samian types., viz., lion and calf's heads, facing, introduced through Samian influence.—*Silver*, 480–466 B.C.—Mule-car ; *rev.* hare. Or, hare ; *rev.* REC in dotted border. *Silver c.* 466–415 B.C.—Lion's head, facing ; *rev.* seated figure, within laurel-wreath. *Silver*, 415–387, *and bronze before* 387 B.C.—Lion and Apollo types. The city was destroyed in 387 by Dionysos, and soon after restored by Dionysos II. *Silver and bronze c.* 350–270 B.C.—Corinthian staters with ΡΗ in monogram. Bronze with Zeus, Apollo, and lion types. *Silver and bronze c.* 270–203 B.C.—Silver with head of Apollo, *rev.* lion or janiform head. Bronze with head of Apollo ; *rev.* tripod, head of Artemis ; *rev.* lion or other reverse. *Bronze c.* 203–89 B.C.—Various, including Apollo and Asklepios types, jugate heads of Asklepios and Hygieia, and of Apollo and Artemis.

Terina—*Silver c.* 480–470 B.C.—Head of nymph Terina, ΤΕΡΙΝΑ in archaic characters ; *rev.* Victory in olive-wreath, **ΝΙΚΑ** in archaic characters. *Silver c.* 470–400 B.C.—Terina and Victory types. After c. 440 the types are variously and more elaborately carried out. *E.g.*, Victory is shown seated on prostrate amphora (Fig. 30) ; or beside a fountain, drawing water in a vase, or sometimes she has a bird on her finger, or she is playing at ball ; ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΟΝ. *Silver and bronze c.* 400–388 B.C.—Silver with Terina and Victory. Bronze with head and name of Pandina ; *rev.* seated Victory or siren with bird. *Silver and bronze c.* 388–356 B.C.—Corinthian staters, with ΤΕ in monogram. Bronze with goddess's head and crab types. *Bronze c.* 272 B.C.—Lion and head of Apollo, or, head of Apollo ; *rev.* Pegasos.

SICILY

Agrigentum—*Silver c.* 550–*c.* 480 B.C.—Eagle, ΑΚRΑ-CΑΝΤΟΣ, or abbreviation ; *rev.* crab. The eagle symbolises Zeus; the crab may be a fresh-water species common in Sicily and represent the river Acragas. *Silver c.* 480–413 B.C.—Eagle sometimes on the capital of a column. *Gold and silver c.* 413–406 B.C.—This period produced very fine and remarkable pieces. All have eagle and crab types, and on the gold the eagle is devouring a serpent. Some rare decadrachms, among the most admired examples of ancient coin art, have two eagles standing over a hare, one lifting its head to scream, the other bending to strike the prey with its beak ; symbol, a locust ; *rev.* charioteer (the river-god Akragas) in quadriga, flying eagle above with serpent in its claws, ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ (Fig. 31). Similar types appear on the corresponding tetradrachm, with **ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΟΝ.** Another tetradrachm has one eagle and hare ; *rev.* crab, and a fish below. A fine variety has two eagles and hare ; *rev.* crab ; below, Scylla, with human head and body and fish's tail. *Bronze before* 406 B.C.—Eagle and crab types. The eagle has various victims, fish, hare, bird, &c. In 406 the Carthaginians destroyed the city, which accordingly issued no coins until colonised and revived by Timoleon c. 340 B.C. *Silver and bronze after* 340 B.C.—Small denominations only. The silver has crab ; *rev.* horse, or Zeus and eagle types. The most important of the bronze has head of Acragas, *rev.* eagle on capital. *Bronze c.* 287–279 B.C.—Under Phintias, whose dominions took in a large part of Sicily. For Agrigentum, bronze with head of Apollo or (Ares) and eagle types. For all the district under Phintias' rule, bronze with head of Akragas or Artemis Soteira; *rev.* wild boar, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΦΙΝΤΙΑ. The boar alludes to a vision seen by this tyrant, when he was made aware that a boar should kill him, and it is suggested that he adopted this type to propitiate the goddess Artemis. *Silver and bronze after* 279 B.C.—The silver has head of Zeus; *rev.* eagle or thunderbolt. One of the bronze pieces is curious. It has head of Apollo, with a serpent apparently on or very close to the face; *rev.* eagles on hare. The serpent seems to refer to the temple of Asklepios at Agrigentum, where there was a statue of Apollo. Mr. G. F. Hill suggests that the head may be that of Asklepios himself. *Bronze after* 261 B.C.—In 261 the city fell to the Romans, but it continued to issue bronze of various types. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Camarina—*Silver c.* 495–485 B.C.—Pallas standing, with spear; *rev.* flying Victory, swan below, all in olive-wreath. Camarina was destroyed by Gelon of Syracuse in 485, and restored in 461. *Silver*, 461–405 B.C.—Didrachms with helmet on shield; *rev.* dwarf-palm between two greaves, KAMARI, perhaps alluding to a Carthaginian defeat; followed by tetradrachms with head of bearded Herakles, in lion-skin, KAMARINAION; *rev.* quadriga driven by Athena, the chief divinity of the city. Later tetradrachms have a beardless head of Herakles. Other types allude to the sacred lake Camarina, and the river Hipparis. Some pretty didrachms have the horned head of the river-god Hipparis, facing or profile; *rev.* nymph Camarina crossing the lake on a swan's back; her veil is inflated by the wind and serves as a sail (Fig. 32). The names of the artists Exakestidas and Euaenetus appear on some pieces of this period. The bronze has head of Gorgon or Pallas; *rev.* owl holding lizard. In 405 Dionysios removed the citizens to Syracuse. *Silver and bronze c.* 346 B.C.—Temporary revival of Camarina under Timoleon. A unique silver piece has head of Athena ; *rev.* horse, and the bronze bears similar types.

Catana—*Silver before c.* 476 B.C.—Tetradrachms with man-headed bull (river Amenanus) swimming, generally with fish below and bird above, or, bull crowned by flying Victory ; *rev.* Victory advancing, ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΟΝ or ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΟΣ. Smaller pieces, possibly, however, belonging to the close of the following period, have Silenos' head ; *rev.* thunderbolt with curled wings. *Silver c.* 476–461 B.C.—In 476 the citizens were expelled by Hiero, and replaced by a Syracusan colony, which re-named the city Ætna. A unique tetradrachm has head of Silenos, bald, bearded, and ivy-crowned ; beetle below, ΑΙΤΝΑΙΟΝ ; *rev.* Zeus Ætnæos, seated, with vine-staff and winged thunderbolt ; before him, eagle on pine-tree. Pine vine, and beetle were all natural features of Mt. Ætna. Smaller pieces have *rev.* winged thunderbolt. *Silver*, 461–413 B.C.—The former inhabitants, restored, now issued money again in the name of the Catanæans. The chief types are the head of Apollo, or of the horned Amenanus surrounded by three fishes and a crayfish ; *rev.* chariot. *Gold and silver c.* 413–403 B.C.—The Athenians made Catana their headquarters in the campaign against Syracuse. The gold bears head of Pallas ; *rev.* two olive-leaves, ΚΑ. The silver has head of Amenanus or of Apollo, with chariot types. Some are very fine examples and carry artists' signatures, *e.g.*, that of Euaenetus. On some drachms the river-god appears as a horned, long-haired youth. Others have head of Silenos ; *rev.* head of Amenanus, hair held by tænia. Among the bronze types are the head of Persephone, with dolphins, or of the horned river-god, and the winged fulmen or thunderbolt. *Bronze of the third and second centuries B.C.*—Under Roman dominion. The types are various, and include heads of Serapis and Isis, and a janiform head of Serapis. Others are young Dionysos' head; *rev.* the Catanæan brothers carrying their parents: or, one brother carrying his father; *rev.* the other brother carrying his mother. The local story ran that on the occasion of a volcanic outbreak from Mt. Ætna, while every one else was looking to his money or goods these two brothets left all their possessions in order to convey their aged parents out of danger. The lava, however, overtook them, yet instead of devouring them the stream divided, and passing by left them unharmed.

Gela—*Silver of the early fifth century* B.C.—Chariot; *rev.* forepart of man-headed bull (river Gelas), swimming, CΕΛΑΣ. Or, horseman or horse, and bull types. A tetradrachm of the later fifth century shows the bull being crowned by Sosipolis, Tyche of the city. *Gold*, *silver*, *and bronze c.* 415–405 B.C.—Gelas, as bull or humanised, forms the chief type. The gold generally has forepart of bull; *rev.* head of Sosipolis, or a horseman. A new tetradrachm has chariot driven by Victory, wreath above; *rev.* head of Gelas, humanised but horned; round it, three fishes. The didrachms have horseman types. One of the bronze pieces has the head of Gelas, barley-wreathed; *rev.* head of Demeter, barley-wreathed, alluding to the fertility of the district watered by the Gelas. In 405 the Carthaginians destroyed the city. *Silver and bronze c.* 338 B.C.—The city was re-colonised and under Timoleon struck silver with head of horned and bearded river-god; *rev.* free horse, signifying Liberty: or, head of Demeter, ΕΥΝΟΜΙΑ, "Order"; *rev.* bull on wheat-ear, ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ. Bronze with warrior sacrificing ram; *rev.* horse. *Bronze after c.* 241 B.C.—Under Roman dominion. As in the last period, or with head of Demeter; *rev.* barley-ear.

Himera—*Silver before c.* 482 B.C.—Cock; *rev.* mill-sail incuse. The cock probably symbolises Asklepios, in connection with the healing and warm springs in the neighbourhood of Himera. Later, the incuse contains a hen. *Silver c.* 482–472 B.C.—Under Theron of Agrigentum.

Cock, crab (borrowed from Agrigentum, the dominant city) and astragalos types, HIMERA or HIMERAION. *Silver and bronze c.* 472–408 B.C.—Independence restored in 472, and between this date and 408 many new types appear, including the nymph Himera, Pelops as charioteer, and the head of Kronos. One tetradrachm has chariot, *rev.* nymph Himera sacrificing at altar; beside her a small Silenos standing under a jet of water falling from a fountain, a reference to the warm springs. The bronze has head of Gorgon, or of nymph, or Hermes (?) riding goat. In 408 the city was destroyed by the Carthaginians, and the remnant of its inhabitants founded a new city by the warm springs, Thermæ Himerenses, and there struck silver and bronze reading ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ. The bronze issues continued until after the rise of Roman dominion in 241 B.C.

Leontini—*Silver before* 480 B.C.—Chariot; *rev.* lion's head (city badge) surrounded by barley-corns, ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ. *Silver* 480–422 B.C.—Under Syracuse. Quadriga, running lion in exergue; *rev.* head of Apollo, three laurel-leaves round it, lion below. Syracusan influence is even more obvious in the tetradrachm with chariot; *rev.* goddess's head surrounded by barley-corns. This piece is very similar to the Damareteion (see **Syracuse**). Smaller pieces have lion types. After the restoration of independence in 466 the coins have chiefly Apollo and lion types. In 422 Syracuse again became dominant. *Silver c.* 340 B.C.—Probably under Dion. Staters of Corinthian type and uncertain date, reading ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ, and perhaps bronze with head of Apollo. *Bronze after c.* 210 B.C.—Under Roman rule. A variety of types, chiefly Demeter and Apollo.

Messana (anciently Zancle)—*Silver before* 493 B.C.—Dolphin in sickle, DANKLE; *rev.* same type incuse (see **Tarentum**). The shape of its harbour gave the city its name of Zancle, from the native word "danklon," a sickle. The sickle and dolphin therefore represent the harbour and the sea. Later, *rev.* an incuse divided into nine, a scallop-shell in centre. *Silver c.* 493 B.C.—Zancle was probably colonised with Samians by Anaxilas of Rhegium, a native of Messene in Greece, and re-named after Messene. The types are reminiscent of Samos, being a lion's head facing; *rev.* calf's head profile, MESSENION. *Silver c.* 480–413 B.C.—Tetradrachms with biga of mules, driven either by a bearded charioteer or the nymph Messena; *rev.* hare. The hare also appears on smaller denominations, and is a symbol of Pan. An interesting tetradrachm has Poseidon standing before altar, wielding thunderbolt; *rev.* dolphin and scallop-shell, DANKLAION; the inscription showing temporary influence of the old native element. *Silver and bronze c.* 413–396 B.C.—Tetradrachms with Messena in mule-car; *rev.* hare, ΜΕΣΣΕΝΙΟΝ; later, ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ. A unique variety has *rev.* seated Pan caressing a hare which is standing on its hind legs before him, ΠΑΝ. Some smaller coins bear the head and name of the local goddess Pelorias; *rev.* Pheræmon, a legendary Sicilian hero, armed and helmeted. The bronze has the head of Pelorias, or of Messana, or hare. The Carthaginians destroyed the city in 396. *Bronze c.* 346–274 B.C.—Revival of coinage under Timoleon. Head of Pelorias; *rev.* Pheræmon or biga. Later, Poseidon or Herakles types. *Bronze c.* 282 B.C. *and later.*—The city was taken by the Italian Mamertini, "followers of Mamers," or Mars, who coined a number of bronze pieces bearing their name.

Naxos—*Silver c.* 480–404 B.C.—Chiefly referring to the cult of Dionysos, brought from the Ægean Naxos. The earliest have head of Dionysos; *rev.* grapes, NAXION. Later, a conspicuous type is the head of Dionysos, ivy-crowned; *rev.* Silenos seated on the ground, drinking from a cup. Other types are the heads of Apollo or the river-god Assinus. The city was taken by Dionysius of Syracuse in 404.

Syracuse—The enormous output of coins from Syracuse, although it includes some of the finest and most notable specimens in the Greek series, can be treated in the space at command only in an extremely cursory way. *Silver before* 480 (?) B.C.—Tetradrachms with four-horse chariot, ΣΥRA ϙ OΣΙΟΝ; *rev.* quartered incuse square, which is soon replaced by an incuse of mill-sail pattern containing the head of a goddess, unidentified. Later, the mill-sail disappears, and the head occupies more space and is accompanied by dolphins. The chariot is the earliest instance of an agonistic type, and refers to the races in the great games and festivals. For the larger coins, the goddess's head, surrounded by dolphins, *rev.* chariot, remain the prevailing Syracusan types all through the coinage. The didrachm of the present period has *rev.* a horseman leading a second horse, the drachm, a man and one horse, the type in these cases being reduced to correspond with the value. On lesser pieces there is a goddess's head, *rev.* cuttle-fish or wheel. *Silver*, 480–413 B.C.—Gelo of Syracuse defeated the Carthaginians at Himera in 480, and in celebration of the victory some remarkable and famous decadrachms were struck which take precedence of all the Syracusan money of this prolific period. They are known as the Damareteia, because, according to one account, they were struck from the proceeds of a gift made by the Carthaginians to Damareta, Gelo's wife, who had induced the conqueror to concede them better terms than they expected; or because, by another account, they represent some of the treasure offered by Damareta and the women of Syracuse in aid of the war. Though commemorating a successful war, the main types are derived from "rivalries of peace"—that is, they are agonistic. *Obv.* quadriga, crowned by flying Victory (lion in exergue, perhaps signifying the defeat of Africa); *rev.* head of Victory (?), laureate, surrounded by four dolphins, ΣΥRAΚΟΣΙΟΝ, all on slightly incuse field (Fig. 33). "It would be difficult to find any monument which conveys a better idea than this coin of the grace and refinement, the faithful and careful workmanship, the combination of formality with the promise of freedom, which are characteristic of the best archaic art of Greece" (Hill, *Coins of Ancient Sicily*, p. 56). Towards the end of this period, when Syracusan coin art was at its height, the money is distinguished by signatures of artists, of Eumenes, Euaenetus, Soson, and others.

Gold and silver, 413–346 B.C.—On the decadrachms signed by Cimon, the goddess's head is probably that of the water-nymph Arethusa. Below the chariot on the reverse is armour, with the inscription ΑΘΛΑ, "prizes," another agonistic reference. The decadrachms by Euaenetus have a head of Arethusa, with hair elaborately curled and wreathed. Those by an unknown artist (Fig. 34) are very similar. Of the smaller denominations a tetradrachm by Cimon is the most conspicuous. It has a facing head of Arethusa, with long flowing hair, dolphins among the locks, ΑΡΕΘΟΣΑ; *rev.* quadriga, Victory resting her foot on one of the horses' heads. Another tetradrachm, by Eucleides, has chariot; *rev.* facing head of Athena, in triple-crested helmet. The drachm has a facing head of Athena; *rev.* the Sicilian hero Leukaspis fighting, behind him an altar, and in front a ram.

It is uncertain when the gold pieces were first struck. They are very small, and have, to begin with, either young Herakles' head in lion-skin; *rev.* quartered incuse square containing circular depression in which is a goddess's head: or, head of Athena in helmet; *rev.* Ægis bearing Gorgon-head, or, wheel in incuse square. Later gold has head of Arethusa (?); *rev.* Herakles struggling with lion: or, head of river-god; *rev.* horse. The bronze is of various types. Of the later, the most important is the large piece called a litra ($\frac{1}{5}$ drachm), with head of Athena; *rev.* star-fish between two dolphins. *Gold, silver, and bronze*, 357–274 B.C.—In 357 Dion delivered Syracuse from its tyrants and probably struck Corinthian staters and also, possibly, electrum with Apollo and Artemis types. In 346 gold was issued with the head of Zeus Eleutherios, the god of Freedom ; *rev.* Pegasos. The silver includes some with Corinthian types and reading ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ. Pegasos forms the chief subject of the numerous bronze coins. *Gold, silver, and bronze*, 317–289 B.C.—In 317 Agathocles came into power. His coins fall into three classes. The first includes gold of Philip II. of Macedon's types (see p. 81) with the triskeles as symbol and reading ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. The triskeles, in origin doubtless a variety of the swastika, but often taken as an emblem of the shape of Sicily, now first appears on Sicilian coins. The smaller gold has head of Persephone ; *rev.* bull. The tetradrachm has Persephone and chariot types, with triskeles as symbol, and the drachm has head of Ares or Apollo ; *rev.* winged triskeles with Gorgon-head in centre. Other silver is of Corinthian type. The bronze is unimportant. The gold and silver coins of the second class bear Agathocles' name. The gold has a young head in elephant-skin (Africa (?)) ; *rev.* winged Athena armed, ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ. The tetradrachms bear the head of Kora (Persephone) ; *rev.* Victory and trophy stand, and generally read ΚΟΡΑΣ, "coin of Kora." When Agathocles landed in Africa he burnt his ships, first dedicating them to Kora and Demeter. The bronze has heads of Herakles, Artemis Soteira (Saviour), Athena, and various other types, and bears the name of the Syracusans. The third class includes gold with head of Athena ; *rev.* winged thunderbolt, ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ, and perhaps silver with Corinthian types, and triskeles or star as symbol. The bronze bears the head of Artemis Soteira. Agathocles died in 289. *Bronze*, 289–287 B.C.—Head of Zeus Eleutherios, and thunderbolt. *Gold, silver, and bronze*, 287–278 B.C.—Hicetas struck gold with head of Persephone and chariot, reading *obv.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and *rev.* ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ, "during the magistracy of Hicetas" ; and probably silver with similar types. *Gold, silver, and bronze*, 278–276 B.C.—Money struck in the name of Pyrrhus includes gold with head of Athena or Artemis ; *rev.* winged Victory ; silver with head of

Persephone; *rev.* Athena fighting; and various bronze. The gold and silver, and some bronze, read ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Money struck in the name of the Syracusans includes gold with head of Persephone; *rev.* biga, and bronze with head of Persephone; *rev.* torch in wreath, or head of Herakles; *rev.* Athena fighting. *Gold, silver, and bronze,* 276–216 B.C.—Under Hieron II. Gold with head of Persephone and biga. Silver with Corinthian types, reading ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. This was followed by silver with portraits and names of Hieron, his queen Philistis, and his son Gelo, generally with *rev.* chariot. Smaller pieces have *rev.* Ptolemaic eagle on thunderbolt. A common bronze type is Poseidon; *rev.* trident, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. *Gold, silver, and bronze,* 216–215 B.C.—Gold with head of Persephone, silver and bronze with head of Hieronymus, all having *rev.* winged thunderbolt. *Gold, silver, and bronze,* 215–212 B.C.—Under a democracy. The gold has goddess's head and chariot, or, head of Athena; *rev.* Artemis huntress. Numerous silver pieces and some bronze. *Bronze after* 212 B.C.—In 212 Syracuse fell to the Romans, and subsequently issued bronze with a large number of types, including heads of the Egyptian divinities Serapis and Isis, and the figure or head-dress of Isis.

AFRICA

ZEUGITANA

Carthage—*Gold and silver,* 410–310 B.C.—The Carthaginians apparently derived the idea of coining from the Sicilian Greeks, when they invaded Sicily in 410 B.C., and their first coins were probably struck in Sicily. Some bear names of Carthaginian towns in Sicily, in Punic characters, but others reading "New City of Carthage," "The Camp," &c., were non-local and struck merely for military purposes. The early gold has chiefly head of Persephone, a common Sicilian type; *rev.* horse or palm-tree, and in the field a small triangle surmounted by line and circle, the symbol of Baal. The principal silver has horse and palm-tree types, or, head of Persephone or Melkarth ; *rev.* horse or horse's head and palm-tree. On some varieties Persephone's head is surrounded by dolphins. Another type shows deified head of Dido ; *rev.* lion and palm-tree. The bronze has Persephone, palm-tree, and horse types. *Gold, electrum, and bronze c.* 340–242 B.C.—Struck in Carthage. Persephone, horse, and palm-tree types. *Gold, silver, and bronze c.* 241–218 B.C.—Persephone and horse types (Fig. 35, Gold). The silver was derived from Spanish mines, and the denominations in this metal include the dodecadrachm and decadrachm. *Electrum, potin, and bronze,* 218–146 B.C.—Similar types, but debased style and material. The Spanish mines were lost in 210 B.C. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Carthage was made a Roman colony in 29 B.C.

CYRENAICA

Cyrene—*Electrum and silver c.* 631–530 B.C.—Rare electrum attributed by some to Cyrene bears a floral pattern ; *rev.* two incuse impressions, or an incuse square. The silver bears the silphium plant in one form or another—leaf, bud, fruit, or whole ; *rev.* incuse square. The silphium, used for medicinal and other purposes, was anciently the chief local production, and on the coins symbolises Aristæos, a pastoral and agricultural divinity. *God and silver c.* 530–480 B.C.—Gold with silphium-plant and lion's head ; *rev.* eagle's head, serpent in beak, within incuse square. The lion type was derived from Samos or Lindus, the eagle from Ialysus. They testify to the help given by these cities to the deposed Arcesilaus III. in regaining his throne at the beginning of this period. The chief silver pieces after this have the silphium ; *rev.* incuse square containing a type ; *e.g.*, a tetradrachm has within the incuse Herakles and a nymph in the garden of the Hesperides. Another tetradrachm has *obv.*, the nymph Cyrene seated, accompanied by the silphium ; *rev.*

incuse square containing head of Zeus Ammon. *Silver c.* 480–431 B.C.—Generally with silphium plant ; *rev.* incuse square containing head of Zeus Ammon, or of nymph Cyrene. *Gold, silver, and bronze c.* 431–321 B.C.—Staters with quadriga driven by Victory, nymph Cyrene, or male charioteer, ΚΥΡΑΝΑΙΟΝ ; *rev.* Zeus Ammon seated or standing. Or, horseman, or head of Athena ; *rev.* silphium. The smallest pieces have a divinity's head on each side—Zeus Ammon, Cyrene, Libya, &c. The silver usually bears head of Zeus Ammon ; *rev.* silphium. On one variety a gazelle, standing on its hind legs, nibbles the top of the plant. The bronze has head of Zeus Ammon, nymph, Libya, silphium, and other types. *Gold, silver, and bronze c.* 321–308 B.C.—Under Ptolemaic dominion. Gold with head of Athena; *rev.* Victory, ΚΥΡΑΝΑΙΟΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ. Smaller pieces have horseman ; *rev.* silphium : or, head of Zeus Ammon ; *rev.* thunderbolt or nymph's head. Silver, with horned head or Apollo's head ; *rev.* silphium, ΚΥΡΑ. Bronze with head of Zeus Ammon ; *rev.* palm-tree or Apollo type. *Gold and bronze c.* 308–247 B.C.—Gold under Ptolemaic rule, with name of Ptolemy, struck by Magas, Ptolemy's son-in-law. In 280 Magas assumed the title of king, and issued bronze with his portrait ; *rev.* head of Libya, and reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΓΑ.

EGYPT

The Ptolemies, 323-30 B.C.—Egypt, though one of the oldest and most highly civilised countries of the world, had no coined money of her own until Alexander the Great struck there gold and silver. After Alexander's death, Ptolemy, as governor, struck gold and silver in the name of Philip III., with Alexander's types ; and silver in the name of Alexander IV. bearing head of Alexander the Great with elephant-skin and horn of Ammon ; *rev.* usual seated Zeus (Fig. 36), or, later, Athena Alkis with shield and thunderbolt ; in field, eagle on thunderbolt. In 305 Ptolemy became king, and founder of the dynasty which was named after him. His gold and silver (Fig. 37), now bear diademed head of Ptolemy I.; *rev.* eagle on thunderbolt ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. For the regular silver these types were generally adhered to by succeeding Ptolemies until almost the end of the series, but the gold and exceptional silver also bear portraits not only of Ptolemy I., but also of other kings and queens of the dynasty, and these portraits are frequently not of contemporary, but of earlier sovereigns. The bronze of Ptolemy I. has, as a rule, the head of Zeus; *rev.* eagle on thunderbolt, and throughout the series this metal generally bears mythological types. The silver is mostly dated by the regnal year of the king who struck it.

The Ptolemaic series touches, besides Egypt itself, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Phœnicia, and Cyrenaica. It is very large, and most difficult to classify on account of the constant repetition of similar types without obvious distinctions of reign. It is therefore impossible to examine here, reign by reign, the issues of the fifteen Ptolemies who coined money. We may notice, however, the coins of one of the most celebrated of the dynasty, Cleopatra, 52–30 B.C. These include drachms bearing diademed head of Cleopatra; *rev.* eagle on thunderbolt, ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ (Fig. 38), and bronze of similar types. Other bronze has bust of Cleopatra as Aphrodite, in her arms her son, the infant Ptolemy XVI., as Eros; *rev.* two cornucopiæ and legend as on the silver. During the joint rule of Cleopatra with the Roman Antony some silver coins were issued at Antioch, which were partly Ptolemaic and partly Roman. They bear diademed bust of Cleopatra, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΛ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ; *rev.* head of Antony, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟϹ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ (Antonius Imperator for the third time, Triumvir) (Fig. 46). After the death of Cleopatra Egypt became a Roman province.

Alexandria—*Silver and bronze of Imperial times.*—Consisting of silver and bronze for Alexandria itself, and bronze for the nomes and a few other cities of Egypt, struck between the reigns of Augustus and Domitian Domitianus. Nearly all bear dates indicating the regnal year. The Imperial portrait almost always occupies the obverse, while the reverses exhibit an interesting and exceedingly wide range of subjects connected with Greek and Egyptian mythology, animals, buildings, and Imperial affairs.

One group of types represents personifications of the Nile. Sometimes he is recumbent, lotus-crowned, resting on a crocodile, holding reed and a cornucopiæ whence issues an infant genius or "cubit"; or in a biga of hippopotami; or riding a hippopotamus; or, as a seated image, in a temple. Sometimes he and his consort Euthenia are shown as gods rising out of the water. One type represents Euthenia, corn-crowned, accompanied by sixteen little figures, the "sixteen cubits" of the Nile, *i.e.*, the measures of the periodical rising of the river which ensured the fertility of the country. A rise of sixteen cubits was a "good Nile."

Another subject is the celebrated Pharos or lighthouse of Alexandria, whence we learn that it was a square tower with slightly concave sides, with a doorway approached by steps. On the top, at each corner, was a Triton blowing a horn, and on a pedestal in the centre a statue, probably of Isis Pharia, a sea-goddess.

ASIA

JUDÆA

Both numismatically and artistically the coins of the Jews hold a very inferior place. But the reader will naturally inquire as to the money used in a country and at periods made familiar to him by the Biblical records, and there are many whose imaginations will be more easily stirred by a barbarous copper coin of Herod the slayer of the Innocents, or by a quadrans of Pontius Pilate, than by the choicest production of a Greek mint. For these reasons the Jewish coins and those mentioned in the later Biblical books will receive here treatment proportionately more detailed than that to which their numismatic rank entitles them, but even so their large number will preclude anything but a bare summary.

The "money," "shekels," "talents," and "pounds" frequently mentioned in the Old Testament were merely bullion, *i.e.*, gold, or more generally silver, in bars, ingots, and perhaps rings. The first coined piece known to the Hebrews was the Persian daric (Fig. 47) (a word rendered as "dram" in the Authorised Version, *e.g.*, Ezra ii. 69), the standard gold coin of Asia until Alexander replaced the Persian currency by his own. Alexandrine coins were struck in several cities of Palestine, and Ptolemaic money, too, doubtless found its way into the local currency. The first purely Jewish coins were struck perhaps while Palestine was under Syrian dominion. To Simon Maccabæus, the Hasmonean, Antiochus VII. granted coining privileges. "I give thee leave also," runs the royal decree, "to coin money for thy country with thine own stamp" (1 Macc. xv. 6). *Silver probably of Simon Maccabæus, struck c.* 139–138 B.C. *and after.*—Shekels (Fig. 39) and half-shekels with a chalice, date symbol, and inscription in archaic Hebrew characters signifying "shekel (or half-shekel) of Israel"; *rev.* three buds on a stalk, and inscription signifying "Jerusalem the Holy." The date runs from Year 1 to Year 5. The avoidance of portraits or images of living things was in strict accordance with the Mosaic law. These coins have provoked endless controversy. It used to be believed, without any good reason, that they were struck by Ezra, but that they were not struck by Ezra is now the only point regarding them on which experts are agreed. The view that they were issued by Simon Maccabæus has been accepted, discredited, and accepted again, but at present many are inclined to deny that Simon struck any money at all, and to attribute the pieces in question to the period of the first Jewish revolt against Rome in 66 A.D. Some writers have assigned to Simon certain copper half-, quarter-, and sixth-shekels, but it is more likely that these belong to the First Revolt.

Bronze after Simon Maccabæus down to 37 B.C.—The succeeding Hasmonæan rulers struck bronze of no particular interest and bearing such types as a poppy-head, palm-branch, the Seleucid anchor, and the Egyptian cornucopiæ. *Bronze of Antiochus VII. c.* 133 B.C. —Lotus; *rev.* anchor. Struck at Jerusalem. *Bronze of the Herods*, 37 B.C.–99 A.D. *Bronze of Roman procurators of Jerusalem*, 6 A.D.–66 A.D.—These two series were struck for, if not at, Jerusalem, and respect Jewish susceptibilities by representing no likeness of any living thing. Their types are numerous and uninteresting. Fig. 40 shows a coin of Herod the Great, bearing a helmet; *rev.* tripod between date symbol and monogram of uncertain meaning, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ. The pieces with portraits of Agrippa II. or of the emperor seem to have been struck at Tiberias or Cæsarea. Pontius Pilate was among the procurators who issued money for Jewish use. Fig. 41 illustrates one of his coins, with a lituus or augur's wand, **ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙϹΑΡΟϹ**; ***rev.* date letters in wreath.** *Silver and bronze of the Revolts.*—First Revolt, 66 A.D.; Second Revolt, 132 A.D. A host of pieces is to be attributed to these two brief periods of independence, but with a few exceptions the coins of the First and Second Revolt have not yet been satisfactorily distinguished, the types and legends of all being very similar. Some bronze, half-, quarter-, and sixth-shekels, of which the half has citron between two bunches of twigs; *rev.* palm-tree between two baskets, with date ("4th. Year") and value, and reading "The Redemption of Zion," probably belong to the First Revolt, and some silver pieces of the Second can be identified from having been re-struck on Roman coins, their dates being revealed by the vestiges of their original types.

Bronze of Imperial times, after 135 A.D.—Jerusalem a Roman colony and re-named Ælia Capitolina. The coins read CO(lonia) ÆL(ia) CAP(itolina).

PHŒNICIA

Aradus—*Silver before* 400–350 B.C.—Head of Melkarth; *rev.* galley. Phœnician inscription or none. *Silver and bronze*, 350–330 B.C.—Dagon, the Phœnician fish-god; *rev.* galley or dolphin types; Phœnician inscription one side or the other. *c.* 330–260 B.C.—Alexandrine gold, silver, and bronze. *Silver and bronze c.* 259–183.—The coins of this and subsequent periods are dated according to the era of Aradus, which began in 259 B.C. *Alexandrine tetradrachms.*—Smaller silver with head of Tyche or Melkarth, and bronze with head of Tyche; all with *rev.* a prow type. One bronze piece has *rev.* Melkarth (?) seated on prow crowning fighting Pallas. *Silver and bronze c.* 170–147 B.C. —Drachms with Ephesian types of bee; *rev.* stag and palm, ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ, pointing to a monetary alliance with Ephesus; and bronze with head of Zeus; *rev.* prow. *Silver c.* 136–46 B.C.—Tetradrachms with turreted head of Tyche; *rev.* Victory, within wreath, ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ. On some of the smaller silver and bronze the prow continues as reverse type. *Bronze of Imperial times.*

Sidon—*Silver c.* 424–405 B.C.—Galley; *rev.* in incuse square, chariot containing king. Smaller pieces of this class have *rev.* king drawing bow. Generally similar types were struck down to 338 B.C. *C.* 312–113 B.C.— Alexandrine, Ptolemaic, and Seleucid coins. *Silver and bronze*, 111 B.C.–117 A.D.—Antonomous silver with turreted head of city; *rev.* eagle on rudder, ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ, and, later, ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ (Fig. 42). Bronze with name of goddess of Sidon in Greek, or of the Sidonians in Phœnician; types include head of Tyche, Europa riding bull, Astarte on prow, galley, rudder, and others. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Some struck for Sidon as a Roman colony under the name of Aurelia Pia read COL(onia) AVR(elia) PIA METROP(olis) SIDON, or a variation.

Tyre—*Silver c.* 450–*c.* 275 B.C. *or after.*—Dolphin in sea, murex below; *rev.* in incuse square, owl with crook and flail, Egyptian signs of royalty (Fig. 43). Or the obverse may have Melkarth on sea-horse, or a sea-horse and dolphin. These marine types are appropriate to a sea-going people; and the murex was the shell-fish whence was obtained the famous Tyrian purple. *C.* 274–126 B.C.—Alexandrine, Ptolemaic, and Seleucid coins. *Gold, silver, and bronze c.* 126 B.C.–57 A.D.—Autonomous issues. The gold piece—a decadrachm—is unique, and bears turreted head of city; *rev.* double cornucopiæ, ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. Silver with head of Herakles, laureate; *rev.* eagle on rudder, legend as on the gold. Bronze types include Astarte standing in galley. *Bronze of Imperial times.*—Tyre as a Roman colony. One of the types shows Dido watching the building of Carthage. Murex shell usually as symbol.

CYPRUS

Cyprus generally—The money of the various small kingdoms into which Cyprus was anciently divided is very obscure. It bears in Cypriote characters the names of the kings who struck it. The only currency for the island as a whole was issued after Cyprus was made a Roman province in 31 B.C.

Silver and bronze of Imperial times—Probably struck at Paphos. The types include the temple of Aphrodite at Paphos, containing the sacred conical stone; and Zeus Salaminios. Many pieces read ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ.

Citium—*Silver c.* 500 B.C. (*Regal*).—Lion couchant, astragalos below; *rev.* smooth surface. *Silver c.* 479–*early fourth century B.C.*—Herakles in lion-skin with club and bow; *rev.* lion seated, or, later, lion seizing stag. These and succeeding issues are inscribed with rulers' names in Cypriote characters. Some have an ankh (see under **Salamis**) in the field. Some smaller pieces have head of Herakles, *rev.* lion's head. *Gold and bronze c.* 392–361 B.C.—Probably struck by Melekiathon. Similar types, but the bronze has *rev.* head of Aphrodite. *Silver*, 388–387 B.C.—Struck by Demonikos. Athena with spear and shield; *rev.* Herakles holding club and bow. *Gold c.* 361–312 B.C.—Struck by Pumiathon. Herakles with club and bow; *rev.* lion seizing stag. Smaller pieces have head of Herakles. *Ptolemaic mint* (see p. 108).

Paphos—The types mostly refer to the worship of Aphrodite, who had a famous temple here, and the names of the priest-kings who officiated in this temple appear on the coins. *Silver from c.* 480 B.C.—Regal issues with bull; *rev.* astragalos in incuse circle, and Cypriote inscriptions. The bull represents the river Bokaros, and the astragalos probably refers to divination or the consultation of oracles in connection with the cult of Aphrodite. Rather later reverse types are an eagle's head and eagle. The ankh frequently appears as a symbol. *Gold, silver, and bronze after c.* 385 B.C.—A new type of stater has seated Zeus; *rev.* Aphrodite-Nemesis standing; and types appearing on all three metals are, head of Aphrodite; *rev.* dove. *Bronze c.* 350–332 B.C.—Aphrodite; *rev.* dove, or rose (?). *Tetradrachms of Alexander's types*, probably struck in his lifetime, 332–323 B.C.—Cypriote signs on the reverse. *Ptolemaic mint.*—Zeus and Aphrodite types. *Silver and bronze of Imperial times* (?).—See above.

Salamis—*Silver c.* 560–525 *and fifth century B.C.*—Ram, and Cypriote legend and sometimes ankh as symbol; *rev.* smooth surface. Later, *rev.* has incuse square containing ankh, or "crux ansata," an Egyptian figure resembling, roughly, the letter T surmounted by a loop or circle; it here signifies Egyptian supremacy. Ram and ankh types continue till towards the end of the fifth century, when the *rev.* has a young male head; and other types are young male head; *rev.* smooth: or, Herakles' head in lion-skin; *rev.* wheel. *Gold and silver c.* 411–373 B.C.—The gold has Herakles' head; *rev.* goat type; the silver the same, or *obv.* Herakles seated. *Gold, silver,* *and bronze*, 373–*c.* 351 B.C.—One-tenth staters with bust of Aphrodite, *rev.* bust of Athena, and Cypriote inscriptions, struck by Nicocles, 373–*c.* 361 ; and with Greek inscription, ΒΑ ΕΥΑ, struck by Euagoras II., *c.* 361–351. Staters of Euagoras II., with lion devouring prey, eagle on his back, sometimes ΒΑ ; *rev.* bust of Aphrodite, turreted, ΕΥΑ ; not certainly struck at Salamis. The silver in this period has busts of Athena and Aphrodite, or *rev.* star. The bronze has lion ; *rev.* horse : or, head of Athena ; *rev.* prow and ΣΑΛ, or forepart of bull and Σ. *Gold and silver c.* 351–332 B.C.—Busts of Artemis and Aphrodite, ΒΑ ΠΝ (Pnytagoras), and perhaps some bronze.—*Gold and silver c.* 331–*c.* 310 B.C.—The silver has heads of Aphrodite and Apollo, and reads ΒΑ ΝΙ or ΝΚ (Nikokreon). *Gold after* 312 B.C., reading ΜΕΝ or Μ (Menelaus). *Bronze c.* 306–294 B.C.—With Alexander's name and types, probably struck after Demetrius Poliorcetes conquered Cyprus. *Ptolemaic mint.*

SYRIA

SELEUCID KINGS OF SYRIA

Seleucus I., 312–280 B.C.—On the death of Alexander the Great in 323 Seleucus became master of the great kingdom which, at its widest, included the whole of Alexander's immense Asiatic territory. Between 323 and 312 he struck gold and silver with Alexander's name and types ; symbol, an anchor. In 312 he was restored to the satrapy of Babylon, from which Antigonus had ousted him, and that year was made the starting-point of the Seleucid era. Many of the Seleucid coins bear dates according to this era (see p. 14). After Seleucus assumed the title of king in 306 his coins read ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, and the more important bear his portrait. The gold staters and silver tetradrachms have portrait with bull's horn ; *rev.* horse's head, with bull's horns. Other silver has head of Zeus ; *rev*, Pallas in chariot drawn by horned elephants. Or, head of Seleucus in bull-skin helmet ; *rev.* Victory crowning trophy (Fig. 44). Some of the smaller pieces have the anchor as type. The horns so liberally added to heads not naturally furnished with them symbolise divine strength, and refer to the story that Seleucus, single-handed, once caught and overpowered a furious bull which had escaped from the altar while Alexander was sacrificing. The elephants probably allude to Seleucus' campaigns in India. The bronze is of various types, and not easily distinguished from that of succeeding kings of this name, but probably includes, among others, pieces with elephant, horned horse, and anchor types, Victory crowning warrior or trophy, or Athena Alkis fighting.

Antiochus I., with his father Seleucus, 293–281 B.C.—Silver with Alexander's types, or head of Zeus; *rev.* Athena in elephant-car, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Antiochus I., alone, 281–261 B.C.: Silver with Alexander's types. Gold, silver, and bronze of new types; *e.g.*, on the gold and silver, head of Antiochus; *rev.* head of horned horse, or Apollo seated on omphalos; all reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Silver struck after his assumption of the title of Soter, in consequence of a victory over the Gauls, reads ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. The bronze has portrait and Apollo types, among many others.

Antiochus II., 261–246 B.C.—The silver now and in succeeding reigns always bears the royal portrait, occasionally deified. Thus Antiochus II. is sometimes shown as Hermes, wearing a winged diadem. Gold and silver with *rev.* Apollo seated on omphalos; silver with *rev.* Herakles seated on rock. Bronze with head of Apollo. Title, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.

Seleucus II., 246–226 B.C.—Silver with *rev.* Apollo standing by tripod. Bronze with portrait or divinity's head; *rev.* various. Title, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ.

Seleucus III., 226–223 B.C.—Silver with *rev.* Apollo on omphalos. Bronze with head of Apollo or Artemis; *rev.* Apollo or Tripod. Title, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ.

Antiochus, 222 B.C.—Silver with head of child king; *rev.* Apollo on omphalus, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.

Antiochus III., the Great, 222–187 B.C.—The denominations include the unusual octadrachm in gold. This has portrait; *rev.* Apollo on omphalos. Silver similar, or *rev.* elephant. Various bronze, with portrait, or head of Apollo, or head of Antiochus as Apollo. Title, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.

Seleucus IV., Philopator, 187–175 B.C.—Silver with *rev.* Apollo on omphalos. Bronze, various; chiefly with portrait and Apollo types. Many have serrated edges. Titles, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, 175–164 B.C.—Silver with *rev.* Apollo on omphalos, or Zeus Nikephoros enthroned. The king is sometimes represented as Zeus. The bronze bears his portrait. Some pieces struck during the Syrian occupation of Egypt have Egyptian types, such as the head of Zeus Sarapis wearing the cap of Osiris, or the portrait of Antiochus' sister Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy V. Some struck at Tyre and Sidon have portrait; *rev.* Europa on galloping bull, or other types, and bear the king's name in Greek and mint-names in Greek and Phœnician. Bronze with Antiochus' types, but not his name, was struck by certain autonomous Syrian and other cities. Titles elaborate; the full form reads ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ.

Antiochus V., Eupator, 164–162 B.C.—Silver with *rev.* Apollo on omphalos, Zeus enthroned, or eagle. Title, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Demetrius I., Soter, 162–150 B.C.—Gold with Tyche enthroned; *rev.* double cornucopiæ. Silver with *rev.* Apollo on omphalos, Tyche enthroned, or cornucopiæ. Some bronze struck in Tyre and Sidon bear mint-names in Greek and Phœnician, and stern of galley, for Tyre, or galley, rudder, or Europa on bull for Sidon. Titles in full, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ.

Alexander I., Bala (Usurper), 152–144 B.C.—A number of silver types, including tetradrachms with *rev.* Zeus enthroned, or Pallas Nikephoros standing. Or, head of king as Zeus; *rev.* thunderbolt. Drachms with *rev.* Apollo on omphalos, or, Sandan standing on horned and winged lion, and half-drachms with *rev.* Apollo standing. Bronze generally with portrait, diademed, helmeted, or in lion-skin. Bronze with Alexander's portrait but not his name was struck by some autonomous cities. Titles in full, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ.

Demetrius II., Nicator, 146–138 B.C.—Silver with *rev.* Apollo on omphalos, Pallas Nikephoros, and other types. Silver struck in Phœnicia has *rev.* Ptolemaic eagle. The bronze bears head of the king, or of Zeus or Apollo. That struck at Tyre has legends in Greek and Phœnician, and *rev.* stern of galley. Titles in full, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Antiochus VI., 145–142 B.C.—Silver with *rev.* Dioscuri, Apollo types, &c. Some drachms have Macedonian helmet ornamented with ibex-horn. Bronze chiefly with Dionysos types—Dionysos, amphora, or panther. Titles, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ.

Tryphon., 142–139 B.C.—Silver and bronze usually with helmet as above. Titles, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Antiochus VII., Sidetes, 139–129 B.C.—The silver types include Pallas Nikephoros, holding Victory; Victory advancing; and Sandan standing on horned lion, on altar, within conical enclosure. A frequent bronze type is the bust of Eros; *rev.* head-dress of Isis, viz., horns and plumes, globe and wheat-ears. Antiochus VII. took Jerusalem in 133 B.C., and subsequently struck bronze there with lotus; *rev.* anchor. Titles in full, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ.

Demetrius II., Nicator, restored, 130–125 B.C.—Silver with *rev.* Zeus Nikephoros enthroned; archaic image of goddess; or Sandan standing on lion. Sandan types were struck at Tarsus. Phœnician pieces with *rev.* eagle were struck at Tyre. Various bronze

Alexander II. (128–123 B.C. Rival of Demetrius II).—A unique gold coin bears portrait, *rev.* Zeus enthroned ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ. It is believed that this is one of the pieces coined from the golden statue of Victory which Alexander stole from the temple of Zeus at Antioch, to help his expenses during the war with Antiochus Grypus. Silver with *rev.* Zeus enthroned, Pallas standing, cornucopiæ or Victory. Phœnician pieces with eagle type were struck at Ascalon. Various bronze. Title, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII., 125–121 B.C.—No coins of Seleucus V. (126–125) are known. The next in the series are of Cleopatra, mother of Antiochus VIII., bearing her portrait and cornucopiæ. With her son she struck silver bearing their heads; *rev.* Zeus enthroned; or (Phœnician) eagle; and various bronze. Titles in full, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.

Antiochus VIII., Grypus (alone), 121–96 B.C.—Silver generally as in preceding reigns, and bronze with or without portrait; *rev.* eagle, fulmen, or Apollo. Titles, **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.**

Antiochus IX. (shared the kingdom with Grypus).—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Seleucus VI.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Philippus—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ.

Antiochus X.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Antiochus XI.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ.

Demetrius III.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ.

Antiochus XII.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ.

The coins of these sons of Antiochus VIII., issued between 116–84 B.C., as a general rule reproduce preceding types, with contemporary portraits and titles, and do not call for detailed notice here. In 83 B.C. Tigranes of Armenia ended the dissensions of the Syrian kingdom by becoming its ruler. Fig. 45 shows his tetradrachm, which bears his portrait, in Armenian tiara, and *rev.* the first representation of the Fortune of Antioch, by Eutychides; the river Orontes swims at her feet.

Antioch on the Orontes—The greatest of the cities of this name, the capital of the Seleucid kings, and afterwards the Roman capital of Syria. *Bronze c.* 149–147 B.C., struck for the tetrapolis of Antioch, Apamea, Laodicea ad Mare, and Seleucia Pieria, with types chiefly relating to Zeus and Apollo, and reading ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΔΗΜΩΝ. *Bronze of the first century B.C.*—Types chiefly connected with Zeus, Apollo, and Tyche, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ. *Silver under M. Antonius.*—Interesting, in most cases, as having head of Antony; *rev.* bust of Cleopatra, diademed, wearing jewels and embroidered robe (Fig. 46). *Silver, billon, and bronze of Imperial times.*—The silver almost invariably bears an eagle; this and "SC" within a wreath are the favourite types. The type of a running ram, surmounted by star and crescent, may be a Zodiacal sign denoting the season when the city was founded. The Tyche of Antioch also is shown, with the river-god Orontes swimming at her feet.

Damascus—*Alexandrine tetradrachms, c.* 300 B.C. *and later.*—Symbol, forepart of ram. *Bronze of the first century B.C.*—Dionysos; *rev.* cornucopiæ, ΔΑΜΑC. Or, head of Tyche, turreted; *rev.* Tyche standing, ΔΑΜΑCΚΗΝΩΝ. *Bronze of Imperial times.* The chief type is Tyche; she is often shown seated on a rock with or without the river-god Chrysoroas swimming at her feet. A curious type, perhaps referring to games, has the bust of Tyche within a shrine; at each side of the shrine a figure of Victory holding aloft a cage whence a fighting-cock emerges.

Laodicea ad Mare—*Alexandrine coins* (?).—Symbol, Victory holding wreath (?). *Silver of the first century* B.C.—Relating chiefly to Tyche, Zeus, and Apollo. *Silver and bronze of Imperial times.*—Tyche supplies the chief type; sometimes her head is adorned with grapes, in allusion to the important local vineyards and vintages.

Seleucia Pieria—*Bronze of the second century* B.C.—Zeus and Apollo types. *Silver and bronze, from* 104 B.C., *and first century* B.C.—Tyche; *rev.* thunderbolt. *Silver and bronze of Imperial times.*—A frequent type shows, within a pillared shrine, the sacred stone of Zeus Kasios, a Semitic deity in whose honour festivals were held on Mount Kasios. The stone may stand for the mountain. Another common type is a thunderbolt, an object of local worship typifying Zeus Keraunios, possibly identical with Zeus Kasios. The inscription is generally ZEVC KACIOC.

Syria generally—*Bronze under Trajan;* with emperor's head; *rev.* turreted female head, KOINON CYPIAC.

PERSIA

Gold and silver, sixth century-331 B.C.—Gold darics, with king of Persia, crowned, holding spear and bow, "running through his dominions"; *rev.* irregular incuse (Fig. 47). The silver sigli are the same. The coinage may have been begun when Cyrus conquered Lydia, the birthplace of coined money, and continued by Cambyses, but darics were certainly struck by Darius I. (521–486 B.C.), and his successors. These and the sigli comprised the royal coinage until the Persian Empire fell to Alexander the Great, but the satraps were allowed to coin other silver in various parts of Asia Minor. The word "daric" has been shown (Hill, *Historical Greek Coins*, p. 27) to be a Greek word for a Persian coin, signifying "coin of Darius," though it does not necessarily follow that Darius originated the piece in question.

When the Arabs conquered Persia in the seventh century, A.D., the Sassanian or later Persian coinage became the parent of the Mohammadan money, which, though too remotely related to the Greek series to be strictly in place here, yet calls for passing mention as one of the most important and far-reaching of the Oriental coinages, since it was struck in all parts of the vast Muslim empire, which had dominions in three continents and extended from India to Spain. The silver types were of Sassanian origin, the gold and copper types of Byzantine. Fig. 50 shows a copper coin of Abd el Melik, 696 A.D., the last Caliph to strike effigy-bearing money. Subsequent Mohammadan coins observe the Prophet's prohibition of images, and carry only inscriptions ornamentally disposed.

INDIA

Its first numismatic inspiration came early to India, but when or whence is not exactly known. The oldest money has apparently no affinity with other ancient coinages, though it may have been, and probably was, merely the result of an original and prompt adaptation of a derived idea. The money of Athens, of Corinth, and of other ancient trading cities travelled far. This early indigenous currency, dating from the fourth century or earlier, consists chiefly of the silver purāna and bronze kārsapāna, usually square or roughly rectangular in shape. The silver pieces are thin and flat, and bear numerous punch-marks, these marks including stars, branches, double triangles, and other devices. Coins of this kind have been found all over India. Following these primitive issues came round and square pieces bearing types. The types are very numerous, and consist chiefly of Buddhist and Brahmanistic symbols—the favourite Bodi tree, the ubiquitous swastika, bulls and elephants, the god Siva or the goddess Lakshmi. But portraits of rulers were apparently unknown except where Greek types were copied.

Time of Alexander the Great and earlier—The earliest Greek-Bactrian or Greek-Indian money perhaps consisted of copies of Persian and Greek pieces produced under Persian rule by Greek settlers. Coins which probably belong to this class are gold and silver pieces of a type similar to that of the Persian daric, but with Greek letters or symbols, and copies of Athenian "owls." The majority of such coins have been found in India, and were probably minted there before Alexander's invasion.

It is not certain that Alexander struck money in India but there are some rare square bronze pieces with his name and types which were probably issued by him. There is also a unique decadrachm, showing an elephant and its two riders retreating before a Macedonian horseman with spear ; *rev.* Alexander in Persian helmet, standing, and holding thunderbolt ; and a monogram perhaps signifying Αλεξανδρον βασιλεως. Dr. Head believes that this records Alexander's invasion of the Panjâb in 326 B.C., and that it was intended as a medal rather than as money.

After Alexander the Great—Some rare tetradrachms, formerly ascribed to a Macedonian mint under Alexander, which are now considered to have been struck in India, probably after the conqueror's death, bear a laureate head of Zeus ; *rev.* eagle on thunderbolt ; symbols, spray of olive as on Athenian coins, and Persian satrapal helmet, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. The regular Greek-Indian money, however, was derived directly from that of the Greek rulers who succeeded to Alexander's Asiatic dominions. Sophytes, who held territory on the banks of the Acesines, a tributary of the Indus, at the time of Alexander's invasion, and who continued in possession under Alexander and Seleucus, derived his coinage from that of Seleucus. His types are a helmeted portrait of himself ; *rev.* cock, ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ.

Bactria or North India revolted against Antiochus II., *c.* 248 B.C. The gold and silver coins of Diodotus, its first king, bear his name and title, and have a diademed portrait ; *rev.* Zeus hurling thunderbolt. The bronze have head of Zeus ; *rev.* Artemis with torch and dog (Fig. 48). The Greek-Indian coinage thus begun continued down to about 20 B.C., and bears Greek types, and the king's name and title in Greek, or, on some of the bronze, in Greek and Indian. We may notice that the unique 20-stater piece of Eucratides (*c.* 190–160 B.C.), in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, is the largest gold coin struck in antiquity. It bears a helmeted bust, *rev.* Dioscuri charging, carrying spears and palms, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. After Eucratides the Greek-Indian coinage is in silver and bronze only.

Two princes contemporary with Eucratides, Pantaleon and Agathocles, whose silver is Greek, struck square bronze pieces with a purely Indian type, viz., a dancing girl in native costume, wearing trousers and long earrings.

After Heliocles, *c.* 150–125 B.C., the sequence of the Greek kings becomes almost impossible to follow. Several dynasties were in power at the same time, and there is little information available respecting them, save through Chinese sources. The identification of the names on the coins with their Chinese forms is a task calling for profound scholarship.

In the second century B.C. there also came a weakening of the Greek element, and native influences began to assert themselves. The Greek types were gradually transformed and degraded, and the transition stage produced numerous strange "barbaro-Hellenic" types, the work of designers influenced on one hand by Greek examples, and on the other by local elements. The first truly Indian deity to appear on these coins was Siva, as on Fig. 49, which illustrates a gold piece of Kanerkes, struck about the end of the first century A.D.

The Greek-Indian dominions were in time absorbed by invading tribes from their eastern borders, and the last Greek kingdom in India fell to the Kusanas, *c.* 20 B.C. The conquering people accepted the coins they found in use, and from it derived their own currencies—currencies which soon developed away from their originals, for the incomers were not difficult to please in the matter of types, and adopted with equal readiness the effigies of Greek, Persian, and Indian deities. The entire disappearance of all Western traces was therefore a matter of only a very short time.

CHAPTER V

COINS OF ANCIENT ROME

§ I. COINS OF THE REPUBLIC

ROMAN coins proper fall into two classes, corresponding to the two main periods of Roman history. The first class includes the money of the Republic, often called the Consular or Family series; the second, that struck by the emperors of the Western Empire from the time of Augustus until about 500 A.D., and bronze struck during a large part of the same period by the Senate. The division of the Empire between Rome and Constantinople did not at once affect the coinage, but about 500 A.D. the Roman money in the West gave place to the new Gothic currencies, (which, however, copied Roman types); and in the East developed into the Byzantine series.

Rome began to strike money directly she became the dominant power of Central Italy. A mint for bronze was set up in the capital itself, and one for silver at Capua. The primitive ingots of native copper, or *æs rude*, heretofore used in the country as media of exchange, were soon to be superseded by Roman money and the money of federated cities to which Rome for a time permitted an independent bronze coinage.

335 B.C.—It was probably in 335 B.C. that the first Roman money appeared. The bronze consisted of heavy cast pieces, the Libral As, *aes grave*, and its parts, as follows :—

As (12 oz.).	Head of	Janus ;	*rev.* prow,	and value-mark	**I**
Semis (6 oz.).	,,	Jupiter ;	,,	,,	**S** (semis)
Triens (4 oz.).	,,	Minerva ;	,,	,,	● ● ●
Quadrans (3 oz.).	,,	Hercules ;	,,	,,	● ● ●
Sextans (2 oz.).	,,	Mercury ;	,,	,,	● ●
Uncia (1 oz.).	,,	Bellona ;	,,	,,	●

The bronze types remained generally the same until the end of the Republican bronze coinage.

The silver, struck at Capua, consisted chiefly of didrachms of three types. (1) Head of Mars ; *rev.* forepart of horse, behind it a wheat-ear. (2) Head of Apollo ; *rev.* horse, a star above. (3) Head of young Herakles ; *rev.* wolf and twins. All read ROMANO. At Capua also were struck, by way of token-currency, some small bronze of the value, perhaps, of 1, 2, and 4 litræ. These have respectively, head of Minerva ; *rev.* eagle on thunderbolt : head of Apollo ; *rev.* lion biting spear : head of Minerva ; *rev.* horse's head, and all read ROMANO.

The weight of the Roman bronze of this issue was based on the Osco-Latin pound of 12 oz., and that of the Romano-Capuan silver on the Phocaic-Campanian didrachm of (approximately) 116 grains, both derived from a standard originally brought to Italy by the Phocæans ; but the bronze and silver coinages were not yet adjusted to each other.

312–c. 286 B.C.—In this period the silver struck at Capua has the head of Roma ; *rev.* Victory fastening tænia to palm-branch, ROMANO (Fig. 51) ; and, later, the head of Mars or Apollo ; *rev.* horse type, ROMA. Some smaller pieces bear the head of Roma ; *rev.* dog, ROMA. There were also gold pieces with the head of Janus ; *rev.* two soldiers taking oath over a pig held by a kneeling man, ROMA.

Heavy bronze or *æs grave* was also issued at Capua for the use of the Latins; the head of Roma is a frequent type. Related to the bronze money were some curious rectangular ingots the precise purpose of which is at present obscure, though it is supposed that they were used for dedication to divinities, for burying with the dead, and for other ceremonies. Some bear the symbol of Jupiter Capitolinus, an eagle on a thunderbolt; *rev.* Pegasus, ROMANOM. Other types on the ingots correspond to those on the didrachms, as the shield or sword. corresponding to the head of Mars, or the tripod, corresponding to the head of Apollo.

In order to adjust the relationship of the bronze and silver currencies the Phocaic standard was discarded in the course of this period in favour of the scruple standard, based on a scruple or scriptulum of 17½ grains. The libral as was equivalent to two scruples of silver. The bronze contained for a time the unit of the currency and set the standard for the silver.

c. 286–268 B.C.—But between 286 and 268 B.C. the positions were reversed and the silver was made to set the standard for the bronze. The as became semi-libral, and equivalent to a scruple of silver, and was divided decimally.

The silver types were now the head of Janus; *rev.* Jupiter in quadriga. Some of the ingots have bull types, the bull being the badge of the conquered Samnites; others bear an elephant; *rev.* pig, referring to the tradition that at the battle of Asculum, 280 B.C., the elephants brought by Pyrrhus were routed by the grunting of some swine.

268 B.C.—In this year an important reorganisation of the coinage took place. A silver mint was set up in Rome, and though Capua continued to issue its last type of didrachms for some decades longer, all the independent silver mints of Italy, save those in Bruttium, were closed.

The Roman mint was established in the precincts of the temple of Juno Moneta, a goddess after whom the mint officers came to be named. These officers, the tresviri or triumviri monetales, were officially styled *Triumviri ære, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*—III viri A.A.A.F.F., or "Triumvirs for the casting and striking of copper, silver, and gold." They were in existence, however, before there was any Roman gold or silver money to strike, and it may have been their business to superintend the Capuan issues and also, as suggested by M. Blanchet, the melting into ingots for the treasury of foreign gold and silver coins received as tribute.

The connection of these officers with the coin was not at first indicated on the money itself, but after a while the acting moneyer placed his symbol or private mark in the field, then an initial or monogram, and finally added his name to the inscription. Moneyers' names continued to be shown on the coins during the Republic and until Augustus practically abolished the moneyers' office.

The new silver introduced in 268 B.C. consisted, for home use, of the denarius of 4 scruples, with the quinarius and sestertius, its half and quarter. The denarius was equivalent to 10 of the new asses, weighing 3·2 oz. each, of the Sextantal reduction. For use in foreign trade, especially with Northern Greece, there was the victoriatus of 3 scruples, with its half and double.

The denarius (Fig. 52) bears the head of Roma, and value-mark X (10 asses); *rev.* Dioscuri on horseback, ROMA in exergue. The story runs that at the battle of Lake Regillus, c. 496 B.C., Castor and Pollux miraculously appeared in the guise of youths fair to behold and riding white horses, to aid the Romans against the Latins. Victory, therefore, was to the Romans. The quinarius and sestertius were at first as the denarius, but with V (5 asses) and IIS (2½ asses) respectively as value-marks. The denarius continued to be coined regularly during the Republic; the quinarius (Fig. 55) was struck only occasionally after 217 B.C., and the sestertius was probably not issued after the First Punic War, though it remained the unit of account.

The victoriatus type is the head of Jupiter; *rev.* Victory crowning trophy, ROMA. (Fig. 53).

268–c. 150 B.C.—The bronze of the period, besides the as and its parts, included the decussis, tripondius, and dupondius, equivalent to ten, three, and two asses respectively, and the semuncia and quadruncia, equivalent to $\frac{1}{24}$ and $\frac{1}{48}$ as respectively. The smaller pieces, from the sextans downwards, were now struck instead of cast, but the larger were still cast in moulds.

Between 241 and 217 B.C. the denarius was reduced to about 60 grains weight, and so remained throughout the duration of the Republic and until the time of Nero. In 217 B.C. the as was further reduced to the weight of an ounce,—the Uncial reduction. The denarius accordingly was valued at sixteen asses, and marked XVI, or *, an abbrevation of XVI. though still retaining its original name. The multiples of the as were no longer coined.

To about this same date, 217 B.C., are probably to be assigned a few gold pieces believed to have been issued for military purposes in South Italy during the war with Hannibal. They bear the head of Mars, and LX, XXXX, or XX, to mark the value in sestertii; *rev.* eagle on thunderbolt, ROMA.

c. 150–c. 50 B.C.—The denarius retained its original type for more than a hundred years, but from the middle of the second century B.C. it exhibits various new reverse designs, generally a chariot containing a divinity, such as Victory or Diana, in a biga drawn by horses, Juno Caprotina in a biga drawn by goats, Hercules in a biga drawn by centaurs, Jupiter in a quadriga, or a warrior in a quadriga carrying off a captive woman. When moneyers' marks are added to the coin, they consist, as has been noted above, first of small accessory devices such as an anchor, caduceus, lituus, dog, elephant, &c., then of an initial or monogram, and then of the name of the moneyer.

Finally, a personal tone was imparted to the whole of the reverse type, which was made to express some family tradition, or to represent a real or legendary ancestor. A denarius dating from about 150–125 B.C. has the head of Roma, X; *rev.* wolf and twins, accompanied by the shepherd Faustulus, and a fig-tree, ROMA. SEX(tvs) PO(mpeivs) FOSTVLVS (Fig. 54). The name on the reverse is probably that of an ancestor of the moneyer. About 104 B.C. the head of Roma is generally replaced by that of some other divinity, or of an ancestor of the moneyer.

A denarius issued about 100 B.C. may be taken as an example of money issued by officers other than the triumviri monetales. It bears the head of Saturn, and a sickle; *rev.* two quæstors, seated; wheat-ears in the field, PISO CAEPIO Q(vaestores) AD FRV(mentvm) EMV(ndvm) EX S. C. This was struck when the quæstors or keepers of the public treasury were allowed special subsidies for the purchase of corn. Another instance of money not coined by the regular moneyers is a piece with Aretas kneeling beside a camel, REX ARETAS, and moneyer's name, M. SCAVR(VS) AED(ilis) CVR(vlis) EX S. C.; *rev.* Jupiter in quadriga, moneyer's name, P. HYPSAEVS AED(ilis) CVR(vlis); in exergue, C. HYPSAE COS. PREIVER(nvm) CAPTV(m). This was struck in 58 B.C. by M. Scaurus and P. Hypsæus, curule ædiles, and is the first Roman coin which refers to a contemporary event. The obverse commemorates the peace made by Scaurus in 62 B.C. between the Romans and Aretas, king of the Nabatæans in Arabia Petræa. The exergue inscription on the other side alludes to the capture of Privernum by the consul C. Plautius Hypsæus in 341 B.C.

Some interesting examples refer to the mint and minting apparatus. Thus a denarius struck about 48 B.C. bears the head of the goddess Moneta, MONETA; *rev.* anvil and die, flanked by a hammer and a pair of pincers; moneyer's name, T(itus) CARISIVS.

In 89 B.C. the as was reduced to the weight of half an ounce—the Semuncial reduction—and soon after this the Republic ceased to issue bronze money,

44 B.C. and after.—In 44 B.C. the Senate ordered that the head of Julius Cæsar should be shown on the silver coins (Fig. 57), and this decree inaugurated a valuable series of portraits which have preserved for all time the features of Rome's greatest rulers, and afford the means of identifying antique busts and statues which, unnamed, would lose their chief interest in modern eyes. Other generals followed Flamininus (see below) and Julius Cæsar in coveting this signal honour of portraiture—Brutus, M. Antony, Lepidus, and Pompey among them—but with the Empire it became the prerogative of the emperor and his nearest kindred only.

Fig. 58 shows a curious denarius of Brutus struck after Cæsar's murder in 44 B.C. It bears the head of Brutus, BRVT. IMP.; *rev.* cap of liberty between two daggers, EID(ibvs) MAR(tiis).

Gold Coinage—Apart from military issues the Republic had no gold coins, save some struck by Julius Cæsar through the præfect of Rome, and by the Senate immediately after Cæsar's death. Cæsar's aurei have the bust of winged Victory, C. CAES. DIC. TER.; *rev.* epichysis or one-handled jug, L. PLANC(vs) PRAEF(ectvs) VRB(is).

Nummi castrenses—The chief gold money of the Republic was issued outside Rome for military purposes. It included the pieces of 60, 40, and 20 sestertii already noticed; a rare and exceptional piece struck by Flamininus in Greece, about the time of the Second Macedonian War, bearing his name and portrait; and aurei of Sulla, Pompey, and Julius Cæsar. These were all apart from the civic currency, and ranked with the *nummi castrenses*, which were struck in different places and in their own names by the army commanders. Sometimes a general would cause money to be struck by his quæstor or proquæstor, the paymaster of the forces, for all the territory under his jurisdiction. On these coins the commanders used the title of dictator, consul, prætor, proconsul, or imperator, the last being merely a title of honour given to a victorious general. Fig. 56 illustrates a military aureus of Julius Cæsar, notable as having been struck in Rome; with head of Venus (?); *rev.* trophy of Gaulish arms, CÆSAR.

§ 2. COINS OF THE EMPIRE

The Roman Empire is considered to have begun in 27 B.C., when Caius Octavius received from the Senate the title of Augustus. It is usual to class with the Republican series such coins of this emperor as do not bear the title AVGVSTVS, but some prefer to regard all his money as Imperial. In 2 B.C., when to his other dignities was added that of Pater Patriæ, Augustus practically did away with the moneyers, and made the gold and silver coinages an imperial matter. The coinage of bronze, however, he left to the Senate, and accordingly throughout the period of the Empire most of the bronze money is inscribed S. C. (*Senatus Consulto*), though at the same time it bears the emperor's effigy and titles.

Money issued by Augustus before the deposition of the triumviri monetales carries the moneyer's name. A curious aureus of this class has a triskeles or "three-legs," with Medusa head as centre, L. AQVILLIVS FLORVS IIIVIR; *rev.* wreath and two laurel-branches, enclosing the letters O. C. S. (*Ob cives servatus*), CAESAR AVGVSTVS. The triskeles is here the symbol of Sicily, and recalls that some of the moneyer's ancestors were proconsuls of Sicily. Aurei without the moneyer's name are shown by Figs. 59 and 60; the reverse of Fig. 60 refers to the subjection of Egypt.

Gold now becomes part of the regular currency. The gold money of Augustus consisted principally of aurei, though there are some rare half-aurei, and, rarer still, some quarterniones, or pieces of four aurei. The aureus was equal to twenty-five silver denarii, and any variation of the aureus in succeeding reigns involved a corresponding variation of the denarius, so that the proportion of 25 to 1 should always be maintained. An aureus of Trajan, exhibiting the Forum Traiani, is shown by Fig. 61, and an aureus or solidus of Constantine the Great by Fig. 67.

The denarius remained the chief silver coin until the reign of Caracalla. The quinarius or half-denarius also continued in use, but the sestertius, which, under the Republic, was struck in silver, now becomes a copper coin, though still employed as the unit of account.

The Imperial copper money is generally divided, according to its size, into large, middle, or small brass; otherwise first, second, or third brass, but the classification is mainly one of expediency. The coins are (1) of pure or red copper; (2) of orichalcum, or yellow copper, *i.e.*, copper mixed with one-fifth of zinc. The orichalcum was the more valuable. The dupondius and the as were of similar size and weight, and both come under the head of middle or second brass, but the yellow copper or brass dupondius was worth double the red copper as. An arrangement which includes these two pieces under one description is inaccurate, but occasionally convenient, since it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the yellow copper from the red. The term small or third brass is also elastic, and includes any subdivisions of the as.

During the earlier part of the Empire the denominations are the sestertius, or piece of 4 asses (large brass); the dupondius, or piece of 2 asses; the as (middle brass); the semis, or half as; and the quadrans, or quarter as (small brass). The quadrans was not issued after the time of Trajan.

Caracalla introduced a new silver piece, the argenteus antoninianus, equivalent to a denarius and a half. The head on the obverse, if an emperor's, wears a radiate crown; if an empress's, it is accompanied by a crescent. From the beginning this piece contained a large proportion of alloy, and though it nominally remained silver, it gradually degenerated into a copper coin washed with tin.

Under Valerian appeared the little gold piece known as the triens or tremissis, equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the aureus.

Diocletian's reform of the coinage replaced the antoninianus by the silver miliarense, of which 1,000 equalled 1 lb. of gold or 50 aurei. It also brought in the copper double denarius or follis, marked **XX** or **K**, which took the place of the large brass, and a piece called perhaps the half-denarius or centenionalis, though the name is uncertain. The follis has a laureate head; the centenionalis a head with a radiate crown. Occasionally these pieces are silvered, for some unexplained reason, and classed accordingly as silver. Constantine replaced the follis by a denarius marked **X**.

Julian II. (the Apostate) struck the silver siliqua or $\frac{1}{24}$ of the solidus, and this soon superseded the miliarense.

Honorius introduced a silver piece called the decargyrus, perhaps equivalent to 10 denarii, and in copper struck only the centenionalis. After this copper was minted but sparsely in the Western Empire, though in the Byzantine series, under Anastasius I. (491–518), it reappeared in the shape of the follis (Fig. 68), denarius, centenionalis, nummus, and a smaller piece.

By Justin half and quarter siliquæ, or pieces corresponding to these, were introduced.

Throughout the period covered by the Imperial money the obverse types of the coins consist principally of the emperor's head or bust, or that of the empress or some other member of the Imperial family. The reverse designs are numberless, and refer to nearly every department of the public life of the Roman people. Religious subjects, personifications of virtues, architecture, arts, amusements, conquests—all kinds of civil and military affairs receive notice. The module of the large brass affords opportunity for the free treatment of large subjects, and the stereotyped patterns of the Republican copper money give way to types as various as those on the higher denominations.

As it is not possible to make here an exhaustive summary of the items comprising this vast series, a few coins and types may be selected for description, with a view to illustrating briefly the range of subjects treated by the Roman Imperial money.

A coin of Tiberius commemorates at once a great catastrophe in the Province of Asia, when, it is said, twelve cities were destroyed in one night by an earthquake, and the generosity of the emperor, who restored them all at his own expense. It bears the seated figure of Tiberius, holding patera and hasta pura, CIVITATIBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS ; *rev.* S. C. and Imperial titles (Fig. 62).

Since the expeditions of Julius Cæsar the Romans had not concerned themselves with Britain, but in the reign of Claudius their armies again crossed the Channel, and, carrying all before them, founded at Camulodunum, or Colchester, the first Roman colony in this island. The invasion was commemorated on the gold and silver money. One type of aureus shows the emperor in a quadriga, with the legend DE BRITANNIS ; another has a triumphal arch, surmounted by equestrian statues and two trophies, and on the entablature of the arch, DE BRITANNI(S) or a variation.

Nero's bronze money preserves two interesting types connected with the peaceful and civic side of Roman life. The first, on a large brass, shows *rev.* the port of Ostia, in which lie eleven ships ; above, a lighthouse surmounted by the figure of Neptune ; below, Tiber personified, with dolphin, PORT(VS) OST(iensis) AVGVSTI. The harbour works at Ostia are believed to have originated with the Emperor Claudius. The second type alluded to records the closing of the temple of Janus. Numa ordained that the temple should be open during a time of war, closed in time of peace ; and peace was so rarely enjoyed, or we might say tolerated, by the Romans, that the closing of the temple was an extraordinary event. The reverse of Fig. 64 represents the temple, its door fast, and the legend PACE P. R. TERRA MARIQ. PARTA IANVM CLVSIT ("After having made peace for the Roman people on land and sea, he shut the Temple of Janus"). The temple had been shut for a time in the reign of Augustus, as shown on a silver coin, but the larger pieces of Nero present the design to better advantage.

With reference to the saying that "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning," it may be observed that one of his small brass coins shows the emperor, standing, playing upon a lyre.

Rome and her restoration to liberty after the tyranny of Nero form the subject of most of Galba's coins. One large brass has *rev.* Galba extending his hand to the kneeling Roma, Minerva standing by, LIBERTAS RESTITVTA. Again, other examples show Roma helmeted and seated on a pile of arms, holding a spear and resting on a buckler, with ROMA in the exergue. Some gold and silver pieces have Roma standing, holding a little figure of Victory, with ROMA RENASCENS or an abbreviation. Related types are those of a diademed head of Liberty, and of Liberty standing, holding cap and sceptre.

A curious and rare denarius of this emperor has *rev.* three female heads in a row, under each a globe, TRES GALLIA(e). These represent the three divisions of Gaul—Aquitania, Narbonensis, and Lugdunensis.

The conquest of Judæa is a conspicuous subject on the coins of Vespasian. Jerusalem fell to the Romans in 70 A.D., and gold, silver, and copper money alike made picturesque allusion to the humbled province. An aureus has *rev.* Judæa seated on the ground, at the foot of a trophy, weeping; in the exergue, IVDAEA. A denarius carries a similar type. A variety of this reverse shows Judæa sitting under a palm-tree, her hands tied behind her, or, accompanied by the standing figure of Vespasian. A large brass has *rev.* palm-tree, to the left a Jew standing, his hands manacled, to the right a Jewess seated on a cuirass, IVDAEA CAPTA (Fig. 65).

of the items comprising this vast series, a few coins and types may be selected for description, with a view to illustrating briefly the range of subjects treated by the Roman Imperial money.

A coin of Tiberius commemorates at once a great catastrophe in the Province of Asia, when, it is said, twelve cities were destroyed in one night by an earthquake, and the generosity of the emperor, who restored them all at his own expense. It bears the seated figure of Tiberius, holding patera and hasta pura, CIVITATIBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS ; *rev.* S. C. and Imperial titles (Fig. 62).

Since the expeditions of Julius Cæsar the Romans had not concerned themselves with Britain, but in the reign of Claudius their armies again crossed the Channel, and, carrying all before them, founded at Camulodunum, or Colchester, the first Roman colony in this island. The invasion was commemorated on the gold and silver money. One type of aureus shows the emperor in a quadriga, with the legend DE BRITANNIS ; another has a triumphal arch, surmounted by equestrian statues and two trophies, and on the entablature of the arch, DE BRITANNI(S) or a variation.

Nero's bronze money preserves two interesting types connected with the peaceful and civic side of Roman life. The first, on a large brass, shows *rev.* the port of Ostia, in which lie eleven ships ; above, a lighthouse surmounted by the figure of Neptune ; below, Tiber personified, with dolphin, PORT(VS) OST(iensis) AVGVSTI. The harbour works at Ostia are believed to have originated with the Emperor Claudius. The second type alluded to records the closing of the temple of Janus. Numa ordained that the temple should be open during a time of war, closed in time of peace ; and peace was so rarely enjoyed, or we might say tolerated, by the Romans, that the closing of the temple was an extraordinary event. The reverse of Fig. 64 represents the temple, its door fast, and the legend PACE P. R. TERRA MARIQ. PARTA IANVM CLVSIT ("After having made peace for the Roman people on land and sea, he shut the Temple of Janus"). The temple had been shut for a time in the reign of Augustus, as shown on a silver coin, but the larger pieces of Nero present the design to better advantage.

With reference to the saying that "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning," it may be observed that one of his small brass coins shows the emperor, standing, playing upon a lyre.

Rome and her restoration to liberty after the tyranny of Nero form the subject of most of Galba's coins. One large brass has *rev.* Galba extending his hand to the kneeling Roma, Minerva standing by, LIBERTAS RESTITVTA. Again, other examples show Roma helmeted and seated on a pile of arms, holding a spear and resting on a buckler, with ROMA in the exergue. Some gold and silver pieces have Roma standing, holding a little figure of Victory, with ROMA RENASCENS or an abbreviation. Related types are those of a diademed head of Liberty, and of Liberty standing, holding cap and sceptre.

A curious and rare denarius of this emperor has *rev.* three female heads in a row, under each a globe, TRES GALLIA(e). These represent the three divisions of Gaul—Aquitania, Narbonensis, and Lugdunensis.

The conquest of Judæa is a conspicuous subject on the coins of Vespasian. Jerusalem fell to the Romans in 70 A.D., and gold, silver, and copper money alike made picturesque allusion to the humbled province. An aureus has *rev.* Judæa seated on the ground, at the foot of a trophy, weeping; in the exergue, IVDAEA. A denarius carries a similar type. A variety of this reverse shows Judæa sitting under a palm-tree, her hands tied behind her, or, accompanied by the standing figure of Vespasian. A large brass has *rev.* palm-tree, to the left a Jew standing, his hands manacled, to the right a Jewess seated on a cuirass, IVDAEA CAPTA (Fig. 65).

Titus, who commanded one of the legions sent into Palestine, and took Jerusalem, also commemorates on his coins the conquest of Judæa. One of his gold pieces has *rev.* winged Victory, her foot on a helmet, writing the emperor's name on a shield hanging from a palm-tree, IVDAEA DEVICTA. A "home" type, shown on a rare large brass, represents the world-famous Colosseum or Amphitheatre of Titus, which was begun by Vespasian in 77 A.D. and finished by Titus three years later (Fig. 66). Another interesting architectural subject shown on coins of Titus, among other emperors, is the temple of Vesta. Vesta, goddess of the Hearth and Fire, was supposed to personify the world. Her temple was built in a circular form, and is so shown on the coins.

The coins of Domitian carry numerous allusions to the important and infrequent festival of the Secular Games (Ludi Sæculares). These Games were restored by Augustus, who recorded the fact on a silver coin, and renewed by Domitian according to the calculation of Augustus which Claudius had set aside. One of the ceremonies connected with the festival was the sacrifice of white bulls to Jupiter and Juno, and of black bulls to Pluto and Proserpine; this is referred to on a coin showing the emperor at an altar sacrificing oxen. An allusion to the choir of twenty-seven boys and twenty-seven girls who had both parents still living, and who chanted hymns at the festival, is given by a type representing the emperor and three youthful figures bearing palms. Some small brass pieces bear a rhinoceros; at the Secular Games this creature used to be exhibited as a curiosity.

A series of coins struck by Hadrian is of particular interest as recording the visits paid by this emperor to all parts of his dominions. On his arrival in a country sacrifices were made in thanksgiving for his coming, and these travel types accordingly show the emperor and the personification of the visited Province, standing before an altar. Britain, Gaul, Spain, Macedonia, Judæa, and others are so represented, with the legend ADVENTVI AVG. BRITANNIAE; ADVENTVI AVG. GALLIAE, &c., &c. Another class of Hadrian's money shows the personification of a place or river, with some accessory or accessories characteristic of the locality. Thus we have Egypt, recumbent, accompanied by the sacred ibis, AEGYPTOS; the Nile, recumbent, with hippopotamus and crocodile; Cappadocia, standing, with a model of Mount Argæus; and Britannia sitting or standing on a rock, holding sceptre or spear, with buckler at her side, the prototype of the Britannia of later English money.

Further examples of the representation of Britain on Roman coins are afforded by types of Antoninus Pius. One shows her as seated on a globe, surrounded by waves, holding spear and javelin, and resting on a buckler, BRITANNIA—(Fig. 63, which has been inadvertently placed out of its order, and should follow Fig. 66)—another as a mournful figure sitting on a rock, with shield and standard. On some large brass of Caracalla and Geta she appears standing, her hands bound behind her, and a captive seated at her feet, with the legend VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE. Sometimes she is turreted.

Among the types of Marcus Aurelius relating to the subjugation of the Germans and other foes are some commemorating the defeat in 172 A.D., by the emperor himself, of the Marcomanni, a barbarous tribe who had been harrying the Roman frontier. They show the emperor in person leading his troops across the Danube; he is followed by ensign and standard-bearers, a horseman, and foot-soldiers.

The portrait of the wife of Marcus Aurelius, Faustina the younger, appears on a number of pieces in all metals, with various reverse types such as Joy, Concord, or Fecundity, personified, the figures of Juno or Diana, &c. Some specimens have her bust, FAUSTINA AVGVSTA; *rev.* Faustina sacrificing at an altar, accompanied by military ensigns, MATRI CASTRORVM. The title of Mother of Camps was given to this empress on account of her having accompanied the emperor on his campaign against the Quadi, 174 A.D., and it appears also on pieces struck after her death and consecration (see below, **Consecration Coins**), which bear her portrait, DIVAE FAVSTINAE PIAE ; *rev.* Faustina seated, holding globe and sceptre, with military ensigns, MATRI CASTRORVM.

The sons of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, Commodus, who lived to become emperor, and Verus, who died at the age of seven, are commemorated on a large brass bearing their portraits, one on each side. These children are also shown on a fine bronze medallion (see below, **Medallions**) bearing the two busts, *vis-à-vis*, COMMODVS CAES., VERVS CAES. ; *rev.* the four Seasons, represented as four boys : Spring carries a basket ; Summer a sickle and wheat ; Autumn, at whom a hare is leaping, a horn of fruit ; Winter, who alone of the four is clothed, a hare, and from a stick over his shoulder hangs a bird, TEMPORVM FELICITAS. This pretty design was occasionally used in subsequent reigns for current coins.

Some of the money of Commodus records his strange attempt to restore Rome as a colony, after its devastation by a great fire c. 190 A.D., and bears the plough type (see below, **Colonial Coins**), with the legend COL(onia) L(ucia) AN(toniana) COM(modiana). Other pieces represent this emperor as Hercules, a character he took pleasure in assuming because of his success against wild beasts in the Circus. A gold coin connecting the Hercules and the restoration or colony types bears the head of Commodus, in lion-skin, with titles ; *rev.* Hercules, with features of Commodus, holding club and lion-skin, and leading oxen drawing a plough, HERC(uli) ROM(ae) COND(itori).

One of the emperors who struck coins to record the Imperial gifts or bounties to the people known as Liberalities, was Septimius Severus. A usual type for such pieces was the figure of Liberality, holding a cornucopiæ, and a tessera or tablet on which, perhaps, the gift to each citizen was written. Six Liberalities are named on money of this reign. A gold piece recording the sixth shows the emperor seated on a daïs, with his sons Caracalla and Geta, a soldier standing behind them, and Liberality before them, the latter with tessera and cornucopiæ, LIBERALITAS AVG. VI.

In this reign the three Monetæ make their first appearance on coins. They are represented as holding each a cornucopiæ and balance, MONET(a) AVG(vsti), and are often shown on money of succeeding emperors, generally with three little heaps of bullion at their feet.

A gold coin of Septimius Severus, and a large brass of Caracalla, afford interesting representations of the Circus Maximus, the most important circus of ancient Rome. Caracalla's piece reproduces the type of a coin of Trajan, by whom this building had been restored and enlarged, and shows the enclosure with its central obelisk, the starting-places for the chariots, the goal-posts, and other features. Caracalla was exceedingly fond of chariot-racing, and compared himself when driving to the Sun.

Alexander Severus added several new public buildings to the city, and restored existing ones. Coins in all three metals depict the elaborate baths constructed by him, arcaded and decorated with statues. Other pieces show the Amphitheatre which he restored, and in it two gladiators fighting; on either side of the Amphitheatre stand respectively a temple, and the fountain called the Meta Sudans.

The goddess Moneta—a very frequent type—is shown on a coin of this reign not with her usual accessories, the balance and cornucopiæ, but dropping coins from her hand into a measure.

The Prætorian Camp, or barracks for the Imperial bodyguard, is frequently shown on coins of the Empire, with such legends as GLORIA ROMANORVM, SPES ROMANORVM, PROVIDENT(ia) CAES(arum), &c. A coin of Diocletian represents the gate of the camp, and before it four soldiers sacrificing, VIRTVS MILITVM.

Carausius, who governed Britain from 287 to 293 A.D., usurped the imperial title, and obliged the contemporary emperors of Rome, Diocletian and Maximian, to acknowledge him as emperor of Britain. In commemoration of this acknowledgment he struck at Colchester a bronze coin which bears the profile busts, side by side, of Carausius, Diocletian, and Maximian, CARAVSIVS ET FRATRES SVI; *rev.* Peace standing, PAX AVGGG (the Peace of the three Augusti) and mint-mark C (Camulodunum). Carausius had mints at Colchester and London, and perhaps elsewhere, and struck a number of coins, some bearing a ship, possibly with reference to the landing of the Romans in the island, or to Carausius' original occupation, which is said to have been that of a pilot. A similar type is very common on the coins of his successor, Allectus.

Under Constantine the Great we meet with the first certain numismatic representation of a Christian symbol. This symbol is the monogram ☧, formed from the two first letters of Χριστός, and hence called the Chi-Rho. After this conversion Constantine caused this emblem, which he is said to have seen in the sky on the eve of his defeat of Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge, to be depicted on his labarum or standard in place of the eagle. The labarum adorned thus, or with a cross, now figures frequently on the coins. Soon the Chi-Rho appears as a type, and under Valentinian the cross itself begins to be so employed.

About this time the solidus replaces the aureus. A solidus of Constantine is shown by Fig. 67.

Some coins relating to the transformation of Byzantium into Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Empire, and struck either by Constantine or his sons, bear the helmeted head of a woman, personifying the city, and read CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Some have the Chi-Rho in the field. Corresponding pieces relating to Rome bear a somewhat similar bust of Roma, and read VRBS ROMA, or, ROMA.

A remarkable gold coin of Nepotianus, nephew of Constantine the Great, who proclaimed himself emperor in 350 and reigned only twenty-eight days, bears *rev.* Roma seated, helmeted, in her right hand a globe surmounted by the Chi-Rho, and in the other a reversed spear, VRBS ROMA. On coins of the contemporary emperor in Gaul, Magnentius, the sacred monogram appears as a type, between the letters alpha and omega, and very frequently as a detail of the type. Pagan subjects are still predominant, however, and the ruler who caused one of his coins to bear the Chi-Rho saw nothing incongruous in allowing another to show Victory spurning with her foot a fallen foe.

With Julian the Apostate Christian symbolism is eschewed and the coin types return to early pagan devices, reflecting the influence on the emperor of the Alexandrian philosophers. Egyptian deities provide a large proportion of the subjects; such as Isis, alone; or with the infant Horus; or in a car, sometimes accompanied by the jackal-headed god Anubis. Julian himself is frequently figured as Serapis, with the legend DEO SERAPIDI. The Nile, too, is represented according to the old Greek method of symbolising a river, namely, as a recumbent figure, holding a cornuacopiæ and leaning on an urn whence water is flowing.

For some while after Constantine's removal of his capital from the West to the East, the coinages of Rome and of Byzantium remained very much alike. But towards the end of the fifth century, A.D., when the Imperial power in the West was flickering out, and the hand of the barbarian lay heavy on Rome, the purely Roman coinage gave place to the Gothic or Teutonic money, the beginning of the currency of modern Europe, and the Eastern Imperial series developed into the Byzantine. Thus in both

West and East the ancient order dissolved and the early mediæval took its place.

Some pieces which fall into classes or stand a little apart from the ordinary types are briefly touched upon below.

Consecration Coins—These are very numerous, and usually occur in silver. They commemorate certain deceased emperors, empresses, and others of imperial blood who were admitted after death to divine honours and ranked with the gods. These deified mortals range from Julius Cæsar to Constantine the Great, though consecration coins were not struck till the reign of Hadrian. The obverse generally exhibits the portrait of the new divinity. Some of the reverse types consist of an eagle, in allusion to the release of an eagle from the top of a funeral pile which was one of the consecration rites, or an eagle bearing the soul, in the shape of the human figure, to heaven. A funeral pile, a chariot with horses or elephants, a phœnix, and other devices are also employed. A peacock appears on the consecration coins of empresses. The former titles of the consecrated one are usually omitted, and replaced by DIVO or DIVA, *e.g.*, DIVO AVGVSTO, DIVA FAVSTINA. The names of emperors are given in the dative case, and those of empresses in the dative or nominative. The legend CONSECRATIO sometimes appears on the reverse.

Legionary Coins—Issued in gold and silver in honour of certain legions. They bear the legionary eagle between two ensigns, or other symbol, and the name and number of the legion, *e.g.*, LEG(io) V. M(acedonica) ; LEG(io) XIII GEM(ina) M(artia) V(ictrix). Other military pieces, not legionary, refer to the army as a whole, and bear such legends as FIDES EXERCITUS, or FIDES MILITVM, or GLORIA EXERCITVS.

Posthumous Coins—These have on one side the effigy and name of a former emperor, and on the other the name of the reigning emperor.

Restored or Restitution Coins—These are copied, no one knows for what reason, from coins of deceased emperors, or Republican coins, and have REST. or RESTITVIT added to the legend. They are commonest in bronze. The largest number of pieces of this class were struck by Trajan.

Votive Coins—Commemorating the offering of the public vows for the emperor. Their inscriptions are very various, and do not admit of literal translation. To instance a few:—VOTA SVSCEPTA DECENNALIA refers to vows made for ten years; VOTA SOLVTA DECENNALIA refers to these vows when the ten years were accomplished; VOTIS V MULTIS X signifies, "We make vows for five years and for many more up to ten years"; VOT XX SIC XXX signifies, "As are our vows for twenty years, so are they for thirty," or, SIC X SIC XX, "As are our vows for ten years, so are they for twenty."

Medallions—The pieces known as medallions, struck by Imperial authority in gold, silver, and bronze, have occasioned much discussion, since it is not known whether they served a purpose similar to that of modern medals and were struck as gifts, or to commemorate important events, or whether they were part of the currency. The tendency is now to consider them primarily as medals and secondarily as money. They are of large size and bear fine designs, and are only rarely to be met with.

It may be mentioned here that the *contorniates*, which are invariably characterised by a groove encircling the type, were in no sense coins. Although their exact nature was for long a matter of uncertainty, they have now been shown (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1906, p. 232) to be *calculi*, used in games of some kind played on a board. They bear portraits of emperors, heroes, &c., with various mythological and other types.

Extra Roman Coins

Provincial Coins—Under the Empire Roman money alone was legally recognised throughout the Roman dominions. Local coinages, however, were not suppressed, but continued for about three centuries before they died out. The issue of silver at provincial mints was exceptional and under Roman control, but quasi-autonomous bronze was largely coined, both with Imperial portraits and with local types. These local bronze issues, comprising the Greek-Imperial series, practically, though not entirely, ceased about the time of Gallienus. Some of them are noticed under the several cities in the Greek section of this book.

Colonial Coins—Augustus permitted the coinage of bronze to Roman colonies outside Italy by special grants to each, and coins issued under these grants, up to the time of Tiberius, often read PERM(ISSV) AVGVSTI, &c. In the West, colonial coins ceased to be struck in the latter half of the first century, A.D.; in the East, they continued till the reign of Aurelian. They bear almost always the head and titles of the emperor, and read C., COL, and, rarely, COLONIA, followed by the name of the colony. A very common reverse type for coins of this class is a priest, guiding a plough drawn by oxen, a reference to ceremonies performed at the planting of a Roman colony. Some colonies are mentioned in the Greek section of this book.

§ 3. LEGENDS ON COINS OF THE REPUBLIC

Moneyers' Names—The Republican coins carry no obvious evidence of date, and their arrangement in chronological order, though highly desirable, is not always easy. The denarii are usually classed under the family names of the moneyers, but this method groups under one family or another coins of quite different periods. The moneyers' names themselves are puzzling at first sight, as each individual possessed two or more different kinds of appellations. At their fullest these names consisted of the *prenomen*, distinguishing the individual; the *nomen*, or name of his family; the *cognomen*, or surname indicating the branch of the family to which the individual belonged ; and sometimes the *agnomen*, a secondary surname or sobriquet pertaining solely to the individual, and derived perhaps from some personal characteristic or some deed or event in his life. For instance, Q. Attius Labienus Parthicus = Q. (for Quintus, *prenomen*) ; Attius (*nomen*, indicating the Attia gens) Labienus (*cognomen*, indicating the branch of the gens) Parthicus (*agnomen*, referring to victories gained by Quintus in Parthia).

Occasionally the name of the moneyer's father is given, and, though rarely, that of his grandfather, Thus A Manlius Cn. f. P. n. Vulso stands for Aulus (*prenomen*) Manlius (*nomen*) Cnaei filius, Publii nepos, Vulso (*cognomen*).

An adopted son took the name of his adopted parent, and retained as an agnomen that of his own gens. Thus P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus belonged to the Æmilia family, but had been adopted by P. Cornelius Scipio.

The following lists show (A) the usual abbreviations of Prenomens ; (B) the Family names (in italics) and their connected surnames, and *vice versâ*.

(A) Abbreviations of Prenomens

A. Aulus
AP. Appius
C. Gaius
CN. Gnæus
D. Decimus
K. Kaeso
L. Lucius
M. Marcus
MAN. Manius
N. Numerius
P. Publius
Q. Quintus
SER. Servius
SX, SEX. Sextus
S. SP. Spurius
TI. Tiberius
T. Titus

(B) Family and surnames

A [Emilivs (?)]	*Æmilia*
Abvri [vs]	*Aburia*
Accoleivs	*Accoleia*
Aci, Acil, Acili, Acilivs ...	*Acilia*

Aciscvlvs	*Valeria*
Aelivs	*Ælia*
Aemilivs	*Æmilia*
Afra [*nivs*]	*Afrania*
Agrippa	*Luria, Vipsania*
Agrp (Agrippa)	*Luria*
Ahala	*Servilia*
Ahenobar [bvs]	*Domitia*
Aimilio	*Æmilia*
Al, Alio, Alli	*Aelia*
Alb, Albin, Albinvs	*Postumia*
All [*ivs*]	*Allia*
Allienvs	*Alliena*
Anni, Annivs	*Annia*
Ant [iaticvs]	*Maenia*
Antes, Antesti [*vs*], *Antist, Antisti, Antistivs*	*Antestia*
Antivs	*Antia*
Ant, Anto, Anton, Antoni, Antonivs	*Antonia*
Apronivs	*Apronia*
Aqvill, Aqvillivs	*Aquillia*
Aqvinvs	*Cæcilia*
Arrivs	*Arria*
Asiag [enes]	*Cornelia*
Asinivs	*Asinia*
Atil, Atili [*vs*]	*Atilia*
Ativs	*Atia*
Atratinvs	*Sempronia*
Av, Avr, Aureli [*vs*]	*Aurelia*
Avf [*idivs*]	*Aufidia*
Avg, Avgvr, Avguri [nvs], Avgvrini, Avgvrni	*Minucia*
Avtr [*onivs*]	*Autronia*
Axsivs	*Axia*
B [*aebivs*]	*Baebia*
Bal [bvs]	*Antonia, Nævia* (?)
Bala	*Aelia*
Balbvs	*Acilia, Atia, Cornelia, Thoria*
Barbat [*ivs*]	*Barbatia*
Bassvs	*Betiliena*

Betilienvs	*Betiliena*
Bibvlvs	*Calpurnia*
Blandvs	*Rubellia*
Blas, Blasio	*Cornelia*
Brocchi	*Furia*
Brvtus	*Junia*
Bvca	*Æmilia*
Bursio	*Julia*
C. Cae[*cilivs*]	*Caecilia*
Ca, Car, Caris, Carisi, Carisivs	*Carisia*
Caeician[vs]	*Cassia*
Caepio	*Servilia*
Caes, Caesar	*Julia*
Caesi	*Caesia*
Caisar	*Julia*
Cal, Calid[*ivs*]	*Calidia*
Cald, Caldvs	*Coelia*
Calp[*vrnivs*]	*Calpurnia*
Caninivs	*Caninia*
Capella	*Naevia*
Capit[o]	*Maria*
Capito	*Fonteia, Oppia*
Capitolinvs	*Petillia*
Car	See *Gar.*
Carb, Carbo	*Papiria*
Casca	*Servilia*
Cassi, Cassivs	*Cassia*
Cato	*Porcia*
Catvlvs	*Lutatia*
Celer	*Cassia*
Celsvs	*Papia*
Censo, Censor, Censori, Censorin, Censorinvs	*Marcia*
Cerco	*Lutatia*
Cest, Cestianvs	*Plaetoria*
Cestivs	*Cestia*
Cet[h]egvs	*Cornelia*
Chilo, Cilo	*Flaminia*
Cin[n]a	*Cornelia*
Cipi[*vs*]	*Cipia*
Clavd[*ivs*]	*Claudia*

Clodivs	*Claudia*
Clovi[vs]	*Clovia*
Clovli[vs]	*Cloulia*
Coel[ivs]	*Coelia*
Coil[ivs]	*Coelia*
Considi, Considivs	*Considia*
Coponivs	*Coponia*
Cordi (Cordus)	*Mucia*
Cordivs	*Cordia*
Cornvfici[vs]	*Cornuficia*
Cosco[nivs]	*Cosconia*
Cossvs	*Cornelia*
Cossvti, Cossvtivs	*Cossvtia*
Costa	*Pedania*
Cot, Cot[t]a	*Aurelia*
Cra, Cras[svs]	*Canidia*
Crasip, Crassipes, Crassvpes	*Furia*
Crassvs	*Licinia*
Creper, Creperei[vs]	*Crepereia*
Crepvsi[vs]	*Crepusia*
Crispin[vs]	*Quinctia*
Crit[onivs]	*Critonia*
Crot[o]	*Maetilia*
Cvp[iennivs (?)]	*Cupiennia*
Cvr[iativs]	*Curiatia*
Cvrt, Cvrti[vs]	*Curtia*
Decivs	*Decia*
Deidi[vs], Didi[vs]	*Didia*
Do, Dom, Dome, Domi, Domit, Domitivs	*Domitia*
Dos, Dossen[vs]	*Rubria*
Dvrmivs	*Durmia*
Egnativs	*Egnatia*
Egnatvlei[vs]	*Egnatuleia*
Eppivs	*Eppia*
F, Fabi[vs]	*Fabia*
F[vrivs]	*Furia*
Fabati (Fabatvs)	*Roscia*
Fabi[vs]	*Fabia*
Fabrini[vs]	*Fabrinia*
Fan[nivs]	*Fannia*

Farsvlei [*vs*]	*Farsvleia*
Favst, Favstvs	*Cornelia*
Feelix, Felix	*Cornelia*
Fla, Flacci, Flac [cvs]	*Valeria*
Flac [cvs]	*Rutilia*
Flamini [*vs*]	*Flaminia*
Flav [*ius*]	*Flavia*
Flav [vs]	*Decimia*
Florus	*Aquillia*
Font, Fontei, Fonteivs	*Fonteia*
Fost [v] lvs	*Pompeia*
Fovl [*vivs*]	*Fulvia*
Fovri, Fovrivs	*Furia*
Fr, Frv, Frvg, Frvgi	*Calpurnia*
Fv [*rivs*]	*Furia*
Fvndan [*ivs*]	*Fundania*
Furi [*vs*]	*Furia*
Gal [eria]	*Memmia*
Galb [a]	*Sulpicia*
Gallivs	*Gallia*
Gallvs	*Asinia, Caninia, Maiania*
Gar [*gilivs*]	*Gargilia*
Gel, Gell [*ivs*]	*Gellia*
Gem [invs]	*Aburia*
Geta	*Hosidia*
Gr., Graccvs	*Sempronia*
Grac [vlvs], Grag [vlvs]	*Antestia*
H., Hostilivs	*Hostilia*
H., Hypsae, Hypsaevs	*Plautia*
Hemic	*Flavia*
Herenni [*vs*]	*Herennia*
Hirtivs	*Hirtia*
Hosidi [*vs*]	*Hosidia*
Ivdex	*Vettia*
Ivli, Ivlivs	*Julia*
Ivn [ianvs]	*Licinia*
Ivni [*vs*]	*Junia*
Kaleni (Calenus)	*Fufia*
L. Lvta, Lvtali [*vs*]	*Lutatia*
Labeo	*Fabia*
Labienus	*Attia*
Laeca	*Porcia*

Lamia	*Aelia*
Lariscolvs	*Accoleia*
Len, Lent, Lentvl, Lentvlvs	*Cornelia*
Lep, Lepid, Lepidvs	*Æmilia*
Libo	*Marcia, Scribonia*
Lic, Lici, Licin, Licinivs	*Licinia*
Lici [nvs]	*Porcia*
Limeta, Limetan [vs]	*Mamilia*
Livineivs	*Livineia*
Longi, Longus	*Mussidia*
Longin [vs]	*Cassia*
Lvc [anvs]	*Terentia*
Lvcili [vs]	*Lucilia*
Lvcr, Lvcreti [vs]	*Lucretia*
Lvpercvs	*Gallia*
Lvrivs	*Luria*
M, Mar, Marc, Marci [vs]	*Marcia*
Macer	*Licinia, Sepullia*
Mae [nivs]	*Maenia*
Maecilivs	*Maecilia*
Mag, Magn, Magnvs	*Pompeia*
Maiani, Maianivs	*Maiania*
Mal, Malle [olvs]	*Poblicia*
Mallivs	*Mallia*
Mamil, Mamili [vs]	*Mamilia*
Man [livs]	*Manlia*
Marcellinvs	*Cornelia*
Marcellvs	*Claudia*
Mari, Marivs	*Maria*
Maridianus	*Cossutia*
Mal, Mali [envs]	*Maliena*
Max [imvs]	*Fabia*
Maxsvmvs	*Egnatia*
Me [tellvs]	*Caecilia*
Memm, Memmivs	*Memmia*
Mensor	*Farsuleia*
Mescinivs	*Mescinia*
Messal [la]	*Valeria*
Mete, Metel, Metell, Metellvs	*Caecilia*
Meti, Mettivs	*Mettia*
Minat [ivs [	*Minatia*

Minv, Minvci [*vs*]	*Minucia*
Molo	*Pomponia*
Munatius	*Munatia*
Murcvs	*Statia*
Mvrena	*Licinia*
Mvs	*Decia*
Mvsa	*Pomponia*
Mvssidi, Mussidivs	*Mussidia*
Nae, Naevivs	*Naevia*
Nasidivs	*Nasidia*
Naso	*Axia*
Nat, Natta	*Pinaria*
Neri [*vs*]	*Neria*
Nerva[1]	*Cocceia, Licinia*
Nom [entanvs]	*Atilia*
Noni, Nonivs	*Nonia*
Noniani (Nonianvs)	*Considia*
Norba, Norbanvs	*Norbana*
Nvm, Nvmitor, Nvmitori [*vs*]	*Numitoria*
Nvmonivs	*Numonia*
Ocvl [*nivs*]	*Ogulnia*
Ope, Opei, Opeim, Opeimi [*vs*]	*Opimia*
Oppivs	*Oppia*
Otho	*Salvia*
P [ivs]	*Caecilia*
Paeti, Paetvs	*Considia*
Paetvs	*Aelia*
Palikanvs	*Lollia*
Pan, Pansa	*Vibia*
Papi, Papivs	*Papia*
Petillivs	*Petillia*
Petron [*ivs*]	*Petronia*
Phili (Philvs)	*Furia*
Philippvs	*Marcia*
Pictor	*Fabia*
Pilipvs	*Marcia*
Piso	*Calpurnia*
Pitio	*Sempronia*
Pl, Plavtivs, Plot, Plotivs	*Plautia*
Plaet, Plaetori, Plaetorivs	*Plaetoria*
Planc, Plancvs	*Munatia*
Plancivs	*Plancia*

Platorin, Platorinvs	*Sulpicia*
Plvti [vs]	*Plutia*
Po, Pom, Pomp, Pompei [vs]	*Pompeia*
Poblici [vs]	*Poblicia*
Pomp, Pompon, Pomponi [vs]	*Pomponia*
Porc, Porci [vs]	*Porcia*
Post, Postvmi, Postvmivs	*Postumia*
Procili [vs]	*Procilia*
Procvlei [vs]	*Proculeia*
Pvlcher	*Claudia*
Pvr [pvreo]	*Furia*
Q [vinctilivs]	*Quinctilia*
Q., Qvincti, Quinctivs	*Quinctia*
Quinctilian [vs]	*Nonia*
R., Rosci [vs]	*Roscia*
Reg, Regin, Reginvs	*Antestia*
Reg [vlvs]	*Livineia*
Reni [vs]	*Renia*
Restio	*Antia*
Rocvs	*Crepereia*
Rvbellivs	*Rubellia*
Rvbri [vs]	*Rubria*
Rvf [vs]	*Aurelia, Cordia, Lucilia, Minucia, Plautia, Pompeia*
Rvfi (Rufus)	*Cordia, Pompeia*
Rvfvs	*Cordia, Mescinia, Plautia, Pompeia, Pomponia, Sulpicia*
Rulli (Rullus)	*Servilia*
Rvs [ticvs]	*Aufidia*
Rvsti, Rvstivs	*Rustia*
Rvtili [vs]	*Rutilia*
Sabi, Sabin [vs]	*Minatia*
Sabin, Sabinvs	*Tituria, Vettia*
Sabvla	*Cossutia*
Salvivs	*Salvia*
Sanqvinivs	*Sanquinia*
Sar, Saran [vs]	*Atilia*
Sasern, Saserna	*Hostilia*
Sat, Satvrn [invs]	*Appuleia*
Satrienvs	*Satriena*

Savfeivs	*Saufeia*
Saxvla	*Clovia*
Scaeva	*Aufidia*
Scarpvs	*Pinaria*
Scavri, Scaur [vs]	*Aurelia*
Scip [io]	*Cornelia*
Scr [ibonivs]	*Scribonia*
Secvndvs	*Arria*
Semp, Sempr, Sempron, Sempronivs	*Sempronia*
Senti [vs]	*Sentia*
Sep, Sepvllivs	*Sepullia*
Ser [gia]	*Manlia*
Sergi [vs]	*Sergia*
Serveil, Serveili, Serveilivs, Servili, Servilivs	*Servilia*
Sesti [vs]	*Sestia*
Sicinivs	*Sicinia*
Sila, Silanvs	*Junia*
Silian [vs]	*Lucinia*
Silivs	*Silia*
Silvs	*Sergia*
Sisena, Sisenna	*Cornelia*
Sosivs	*Sosia*
Spint [her]	*Cornelia*
Spvri [livs]	*Spurilia*
Stati [vs]	*Statia*
Stolo	*Licinia*
Strab [o]	*Volteia*
Svfenas	*Nonia*
Svla, Svlla	*Cornelia*
Svlp, Svlpi, Svlpici, Svlpicivs	*Sulpicia*
Svlpi, Svlpic, Svlpician, Svlpicianvs	*Quinctia*
Svrdin [vs]	*Naevia*
Tal [na]	*Juventia*
Tamp, Tampil [vs]	*Baebia*
Tarquiti [vs]	*Tarquitia*
Tavrvs	*Statilia*
Te, Ter [entivs]	*Terentia*
Therm [vs]	*Minucia*
Thorivs	*Thoria*

Titi[vs]	*Titia*
Titini[vs]	*Titinia*
Titvri[vs]	*Tituria*
Torqvat[vs]	*Manlia*
Trebani[vs]	*Trebania*
Trebonian[vs (?)]	*Statia*
Trig, Trige[minvs]	*Curiatia*
Trio	*Lucretia*
Tro[gvs]	*Maria*
Tvb[vlvs]	*Hostilia*
Tvlli[vs]	*Tullia*
Tvllvs	*Maecilia*
Tvr[dvs]	*Papiria*
Tvr[illivs]	*Turillia*
Tvrpilian[vs]	*Petronia*
Vaala	*Numonia*
Vaarvs, Varvs	*Vibia*
Val, Valer, Valeri[vs]	*Valeria*
Var, Varro	*Terentia*
Varg[vnteivs]	*Vargunteia*
Veibivs, Vibi, Vibivs	*Vibia*
Ventidi[vs]	*Ventidia*
Vet, Vetv[rivs]	*Veturia*
Vettivs	*Vettia*
Vetvs	*Antestia*
Vinici, Vinicivs	*Vinicia*
Vitvlvs	*Voconia*
Vni[manvs]	*Claudia*
Voconivs	*Voconia*
Vol, Voltei[vs]	*Volteia*
Volvsvs	*Valeria*
Ypsaevs	*Plautia*

Abbreviated Legends on Coins of the Republic

A. A. A. F. F., Ære, argento, auro, flando, feriundo.
A., AV., AVG., Augur.
AD FRV. EMV., Ad frumentum emendum.
AED. CVR., Ædilis Curulis; AED. PL., Ædilis Plebis.
AN. XV. PR. H. O. C. S., Anno quintodecimo prætextatus, hostem occidit, civem servavit.
A. P., ARG. PVB., Argento publico.

A. P. F., Auro publico feriundo.
AQVA. MAR., Aqua Marcia (the Marcian Aqueduct at Rome).
COS., Consul ; COS. DESIG., Consul designatus ; COS. DESIG. ITER. ET TERT., Consul designatus, iterum et tertium ; COS. QVAR., Consul quartum ; COS. QVINC., Consul quinquies.
CVR. ⚹FL., Curator denariis flandis.
DIC., DICT., Dictator ; DIC. PER., Dictator perpetuo.
D. P. P., Dei penates publici.
EID. MAR., Idibus Martiis.
EX A. P., Ex argento publico.
F., Filius.
F. C., Flandum curavit.
G. P. R., Genius Populi Romani.
IIIVIR., Triumvir.
IIIIVIR., Quatuorvir.
I., IM., IMP., Imperator ; IMP. SAL., Imperator salutatus.
I. S. M. R., Juno Sispes, Mater Regina.
ITE., ITER., Iterum.
L. D., Libero, damno.
LEG., Legatus ; LEG. PRO. PR., Legatus proprætore.
LEG. PRI., Legionis primæ ; LEG. II. (&c.), Legionis secundæ (&c.).
N., Nepos.
O. C. S., OB. CIV. SER., Ob cives servatos.
P. A., Publico argento.
PE. S. C., Publice, senatus consulto.
PONT., Pontifex ; PONT. MAX., Pontifex maximus.
P. P., Penates publici.
PR., Prætor, prætores.
PR. VRB., Præfectus urbis.
PRIM., Primus ; PRI. FLA., Primus flavit.
PROC., PR. COS., PROCOS., Proconsul.
PROP., Proprætor.
PROQ., Proquæstor.
Q., Quintus.
Q., Quæstor ; Q. D., Quæstor designatus ; Q. P., Quæstor provincialis ; Q. VRB., Quæstor urbanus.
RP. C., Reipublicæ constituendæ.
S. C., Senatus consulto ; S. C. D. T., Senatus consulto de thesauro.
SIGN. RECE., Signis receptis.

S. F., Sacris faciundis (?).
S. P. Q. R., Senatus populusque Romanus.
TER., Tertium.
TR. POT., TRIB. POTEST., Tribunicia potestate.
VIL. PVB., Villam publicam.
X., Decemvir.

§ 4. LEGENDS ON COINS OF THE EMPIRE

The legends on the Imperial money consist of the names, titles, and offices of the emperor, and inscriptions referring specially to the reverse type. Pieces struck outside Rome frequently carry an abbreviated mint name also. Dates are expressed indirectly by the TRIB. POT., TR. POT., or TR. P. formula, often followed by a numeral, indicating the *Tribunicia potestate*, and the number of times it had been held by the reigning emperor. Since the tribunate was conferred or renewed annually, and the year when it was first conferred on each emperor being known from other sources, a coin bearing this formula can be accurately dated. Thus TR. P. XX COS. VI IMP. XI on a coin of Trajan signifies that when that particular piece was struck Trajan was tribune for the twentieth time, consul for the sixth, and imperator for the eleventh. As the tribunate was first conferred on him in 97 A.D. the date of the coin is 117 A.D.

Abbreviated Legends on Imperial Coins.

A., AVL., Aulus.
A., AN., ANN., Anno.
ACT., Actium, Actiacus.
AD., ADI., Adjutrix (Legion).
ADIAB., Adiabenicus.
ADV. AVG., Adventus Augusti.
AED., Ædes, Ædificia.
AEL. CAP., Aelia Capitolina.
AET., Æterna, Æternitas.
AFR., Africanus.
ALEX., Alexander.

ALIM. ITAL., Alimenta Italiæ.
A. N. F. F., Annum novum, faustem felicem.
APOL., Apollo.
ARAB., Arabicus; ARAB. ADQ. or ADQVIS., Arabia Adquisita.
ARM., Armeniacus; ARME., Armenia.
AV., AVG., Augustus, Augusta; AVGG., Augusti (two Augusti); AVGGG., Augusti (three Augusti).
AVR., Aurelius.
AVSPIC. FEL., Auspici felici.
BRIT., Britannicus, Britannica.
B. RP. NAT., Bono reipublicæ natus.
C., Cæsar, Caius, Claudia, Claudius, Censor, Centum, Civis, Clypeus, Cohors, Colonia.
CAES., Cæsar; CAESS. (two Cæsars); CAESSS. (three Cæsars).
CAP., Capta.
CEN., CENS., Censor; CENS. POT., Censoria potestas.
CER. QVINQ. ROM. CO., Certamen quinquennale Romæ constitutum.
CIVIB. ET SIGN. MILIT. A PART. RECVP., Civitatibus et signis militaribus a Parthis recuperatis.
CLAV., CLAVD., Claudius, Claudia (legion).
CL. V., Clipeus votivus (or virtutis).
CLE., CLEM., Clementia.
CL., CLO., Clodius.
CN., Cnaeus.
C., COL., Colonia.
COH., Cohortis, cohortium.
COGN., Cognatus.
COM., Commodus, Comes.
COM. ASI., Communitas Asiæ.
CONC., Concordia.
CON., CONG., Congiarium; CONG. P. R. DAT., Congiarium populo Romano datum.
COS., Consul; COSS., Consules, consulibus.
D., Decimus.
DAC., Dacicus.
DA. CAP., Dacia capta.
DEC., Decius, Decemnalia.
DEOR., Deorum.
DES., DESIGN., Designatus.

DIC., Dictator; DIC. III or TER., Dictator tertius; DIC. ITER., Dictator secundus; DIC. QVART., Dictator quartus.
DID., Didius.
D. N., Dominus noster, Domina nostra; DD. NN. (two lords); DDD. NNN. (three lords), Domini nostri, dominorum nostrorum.
DOM., Domitianus.
EQ. ORD., Equestris ordinis.
EXERC., Exercitus, exercituum.
EXPED., Expeditio.
EXP. VENI., Expectate veni.
F., Felix, Felicitas, Felicitati, Filius, Filia.
FIL., Filius, Filia.
FL., Flavia, Flavius, Flavia (legion).
FRET., Fretensis (legion).
FORT., Fortissimus, Fortuna, Fortunæ; FORT. RED., Fortuna redux, Fortunæ reduci.
G., GAL., Galerius.
GALL., Gallica (legion).
GEN., Genius, Genio; G. P. R., Genio populo Romani.
GEM., Gemina (legion).
GER., Germania, Germanici, Germanicus.
H., HERC., Herculi.
HADR., Hadrianus.
HEL., Heliopolis, Heliopolitani.
HER., HEREN., Herennius.
HILAR., Hilaritas, Hilaritati.
HOS., Hostilianus.
IAN. CLV., Janum clusit.
IMP., Imperator, imperatoris; IMPP., Imperatoris, imperatorum.
INV., Invictus, invicto.
I. O. M. D., Jovi optimo maximo dicatum.
I., IO., IOVI., Jovi.
IT., Iterum.
IT., ITAL., Italica (legion).
IVD. CAP., Judæa capta.
IVN., Junior.
IVST., Justa, Justus.
L., Lucius, Lucinius.
LA., LAT., Latienus.

LAET., Lætitia, Lætitiæ.

LEG., Legio, Legionum; LEG. PRI., Legio prima; LEG. II, Legio secunda, &c.

LIB., LIBER., Libertas, Liberalitas.

LIBERO P., Libero patri.

LIC., Licinius, Licinianus.

LVD. SAEC. FEC., Ludos sæculares fecit.

M., Marcus, Messius, Mater, Moneta, Martia, Minervia (legion), Maxima, Multis.

MAT., Mater; MAT. AVGG. MAT. SEN. M. PATR., Mater Augustorum, Mater senatus, Mater patriæ.

M. C., Mater Cæsaris, Mater castrorum.

MAG., Magnus.

MAX., Maximus, Maxima.

MEM., Memoriæ.

MESS., Messius.

MET. NOR., Metallum Noricum; METAL. DELM., Metallum Delmaticum.

MGN., Magnus.

MIL., Miletum.

MIN., MINER., Minerva, Minervia.

M., MON., Moneta; MON. VRB., Moneta urbica.

M.S., Moneta sacra.

MVL., MVLT., Multis, multiplicatis.

N., Nostri.

N. C., NOB. CAES., Nobilissimo Cæsari.

N. F., Nobilissima femina.

N., NEP., Nepos.

NEP. RED., Neptuno reduci.

NER., Nerva.

O., OP., OPT., Optimo.

OB, Obryzum.

OB. C. S., OB. CIV. SER., Ob cives servatos.

OPEL., Opelius.

P., Pia, Pius, Publius.

P., Percussa (?), Pecunia (?), Prima.

PAR., PARTH., Parthicus, Parthica (legion).

P. CONS. AVG., Patri conservatori augusto.

PER., PERM., Permissu.

PER., PERP., Perpetuus.

PERT., Pertinax.

P. F., Pia, fidelis.

PI., PIAV., Piaovonius.
PI., Pius.
PLA., PLAC., Placidius.
P.M., PON. MA., PONT. MAX., Pontifex maximus.
POP., Populo, populus.
POT., Potestate.
P. P., Pater patriæ.
PPDD., Permissu Proconsulis, Decurionum Decreto.
P. R., Populi Romani.
PRI., PRIM., Primus.
PRIMIG., Primigenia (legion).
PRIN. IVV., Princeps (or principi) Juventutis.
PRO. COS., Pro consule.
PROF., Profectio.
PRON., Pronepos.
PRO., PROV., Providentia.
PROP., Pro prætore.
PROQ., Pro quæstore.
PS., Pusulatum.
PVB., Publica.
REDV., REDVC., Reduci.
REI., REIP., Reipublicæ.
RELIG. AVG., Religio Augusti.
REP., Reparatio.
REQVIES OPT. MER., Requies optimorum meritorum.
RES., REST., Restituit, restitutæ ; RESTIT., Restitutor.
ROM. ET AVG., Romæ et Augusto.
S., Secunda.
SAC. MON. VRB., S. M. VRB., Sacra moneta urbis.
SACR. F., Sacris faciundis.
SAEC., Sæculo ; SAEC. FEL., Sæculo felici ; SAEC. FRVG., Sæculo frugifero.
SAL., Salus, saluti ; SAL. GEN. HVM., Salus generis humani.
SARM., Sarmaticus.
S.C., Senatus Consulto.
SEC. ORB., Securitas, securitati orbis.
SEN., Senior, Seniori, Senatus.
SEP., SEPT., Septimius.
SER., Servius.
SEV., Severus.
SEX., Sextus.
SIGN. RECEP., Signis receptis.

S. M., Sacra moneta.
S. P. Q. R., Senatus populusque Romanus.
SVL., SVLP., Sulpicius.
T., Titus.
TER., TERT., Tertius.
TI., Tiberius.
TREB., Trebonianus.
TR. P., TR. POT., TRIB. POT., Tribunitia potestate [functus].
VAL., Valerius, Valeria (legion), Valens.
VESP., Vespasianus.
VIB., Vibius.
VIC., VICT., Victoria, Victoriæ.
V., VLP., Ulpia (legion).
VIRT., Virtus.
VOT., Vota, Votis; VOT. OPT., Vota optata; VOT. PVB., Vota publica; VOT. SOL., Vota soluta; VOT. SVSC., Vota suscepta; VOT. V, X, or XX, Vota quinquennalia, decennalia, or vicennalia; VOT. X MVL. (or MVLT.) XX, Votis decennalibus multis vicennalibus; VOT. XX SIC. XXX, Votis vicennalibus feliciter solutis, sic tricennalia solventur; VOTIS MVLTIS, Votis multis susceptis solutisque.
V. V., Valeria Victrix.
XV. VIR., Quindecemviri sacris faciundis.

Mint Names on Imperial Coins

After the cessation of local, provincial, and colonial coinages, Imperial Roman mints were set up in all parts of the Empire, and coins struck at these mints bear abbreviated mint-names as follows:—

A., Antioch, Arelate (Arles).
AL., ALE., Alexandria.
AMB., Ambianum (Amiens).
AN., ANT., Antioch.
AQ., AQVIL., Aquileia.
AR., ARL., Arelate (Arles).
AVG., Augusta (London).
C., Camulodunum (Colchester), Constantinople, Cyzicus.
CL., Camulodunum (Colchester).

CON., Arelate (Arles), Constantinople.
CONS., Constantinople.
CONST., Arelate (Arles).
CVZ, CVZIC., Cyzicus.
H., HERAC., Heraclea.
K., Carthage, Cyzicus.
KA., Arelate (Arles).
KART., Carthage.
KONS., and *tan* in monogram, Arelate (Arles).
KONT., Arelate (Arles).
KV., Cyzicus.
L., LL., Londinium (London), Lugdunum (Lyons)
LN., LON., Londinium.
LD., LG., LVG., LVGD., Lugdunum (Lyons).
MD., MED., Mediolanum (Milan),
N., NIK., Nicomedia.
OST., Ostia.
R., RM., ROM., Rome.
RV., Ravenna.
S., SIS., SISC., Siscia.
SIR., SIRM., SM., Sirmium.
T., Tarraco (Tarragona), Thessalonica (?), Augusta Treviorum (Trier).
TE., TES., THS., ΘES., Thessalonica.
TR., Tarsus, Augusta Treviorum (Trier).
TRE., Augusta Treviorum (Trier).
TS., Thessalonica.
VRB. ROM., Rome.

§ 5. EMPERORS OF ROME, FROM AUGUSTUS TO HONORIUS

Augustus. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus, 27 B.C.–14 A.D.
Tiberius. Tiberius Claudius Nero, 14–37.
Caligula. Caius Cæsar, 37–41.
Claudius I. Tiberius Claudius Nero Germanicus, 41–54.
Nero. Nero Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus, 54–68.
Clodius Macer. Lucius Clodius Macer, 68.
Galba. Servius Sulpicius Galba, 68–69.
Otho. Marcus Salvius Otho, 69.
Vitellius. Aulus Vitellius Germanicus, 69.
Vespasian. T. Flavius Vespasianus, 69–79.
Titus. T. Flavius Vespasianus, 79–81.

Domitian. T. Flavius Domitianus, 81–96.
Nerva. Marcus Cocceius Nerva, 96–98.
Trajan. Marcus Ulpius Nerva Traianus, 98–117.
Hadrian. Publius Aelius Traianus Hadrianus, 117–138.
Aelius. Lucius Aelius Commodus Verus, 136–138.
Antoninus Pius. Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius 138–161.
Marcus Aurelius. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, 161–180.
Lucius Verus. Lucius Aurelius Verus, 161–169.
Commodus. Lucius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus, 177–192.
Pertinax I. Publius Helvius Pertinax, 193.
Pertinax II. Publius Helvius Pertinax Cæsar, 193.
Didius Julianus. Marcus Didius Julianus, 193.
Pescennius Niger. 194.
Septimius Severus. Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax, 193–211.
Caracalla. Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus, 198–217.
Geta. Septimius Geta, 211–212.
Macrinus. M. Opellius Severus Macrinus, 217–218.
Elagabalus or **Heliogabalus.** M. Aurelius Antoninus, 218–222.
Severus Alexander. M. Aurelius Severus Alexander, 222–235.
Maximinus I. Caius Julius Verus Maximinus, 235–238.
Gordian I. Marcus Antonius Gordianus Africanus, 238.
Gordian II. Marcus Antonius Gordianus Africanus, 238.
Balbinus. Decimus Caelius Calvinus Balbinus, 238.
Pupienus. Marcus Clodius Pupienus Maximus, 238.
Gordian III. Marcus Antonius Gordianus Pius, 238–244.
Philip I. Marcus Julius Philippus, 244–249.
Philip II. Marcus Julius Severus Philippus, 247–249.
Trajan Decius. C. Messius Quintus Traianus Decius, 248–251.
Trebonianus Gallus. Caius Vibius Trebonianus Gallus 251–253.
Aemilian. Marcus Aemilius Aemilianus, 253.
Valerian I. Publius Licinius Valerianus, 253–261.
Gallienus. Publius Licinius Egnatius Gallienus, *c.* 253–268.
Macrianus I. M. Fulvius Macrianus, 261–262.
Macrianus II. Fulvius Junius Macrianus, 261–262.
Quietus. T. Fulvius Junius Quietus, 261–262.
Claudius II. Marcus Aurelius Claudius Gothicus, 268–270.
Quintillus. M. Aurelius Claudius Quintillus, 270.
Aurelian. Lucius Domitius Aurelianus, 270–275.

Tacitus. Marcus Claudius Tacitus, 275–276.

Florian. Marcus Annius Florianus, 276.

Probus. Marcus Aurelius Probus, 276–281.

Carus. Marcus Aurelius Carus, 282–283.

Numerianus. Marcus Aurelius Numerius Numerianus, 283–284.

Carinus. Marcus Aurelius Carinus, 283–285.

Diocletian. Caius Valerius Diocletianus, 284–305.

Maximian I. Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Herculeus, 286–305, 306, 308.

Constantius I., Chlorus. Flavius Valerius Constantius, 305–306.

Maximian II. Galerius Valerius Maximianus, 305–311.

Severus II. Flavius Valerius Severus, 306–307.

Maximinus II., Daza. Caius Galerius Valerius Maximinus, 308–313.

Maxentius. Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maxentius, 306–312.

Licinius. C. Flavius Valerius Licinianus Licinius, 307–324.

Constantine I., the Great. Flavius Valerius Constantinus, 307–337.

Constantine II. Flavius Claudius Julius Constantinus, 337–340.

Constantius II. Flavius Julius Valerius Constantius, 337–361.

Constans I. Flavius Julius Constans, 337–350.

Nepotianus. Flavius Julius Popilius Nepotianus Constantinus, 350.

Constantius Gallus. Flavius Claudius Julius Constantius Gallus, 351–354.

Julian, the Apostate. Flavius Claudius Julianus, 360–363.

Jovian. Flavius Jovianus, 363–364.

Valentinian I. Flavius Valentinianus, 364–375.

Valens. Flavius Valens, 364–378.

Gratian. Flavius Gratianus, 367–383.

Valentinian II. Flavius Valentinianus, 375–392.

Theodosius I.. the Great. Flavius Theodosius, 379–395.

Honorius. 393-423.

CHAPTER VI

COINS OF MEDIÆVAL EUROPE

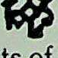
BY 476 A.D. the Western Empire was no longer Roman. The imperial line, giving way to barbarian pressure, had ended with Romulus Augustulus, and the Teutonic tribes already settled within the Empire were laying the foundations of modern Europe. Zeno, reigning at Constantinople, was nominally emperor of both East and West, but the real government of Italy was in the hands of Odoacer, king of the Heruli and chief of the Teutonic armies. Roman money, however, was still in circulation, and when the barbarians began to coin on their own account they closely imitated Roman patterns The issue by Odoacer (476–490) of a few bronze coins bearing his name and portrait; *rev.* his monogram, furnishes the first example of the numismatic use of the name of a Teuton chief (Fig. 72). The Ostrogothic coinage thus initiated continued until 553.

Chief among the other new coinages which replaced the currency of the passing Roman Empire, were those of the Visigoths in Spain, the Franks in Gaul, and the Lombards in Italy. These chiefly consisted of gold pieces, with types derived from Christian-Roman models, and accompanied by inscriptions. The Lombardic coins generally bear a bust on one side and the figure and name of St. Michael on the other. Fig. 73 illustrates a gold piece of Cunipert of Lombardy, 680–702.

Meanwhile, the Eastern Empire was provided for by the mint at Constantinople. About the same time that the Roman coinage in the West was giving place to the new Gothic issues, *i.e.*, towards the close of the fifth century, the Roman coinage in the East was beginning to assume fresh features and to develop into the large and inartistic series known as the Byzantine, which soon discards all traces of its origin, except its Latin legends. Into these, however, Greek creeps stealthily letter by letter, and presently usurps the whole inscription. The portraits of the emperors are conventional and sometimes even grotesque, and the accompanying types consist of designs dedicated to Christian subjects, carried out in the semi-barbaric style characteristic of Byzantine numismatic art. In measure as it departed from the Roman style the Byzantine coinage became more crude, mis-shapen, and negligently executed, particularly under Phocas and Heraclius. Nevertheless, its influence extended far. It was the direct source of the coinages of Russia, Servia, and Bulgaria; it was copied in Damascus, in Hungary, and even in England, where the early pennies exhibit a style of portraiture and other features obviously of Byzantine origin. The chief coin was the gold solidus, representative of the old Roman aureus and known, in the Middle Ages, as the bezant, from its place of mintage. Figs. 69, 70, and 71, respectively, illustrate bezants of Justinus and Justinianus, co-rulers *c.* 527; Justinianus II. and his son Tiberius, 705–711; and Basil I. and his son Constantine, 867–886. Until Western Europe supplied its own gold currency the bezant was a useful and important piece of money circulating everywhere. Some specimens are remarkable as being so thick and narrow as to appear nearly globular; others are thinner and saucer-shaped. The silver coinage was very limited, but there were several denominations in copper, notably the follis. A follis of Anastasius I. (491–518) is illustrated by Fig. 68. The series as a whole is devoted entirely to Christian subjects. From the beginning crosses appear both as principal and as accessory designs, the sacred monogram or Chi-Rho occurs frequently, and figures of Christ, of the Virgin, and, later, of various saints, are the most usual and conspicuous types. The Saviour is variously represented, a favourite design showing Him enthroned and holding a book of the Gospels. The emperor is often shown receiving a benediction from Christ or from the Virgin. Another type is the Divine Hand extended from heaven in blessing. The Byzantine series ended when the Ottoman Turks took Constantinople in the fifteenth century, and was replaced by the Mohammadan coinage which is used in Turkey to this day, and in accordance with the Mohammadan religion, bears no image, but inscriptions only.

To return to the Western Coinages. The most powerful of the Teuton peoples were the Franks, dominant in Gaul and Germany, where their kingdom was consolidated under Clovis (481–511), the founder of the Merovingian dynasty. Under these rulers was issued the large series of Merovingian or early Frankish coins produced by a thousand mints scattered over Gaul. They were almost without exception of gold, and their inscriptions show that they were struck not only in all the large cities, but in many lesser localities as well, though it is very frequently difficult to identify the mint-names with places now existing. Some of these coins are regal, others civic or local, others ecclesiastical. Besides the names of the moneyer and place of mintage they often bear those of a Roman emperor or Frankish king. The usual types, though there are many exceptions, are *obverse*, a rude bust, and *reverse*, a cross. The denominations are occasionally the solidus (72 grains), but more generally the tremissis or triens (⅓ solidus) and, very rarely, the silver saiga, while smaller values were represented by Roman bronze coins. These issues supplied the monetary needs of Western Europe. Fig. 74 shows a triens with bust of Clovis II., struck at Paris.

To the succeeding dynasty of the Carolingians Pepin the

Short, made king of the Franks in 753, secured the distinction of initiating a complete reorganisation of the coinage. He replaced the gold currency of the West by a currency of silver which was to hold its own as the chief money of Europe until the thirteenth century, so that between the Merovingian period and the first quarter of the thirteenth century gold pieces are of very exceptional occurrence. When gold was needed it was supplied by the remains of the Merovingian pieces and by the bezants of Byzantium, or by an occasional Mohammadan maravedi struck at Cordova by the Moorish rulers of Spain. The new silver was called the novus denarius, and it found its way everywhere and was used everywhere, except in some Italian cities and in Russia, where Byzantine coins were copied. It became the principal coin of France, Italy, and Spain, and furnished the first money of Germany, and in all these countries it set the pattern for subsequent coinages. It was adapted to this island, almost immediately, by Offa of Mercia, who derived from it the silver penny, for centuries the chief English currency, and the Anglo-Saxon pennies became the models for the deniers of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The half-denier was also struck, and was called the obole. Pepin's deniers are extremely rare. One (Fig. 75) has *obv.* R̄F̄ in monogram (Rex Franconivm); *rev.* H PIPI. The types for some time remain very simple, consisting of a monogram on both sides, or a cross accompanied by circular legends giving the king's name and the name of the mint. Charlemagne introduced some improvements in the standard and workmanship of the deniers. His early issues are somewhat rude in style, but some of his later specimens mark an advance, and are distinguished, moreover, by an ingenious monogram. The example (Fig. 76) has *obv*, small cross within circle of beads, CAROLVS REX FR + ; *rev.*  in circle of beads, METVLLO (Melle). Over eighty mints of this king are known, that of Melle, in Poitou, being the most frequently met with. The "Karolus" monogram appears also on coins of some of Charlemagne's successors.

Some reckon the beginning of the French coinage from Pepin's deniers, others from Charlemagne's, others from Hugh Capet's, but in any case the denier and half-denier composed the sole money of France between the reign of Pepin and the middle of the thirteenth century. Nor were they the money of France only, but of all Western and Central Europe. Their only rivals were some curious and numerous pieces known as bracteates, which appeared in the twelfth century and bore types copied from Roman and Byzantine coins. Their distinguishing characteristics are their thinness, their single types, and their want of legends. Owing to their frail fabric they are struck on one side only, and the impression appears reversed on the other.

Germany produced a large number of these pieces, chiefly in Thuringia. They are generally in silver, but gold specimens are also met with. They were struck by the emperors and barons, and also by many ecclesiastics, and so were known as Pfaffen-pfennige, or parson's pennies. Bracteates were also produced in Scandinavia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Lombardy.

The mediæval coinage of the Continent may be said to exhibit three salient features: the denier, introduced by Pepin in the eighth century; the gros, originating in France in the latter half of the thirteenth century; and the revival of gold with the Florentine fiorino d'oro of the year 1252. Denier, gros, and fiorino, copied, adapted, modified, or even disguised, made starting-points for fresh developments of the national coinages all over the western half of Europe. With the rise and spread of the feudal system in the ninth century the coinages grow increasingly complex, not as regards denominations, but as regards the number of practically independent issues, and as time goes on the student is confronted by not merely the coinages of kings and emperors, complicated and diversified by territorial changes and readjustments, but with those of smaller rulers—grand-dukes, dukes, counts, margraves, landgraves, electors, and innumerable lords and barons—who were given or who claimed the right to strike money. In addition there are various municipal issues to consider, and the ecclesiastical mints of archbishops, bishops, abbots, and abbesses. In France, for instance, besides the king there were the Dukes or Counts, as the case might be, of Aquitaine, Poitou, Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, Alsace, Lorraine, Gascony, Anjou, Provence, Navarre, and dozens of smaller feoffees, exclusive of five archbishops, many bishops, and some abbots, all coining their own money. In Italy, which was not for centuries to be consolidated into a kingdom, there were Dukes of Florence, Milan, Mantua, Apulia, Ferrara, Beneventum, Salerno, Tuscany, Parma, Savoy; Princes of Capua, and of Monaco, Kings of Sicily, and of Naples, Doges of Venice; Popes of Rome, &c., &c. In Germany, in addition to the emperors, there were Dukes of Bavaria, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Austria, Counts Palatine of the Rhine; Electors of Saxony and Hesse Cassel; Kings of Bohemia and Hungary, &c., &c., besides archbishops and lesser Church dignitaries. All the issues of these mediæval overlords and their vassals are of inexhaustible interest, but to comprehend even a small portion of the large field of inquiry they provide a minute and intimate knowledge of contemporary history is necessary.

The feudal coinages began when Charlemagne allowed the names of subordinate potentates to accompany his own on local coins. England affords no counterpart of this sharing of a royal prerogative except in an exceedingly limited degree.

In all cases the mint was not an absolute right, but a privilege granted—sometimes, if not always, for a con sideration—by the sovereign or overlord, to whom all coinage rights pertained. To take two instances interesting to English readers—Hugues, Viscount of Thouars in Poitou, was accorded the privilege of striking money at Thouars by Henry III. of England, and to the same overlord the Viscount of Turenne also did homage for his fiefs and his mint. On the other hand, at Abbeville, Ponthieu, Edward I. of England was given permission by Philippe le Hardi to strike money as Count of Ponthieu. From the fifteenth century the feudal money of Germany had to bear the emperor's name in acknowledgment of the fact that to him alone belonged the absolute right of striking money, and that any coinage within the Empire, save the Imperial, was not a prerogative but a privilege. We should note, too, that the possession of a mint was not merely a convenience or a dignity; it was also a valuable source of revenue. Moreover, no special building was required, no large staff of workmen. The necessary apparatus consisted of a block, dies, hammer, and shears, and it was easy to work a mint wherever it was wanted, even in the lord's castle itself.

Sometimes a mint would be in the hands of more than one authority, as, for example, at Albi, in Toulouse, where the bishop and the Count of Tarn divided the coining profits. In 1037 the count settled his share on his bride, as her dowry. In the same district was the Château Neuf de Bonafos, the residence, in the thirteenth century, of the count's minister, Sicard d'Alaman, and here also money was struck and the profits divided between the count, the bishop, and the minister. Again, one place frequently contained several mints. Besançon had an archiepiscopal, a municipal, and a seignorial mint. Amiens, also, and Geneva, to take examples at random, had episcopal, municipal, and seignorial mints.

In England seignorial or baronial mints were unknown, but within certain well-defined limits ecclesiastical coinages were permitted up to the reign of Henry VIII. On the Continent, however, the coinages of archbishops, bishops, and abbots were much more extensive and endured much longer. The Papal coinage may be taken as the most conspicuous instance, although it has no exact parallel among other ecclesiastical coinages. It began in the eighth century with deniers struck in Rome by Adrian I., bearing on the obverse a full-face bust of the Pope, in the Byzantine style, and on the reverse a cross; it ended in the nineteenth century, with pieces bearing the portrait of Pius IX. When Rome became part of the kingdom of Italy, the bishop ceased to be a temporal prince, and his mint ceased to exist. The Popes also coined at other cities, more particularly at Avignon, Perugia, and Bologna. A zecchino of Bologna, 1323, with the figure of St. Peter and the papal emblems, is shown by Fig. 81. The Avignon mint was worked during the absence of the Popes from Rome—that is, from the time of Leo IX. to that of Urban V.—when the Roman mint was reopened. In the eleventh century two Popes were created, and for about three hundred years the money was struck in the name of the Roman people.

In England the earliest archiepiscopal money carried the name of both the archbishop and his overlord the king. A similar instance is furnished by Drontheim, where as late as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the archbishops issued coins bearing their own names and the name of the king. The Abbey of Stavelot, in Belgium, also struck money with the imperial titles.

Probably the most famous of the abbatial mints was that of the Abbey of St. Martin at Tours, where deniers were struck bearing St. Martin's head and SCI MARTN MONETA, &c. This type was followed by the well-known one of the *châtel tournois*, a conventional representation of a spire, surmounted by a cross or lis, and flanked on either side by a tower, intended, no doubt, for a view of the abbey (Fig. 77). This design was probably suggested by the "temple" type. A temple is of common occurrence on pagan Roman money, and was first shown on the deniers of Christian Europe in the ninth century, accompanied by the legend CHRISTIANA RELIGIO. But whereas the "temple" is a classical building, the *châtel tournois* developes into Gothic.

The mint of the Abbey of St. Martin at Tours, however, is less famous merely as an ecclesiastical mint than as the place of origin of the most important of the French standards. The only rival to the *monnaie tournois* was the *monnaie parisis*, which was one-fourth heavier. When Philippe II. (1180–1223) possessed himself of Touraine and of the abbey mint he extended the use of the *monnaie tournois* into all his possessions where the Paris standard was not employed, and the term *tournois* distinguishes money struck on the standard of Tours down to the time of Louis XIV. The silver and copper denier tournois formed the unit of the silver and copper coinage respectively. In 1794 the uniformity of the French coinage was obtained by adopting the metric system and a monetary unit of a silver franc of five grammes.

The first extension of the French denominations beyond the denier and obole was made at Tours by Louis IX. (1226–1270), when he struck the famous gros tournois, or four-denier, the original of our English groat. It has *obv.* châtel tournois, enclosed by TURONIS CIVIS, and instead of an outer circle legend a border of twelve lys, each contained in a circle; *rev.* a cross, enclosed by legends in two circles: *inner circle*, LVDOVICUS REX; *outer circle*, BNDICTV. SIT NOME. DNI. NRI. IHV. XPI. (Fig. 78).

Some abbesses, as well as abbots, enjoyed a coinage privilege, but they seemed to have belonged chiefly, if not entirely, to German nunneries. The abbesses of the Frauenmünster, Zurich, coined from the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries, and placed on their money either their own effigies or the effigy of St. Felix. The abbess of

Thorn, in Brabant, struck gold and silver ; the abbesses of Quedlinburg, Herford, and Essen also issued money.

A coinage which hardly comes under any of the heads named is that of the Grand Master of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, issued at first from Rhodes and then from Malta. It includes pieces in gold, silver, billon, and copper, and covers the period between 1307 and 1796. A similar coinage was struck by the Knights of the Teutonic Order of St. George, afterwards the Order of St. Mary, in Prussia and Franconia, beginning in the thirteenth century.

It will be readily understood that the varieties of type offered by these many regal and subordinate coinages are exceedingly numerous. At first they are practically all drawn from religious sources, and exhibit Christian symbols and effigies, the pagan and allegorical designs of the ancients being now entirely forgotten. After the simple type of the early deniers, consisting usually of a monogram, or a small, plain cross, and a legend, crosses in many different forms, symbols of the Trinity, figures of saints and martyrs, the Paschal Lamb, the Virgin, the Virgin and Child, the Saviour Himself—all are given a place somewhere in the series. Towards the fourteenth century the adherence to purely religious types weakens somewhat, though such types still remain in favour. The designs become more ornate, especially for the gold coins, and while the cross, more or less complex and elaborate, still remains an important feature, the main types fall into two divisions : portraits, at first conventional, but in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries most realistic, and showing also much variety of clothing and head-gear ; and armorial or heraldic devices more or less decoratively treated. But other types occur as well. As early as the eleventh century the city of Utrecht is shown on a Utrecht denier ; the English nobles of Edward III. and later pieces also, display a ship, and it is long before figures of saints are entirely discarded. Some Zurich coins show three decapitated martyrs carrying their heads; the English angel has St. Michael spearing the Dragon, and the Scottish St. Andrew exhibits St. Andrew extended on the cross known by his name.

Some religious types met with great popularity and were copied in several different places. The Virgin and Child is found in Hungary, Switzerland, Germany the Low Countries, and Italy. The seated figure of the Saviour, originating with the Byzantine series, was copied on a silver penny of Edward the Confessor and on the gold penny of Henry III. Another admired type was that of the Salutation of the Virgin by the angel. It originated with a Sicilian coin; it was copied in France, and Henry V. and Henry VI. reproduced it in the Anglo-Gallic series. A salute of Henry VI. is shown by Fig. 155.

The thirteenth century brought about an important change in the European coinages by the revival of a gold currency. This began with the Augustale coined in Sicily by the Emperor Frederick II., about 1220-1250, a piece reminiscent of the old Roman Imperial gold money and a herald of the renaissance of classical art. It has *obv.* bust of the emperor in Roman dress, FRIDERICVS; *rev.* eagle, IMP. ROM. CESAR AVG. Then in 1252 appeared the famous fiorino d'oro of Florence, otherwise called the florin (Fig. 79). It has a full-length figure of St. John the Baptist, S. IOHANNES B.; *rev.* conventional lily, the "armes parlantes" of the city, FLORENTIA. This coin was immediately adopted by the whole of Europe, and copied by the principal mints in France and Germany. Edward III. reproduced it almost exactly for Aquitaine, with DVX AQVITANIE instead of FLORENTIA. In 1257 came the English gold penny of Henry III. (Fig. 104), approximately of the same value as the fiorino d'oro (twenty silver pennies), with an obverse type—the king enthroned—originally suggested by a Byzantine design. Of similar pattern were some Neapolitan coins struck by the French kings as counts of Provence, and it has been surmised that the gold penny found its way into England through Eleanor of Provence, queen of Henry III., or her countrymen, to whom the king showed special favour, and that this foreign influence was the cause of the extreme unpopularity with which the new piece was received by the English. It was soon withdrawn, and the regular gold currency did not begin until the time of Edward III.

France inaugurated a splendid series of gold pieces with the royal or regalis aureus, and the denier d'or à l'écu of Louis IX. (1226–1270). Louis in this and other respects entirely reformed the French coinage. Besides the gold currency he introduced, as shown above, the large silver piece called the gros tournois, which represented the sou, hitherto only a money of account, and in distinction to the gros tournois the denier is now called the petit tournois. Fig. 82 illustrates the masse d'or of Philippe IV.

Venice was another state which added gold to its currency in the thirteenth century. It had coined deniers for some time, but its autonomous coinage began with the grosso or matapan in the twelfth century, and did not end until 1797. The new gold piece, the zecchino, or ducat, represents the Saviour by a figure of Byzantine style; *rev.* the Doge, kneeling to receive a banner from St. Mark (Fig. 80). These always remained favourite types in the Venetian series, and appear on the magnificent gold 100 zecchini piece of the last Doge, Luigi Manin (1789–1797) (*Frontispiece*).

The gold money of Germany did not appear until nearly a century later, when Louis IV. of Bavaria (1328–1347) struck copies of the Florentine fiorino and of the French écu. The first regular gold of Spain and Portugal was struck about the same time.

Eastern Europe, or Russia, whose earliest currency—that of the grand-dukes of Kieff and a few gold pieces struck by the Archbishop of Saint Sophia—was of

Byzantine extraction, had no regular coinage system until the time of Peter the Great (1689–1725).

Of historical portraits, mediæval coins of the Renaissance form as fine a gallery as does the best of the old Roman currency. The conventional and often grotesque effigies shown on the earlier money evolve, towards the close of the fifteenth century, into well-executed, lively, realistic likenesses of kings and queens and princes ; lords, ladies and prelates. Italy led the way in the art of portraiture, and other countries quickly followed in her steps. A cabinet of coins gathered solely for the sake of the portraits they bear would prove of the most vivid interest.

With the seventeenth century coins begin to lose their individuality and their attraction. By the eighteenth century the art devoted to them becomes narrow and mechanical. Types lack variety and allusiveness, and present few problems to stimulate the inquiring mind, and few avenues of research. The most inveterate collector will agree that most modern coins are good for nothing but spending.

CHAPTER VII

COINS OF ANCIENT BRITAIN

THE first British coins are more or less successful copies of the gold staters struck in enormous numbers by Philip II. of Macedonia. The production of these staters has been called "the most important numismatic event since the beginning of coined money," but in any case its influence was felt even in far-off and barbarous Britain. It is usually supposed that these staters found their way in the usual course of trade to all the Greek colonies, including Massilia (Marseilles), in the south of France, where they were copied by the natives (Fig. 83), these copies afterwards being carried by Gaulish merchants to Britain. The Britons immediately imitated the new and useful works of art, so that the earliest British gold coins (Fig. 84) are grandchildren, so to speak, of Philip II.'s stater. But on the ground that imitations of this coin have been found in the northern parts of what used to be Gaul, and not in the neighbourhood of Massilia, others have thought that coined money first came to Britain along the northern trade route, by way of Thrace, the Danube, the Rhine, or the Seine, and not along the southern route by way of the Mediterranean coasts. However this may be, the fact that the Philip stater was the prototype of the first British coin is not disputed. A comparison of a Macedonian (Fig. 23), Gaulish (Fig. 83), and British stater (Fig. 84) will make the relationship perfectly clear. But having the pattern, the British moneyer soon transformed it beyond all recognition, as a child writing his "copy" forgets the model at the head of the page and reproduces his own mistakes. Thus the later British coins can be referred back to their original only by very careful comparison of each variety with its predecessor, so far as the links can be gathered up.

Cæsar remarks on the money used by the Britons, but the passage has been read so variously that little information can be gained from it.

The British coinage began perhaps *c.* 200–150 B.C., probably in Kent, for "towards Kent," says Cæsar, "almost all ships from Gaul are directed." It falls into two main classes—the uninscribed and the inscribed. Instead of an inscription the first class has merely, in some cases, a blundered imitation of the Greek legend on the Philip stater, which was copied by the unlettered barbarians as an ornamental device. The second class bears in Roman characters the names of various British chiefs, some of whom are otherwise unknown, while others are historical personages. In certain cases the mint-name is added. The inscribed coinage began about the time of the Roman invasion, and ended in the reign of Claudius.

British coins were at first in gold only, and confined to the southern and eastern parts of the island, more particularly to Kent and Sussex. After a while silver, brass, and tin coins were successively produced, and the use of coined money spread north and east. The British moneyer also began to copy Roman types as soon as Roman coins came under his notice, and though he was gradually growing more skilful in the art of engraving he frequently misunderstood his model. The result is a very large number of coins, varying both in type and in style of workmanship.

The late Sir John Evans, the authority on this branch of numismatics, divided Britain into six districts, to one or the other of which most of the inscribed coins can be referred, as follows :—

1. *Western District*—Somerset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, part of Oxfordshire and Berkshire.
2. *South-eastern District*—Hampshire, Sussex, West Surrey.
3. *Kentish District*—Kent and East Surrey.
4. *Central District*—Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Essex, Northamptonshire, parts of Berkshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Oxfordshire.
5. *Eastern District*—Norfolk, Suffolk, and parts of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.
6. *Yorkshire District*—Yorkshire, and parts of adjacent counties to the south.

Western District—Pieces inscribed BODVOC, CATTI, COMVX, ANTEDRIGV, &c. The BODVOC coins have been thought by some, though entirely erroneously, to bear the name of Boadicea. They date from early in the first century A.D. One example has BODVOC across the field ; *rev.* rude disjointed horse, and chariot-wheel. The horse and wheel stand for the biga as formerly shown on the Greek stater.

South-eastern District—Pieces reading TINC. Though Tincommius is otherwise unknown to history, his coins have preserved his name. From them we learn that he was a son of Commius. One of his coins has a blundered bust, hardly recognisable as a representation of the human form ; *rev.* rude disjointed horse, TINC COMMI F. (*Tincommius Commii filius*). Here again is a strange transmutation of the Philip type. Other coins of this prince have part of the inscription contained in an incuse tablet.

Kentish District—Among the numerous Kentish coins are those of Eppillus. A gold piece of this prince has EPPIL COM F within circle of beads ; *rev.* Pegasos. The inscription here shows that Eppillus was a son of Commius and brother of Tincommius.

Central District—In this district coins bearing the name of Tasciovanus are very common. Tasciovanus reigned probably about 30 A.D., and was the father of Cunobeline. To this district also belong the pieces with VERLAMIO or an abbreviation, an inscription indicating not a person, as in the other examples just cited, but a place, Verulamium, the capital of the Catyeuchlani, whose ancient site is near the town of St. Albans. Verulamium was the mint-town of Tasciovanus, who struck a large series of coins in gold, silver, and brass, and on some examples the names of both the prince and his capital occur together. For instance, a small silver piece has *obv.* wild-looking but neatly drawn horse, TASCIO ; *rev.* VER in beaded circle (Fig. 85). The Verulamium coins include a number of well-defined types, often borrowed from the Roman series.

The Central District was also the place of origin of the coins of Cunobeline, or, as Shakespeare has it, Cymbeline, a powerful British chief who flourished in the first half-century of our era. He ruled over the Trinobantes, and had his capital at Camulodunum (Colchester). His coins are widely distributed, but the larger number have been found in Essex. The gold pieces preserve the British types, and bear as a rule an ear of corn, evolved through much copying and blundering from the bust on the Philip stater, and a horse, reminiscent of the chariot on the same coin. Most examples exhibit a shortened form of the mint-name CAMVLODVNVM. One has CAMVL between two lines of beads, with various beads and ornaments above and below ; *rev.* two rude horses and wheel, CVNOBELI. But a commoner type is an ear of corn, CAMV ; *rev.* horse, CVNO (Fig. 86). The silver and bronze coins show Roman influence or devices borrowed from Roman sources. Some were issued in conjunction with Tasciovanus and bear his name.

Eastern District—This district also has produced coins of Cunobeline, with various others, including some inscribed ECEN, &c., which may possibly signify ICENI, the powerful tribe who made so sturdy a stand against the Roman invaders. Evans considers this a safe attribution, despite the singularity of the appearance of a tribal instead of a personal or local name as a British coin inscription. These coins are found chiefly in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Yorkshire District—The coins of the Yorkshire district, the home of the important tribe of the Brigantes, were of silver as well as gold. One of five silver pieces found at Honley, near Huddersfield, in 1893, reads CARTI, doubtless the name of Queen Cartimandua, who ruled South Yorkshire, and who is infamous as having basely betrayed Caractacus to the Romans when he asked for her protection. Most of the coins of this district bear inscriptions difficult or impossible to interpret, and the horse is even more disjointed than on other British pieces. Throughout the British coinage the persistence of the horse, representing the chariot type, is noteworthy, and it is curious and interesting to follow on the coins or by means of illustrations the various metamorphoses of this protean animal.

The British coinage ended when the Roman dominion was established. A gold issue would not have been permitted to a subordinate state, and the smaller currency was fully supplied by Roman pieces. Roman coins were brought to this island in large numbers, but comparatively few were coined here, and none before the time of the usurper Carausius, who set up mints in London and Colchester. Maximianus Herculeus, Allectus, Constantine the Great, and Magnus Maximus also struck in London. After this nothing is known about the currency in Britain, and probably there is little to be known. Roman money was doubtless used until the Anglo-Saxons began their issues of sceats and pennies and laid the foundation of the English coinage.

CHAPTER VIII

COINS OF ENGLAND

§ I. INTRODUCTORY

ON taking a bird's-eye view of the English coinage the first salient point to be noticed is that as in all civilised countries, ancient or modern, the right of coining has always been the jealously guarded prerogative of the reigning sovereign or head of the state, and those few to whom he might give permission to strike money. This prerogative is first openly expressed by a law of Æthelred II—"And nân man ne âge nænne mynetere, buton cyng" (*And let no man have a moneyer, except the king*). Grants of coinage rights to subjects have ever been accorded sparingly, and the numerous feudal coinages of mediæval Europe have had no parallel in England. In Saxon days the two archbishops, and some bishops and abbots, were allowed to have mints of their own, though under what circumstances this state of things came about is not now known. Only the archbishops, however, might place their effigies on their coins. But at the Council of Greatley, in 928, Athelstan put an end to the independent issues by ordaining "that there be one money over all the king's dominion," the one money being, of course, that of the regal type. The ecclesiastical mints thus became dependent on a grant or license from the Crown. Ever since, the representation of his portrait on coin of the realm has been solely the right of the sovereign, and practically never delegated to any one else. One or two examples of a breach of this rule are afforded by the Matilda and Stephen and Matilda and Eustace coins struck during the reign of Stephen, but we do not know who was actually responsible for these pieces. The circumstances, too, were exceptional, and only a small number of the coins in question were minted. When in 1554 Mary married Philip of Spain she allowed him to be styled "king," and his effigy appears on some of the coins in company with her own, but obviously only by favour.

The liberty to coin, however, apart from the right to present an effigy other than that of the sovereign, has occasionally been granted or tacitly permitted where inferior coinages have been concerned, as where Henry I. allowed John to issue money as Prince of Ireland, or when Edward III. granted the Black Prince leave to coin for Aquitaine.

Having asserted the king's supreme right to control the coinage, Athelstan proceeded to regulate the number of mints. Our coins are now all struck at one centre, the Royal Mint, London, but in early times limited means of distribution rendered it necessary, and simple coining apparatus made it easy, to have at least one mint in every place of importance throughout the country. Athelstan at the Council of Greatley declared that each city was entitled to at least one moneyer, or mint, and more if a place of importance, and that no money should be struck except within the city gates. He appointed mints to be established, or confirmed, as follows—eight in London, seven in Canterbury, six in Winchester, three in Rochester, two in Exeter, two in Hampton (Southampton), two in Lewes, two in Wareham, two in Shaftesbury, and one in every other town. The mint equipment was simple. A wooden block or "pile," on which was fixed the obverse die, a wooden cylinder carrying on one end the reverse die, shears for cutting out the blanks, and a hammer or mallet for striking up the impression, were the chief implements necessary for the production of a coin of the period. A disc of metal was inserted between the two dies, the hammer applied to the top end of the cylinder, and so the coin was struck. This simple process, with a few modifications, continued in vogue until 1561, when the mill, screw-press, or mill-and-screw was introduced from France. But the new machine was abandoned after a few years' use, and the old hammering method was not finally given up until 1662. The vast majority of hammered coins are distinguished by an inner circle on each side. The exceptions to this rule are very few.

The first mint officer of whose existence we have any evidence was the moneyer or monetarius. His precise status is unknown. He may have been the die engraver, or the man who wielded the hammer, or the supervisor of those who engraved or hammered, and responsible for their work. However that may be, most Anglo-Saxon coins bear, in addition to the name of the king, the name of the moneyer and, later, those of his office and mint town as well, as, for example, OBA MONETA, *Oba monetarius;* MAGNARD MO, *Magnard monetarius;* EADPINE MO LVND, *Eadwine, monetarius, London;* GODRIC ON LINCOL, *Godric in Lincoln;* ELFPINE ON CICEI, *Alfwine in Chichester*, &c. Sometimes ME FECIT follows the moneyer's name. The signification of ON as used in some of the above and similar inscriptions has been disputed. It may possibly be a contraction of "monetarius," but more probably means *in*. The formula appears, for the first time on a gold coin, and for the last time on any coin, on the gold penny of Henry III. Under Edward I. the moneyer's name is omitted, except in the case of a penny with ROBERT DE HADELEIE and no mint-name, but the mint-name is given with the prefix *villa* or *civitas*—*e.g.*, CIVITAS LONDON, VILLA BRISTOLIE. This change came about when William de Turnemire was made *Magister Monetæ Regis in Anglia* in 1279, and all mints were placed under his supervision.

The names of cities on Anglo-Saxon coins, and on coins of the Norman and early Plantagenet kings, are usually rendered in a manner unfamiliar to modern eyes. A list of some of these mint-names will be found on pp. 261–6, but it is impossible within our space to give an exhaustive list either of mint-towns or of the variations of their names.

Dates do not appear on our coins until the time of Edward VI., and are not commonly added until the reign of Elizabeth.

About the time of Edward I. the use of small supplementary devices or "mint-marks" began to obtain. In some cases, especially where the ecclesiastical mints are concerned, these marks are very useful in determining the approximate date of the piece and the ecclesiastic at whose mint it was struck. The majority of mint-marks are very minute and generally placed before or after the legend. They include such signs as a crown, rose, star, pine-apple, &c., and help to distinguish the various issues or the work of different moneyers. They began to come into general use towards the end of the fifteenth century, when the boar's head, and rose-and-sun, appear on the gold and silver money and afford the only means of distinguishing the coins of Edward IV. from those of Edward V. But as these "privy marks" have not all been explained they are not all of equal value in assisting in the arrangement of coins, though where a mint-mark consists of the initial of the mint-town or mint-master the case is different. Marks of the latter kind were used long after "privy marks" had been discontinued, and late examples may be found on the Australian sovereigns of the present reign, which are differentiated from the home sovereigns by marks consisting of the initials of the mint-towns where they are struck.

The fineness or quality of English coins as a whole is very high. With the exceptions noted below the silver standard has remained the same from the time of the first Anglo-Saxon penny down to the present day, namely, 11 ozs. 2 dwts. fine or pure silver + 18 dwts. alloy. The first English gold coin struck for regular currency, the gold penny of Henry III., was altogether without alloy, and the subsequent gold coinage from Edward III. to Henry VII., inclusive, followed what is known as the Old Standard, according to which 23 carats 3½ grains of fine or pure gold went to half a grain of alloy. Not until Henry VIII. did any sovereign debase the coinage, but this king reduced the gold, first to 22 carats fine + 2 carats alloy, a standard known as "Crown" gold, from having been first used for the gold crown, and then to 20 carats fine + 4 grains alloy. The silver was reduced to 10 oz. fine + 2 oz. alloy, and finally to 4 oz. fine + 8 oz. alloy. The base silver was a mark for the wit of contemporary satirists, and Camden relates how Sir John Rainsford, encountering the person whom he considered responsible for the base coin, "threatened to breake his head, for that he had made his Soveraigne Lord the most beautifull Prince King Henry with a redde and copper noase."

Edward VI.'s first issue followed the same low standard of 4 oz. fine + 8 oz. alloy, and he also struck shillings of 3 oz. fine + 9 oz. alloy. But this was the lowest point of degradation ever reached by English coins, and the silver pieces of the following issue, except the halfpenny and farthing, were only slightly under the Old Standard, while the gold returns first to the Old Standard, and then to Crown gold standard. Mary's gold coins followed the Old Standard, while her silver pieces were of 11 oz. fine + 1 oz. alloy, except the "base pennies," which are of 3 oz. fine + 9 oz. alloy. Elizabeth's first silver issue was 11 oz. fine + 1 oz. alloy, but in her third year she restored the Old Standard of 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine + 18 dwt. alloy. Her gold money is either of the Old Standard or of Crown gold. She called in the debased money of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and had it melted in the Tower and the good metal separated from the bad.

Gold of the Old Standard was occasionally coined by James I. and Charles I., but with this exception the gold money from Elizabeth's time has been of Crown gold, and the silver money entirely of silver of the Old Standard, until in 1890 post-war conditions necessitated the lowering of the silver to 1 oz. fine + 1 oz. alloy. Gold has since been withdrawn from currency.

Forgeries and falsifications of the coinage have always been considered as most heinous offences, and punished with severity. It is said that on a certain Whitsunday St. Dunstan refused to celebrate Mass until three moneyers who had tampered with the coin had suffered the penalty of their misdeed by the loss of their right hands.

Silver was practically the only circulating medium in this country for many centuries, and the silver penny, the chief and almost the only denomination down to the time of Edward III., has been coined in our land for more than a thousand years, though latterly as Maundy money only. Before fractions of the penny were struck for general currency halfpennies and farthings were made by cutting pennies into halves and quarters. The first English gold coin, called a penny, was issued by Henry III., but being unfavourably received by the nation was soon withdrawn. The gold currency was really inaugurated by the noble, half-noble, and quarter-noble of Edward III., and gold has since been coined by every English sovereign. Copper money was not added to the regal series until Charles II. struck his halfpenny and farthing in that metal.

The coinages subordinate to the regal issues for England have been the Ecclesiastical, the Anglo-Irish, the Anglo-Gallic, and the Colonial series. The Colonial is the only one of these now remaining.

§ 2. COINS OF SAXON ENGLAND

Between the finish of the Romano-British coinage towards the end of the fourth century, and the beginning of the Anglo-Saxon coinage in the latter part of the sixth century, there is a gap in our numismatic history. The currency of Britain during this period was probably supplied by Roman silver and bronze coins, with perhaps a very few gold pieces.

When the Anglo-Saxons conquered the island, they were already acquainted with the use of coined money, but they did not strike coins until after peace had been in some measure restored and the "Heptarchy" formed, when Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, and Wessex began to produce their own local money. The earliest Anglo-Saxon coin was the sceat (Fig. 87), a small, thick silver piece weighing generally about 20 grs., though some are much lighter. There was also a rare gold sceat of 20 grs., equivalent to one-third of the Roman solidus, and in the Roman and Merovingian coinages called the triens or tremissis. It may be the same as the otherwise unidentified thrymsa. The sceats were coined perhaps between 600 and 750 A.D. or later—the period is not certain—and present a great number of types, copied from Roman or Merovingian and even Byzantine coins, though a few are of original design. Many are uninscribed, but some bear legends in Roman or Runic characters, and on some the name of London may be read. But many of the inscriptions are illegible, and the majority of the sceats cannot be assigned to any king, or to any particular date within the limits named above. They are nevertheless the earliest monuments we possess of our Saxon forefathers.

About 755 Pepin the Short struck a new silver coin, the denier, a modification of the Roman denarius, and a piece which for some centuries formed the chief or only currency of the Continent. A few years later—about 760—Offa of Mercia struck an English coin on the lines of the denier, called the penny, giving it, however, an original and not a derived type, and like its prototype the silver penny became the principal and almost the only money of its native land. Offa's pennies are very neatly and skilfully executed. The earlier specimens have no effigy. A later example (Fig. 88) bears a draped bust, OFFA ; *rev.* cross within lozenge-shaped figure, each point of the lozenge ending in a cross, EADHVN (moneyer). A unique gold specimen in the British Museum, copied from an Arabic dinar, bears only Arabic inscriptions and OFFA REX.

Offa's wife, Cenethrith, also struck pennies, probably after her husband's death, with draped bust of the queen, EOBA (moneyer's name) ; *rev.* the Mercian "M" within beaded circle, CENEðRIð REGINA.

Kent had but one mint-town, Canterbury, and but one coin, the penny. The regal series begins with Ecgberht, (765–791), and ends with Baldred (807–825). One of Baldred's coins (Fig. 89) is inscribed $\overset{\text{DR VR}}{\text{CITS}}$ (*Dorovernia Civitas*, city of Canterbury). This is considered to be the first instance of a mint-name on an English coin, but a penny of Ceolwulf I. (822–824 (?)), inscribed DOROBERNIA, if correctly attributed, runs it very close and may be coeval. After 775 Kent became subject to Mercia, and Offa of Mercia and his successor Ceonwulf are named on the coins of the archbishop's mint at Canterbury, a token of their suzerainty. The archiepiscopal mint is not heard of before this and its origin is uncertain. The name of Offa, however, does not appear on the regal Kentish coins, nor that of the King of Kent on the archbishop's coins, and this latter fact supports the theory that the ecclesiastical mint at Canterbury was created by Offa. Fig. 95 shows a penny of Archbishop Iaenberht, bearing the names of Iaenberht and of Offa.

The earliest East Anglian money consisted of sceats coined by Beonna *c.* 760. These have inscriptions in Roman characters, or in Roman characters and Runes. Pennies were first coined for East Anglia by Ealdwald *c.* 819.

Northumbria's early currency was of coins unknown anywhere else in the island. These were stycas in copper

or base silver, beginning perhaps under Ecgfrith *c.* 670, who coined in copper only. The stycas seldom carry more than names of rulers and moneyers, with crosses or pellets; sometimes, however, fantastic animals, or even human figures are represented. Fig. 90 shows a styca with *rev.* the name of Eadberht of Northumbria (737–758). Some of Eadberht's stycas were struck at York in conjunction with his brother Archbishop Ecgberht, and bear the names of both (see p. 255). When Northumbria fell under Danish rule the stycas were replaced by pennies and halfpennies. A "St. Peter" penny struck at York is illustrated by Fig. 96 (see p. 256).

Wessex began to coin under Ecgberht (*c.* 825), when Baldred of Kent was deposed and Kent added to Ecgberht's dominions. Wessex gradually extended its boundaries, absorbing the lesser kingdoms in turn and crushing their coinages, until its king became *Rex Saxoniorum* and *Rex Totius Britanniæ*, and its coinage the coinage of England. Its coins and types are very numerous, and emanate chiefly from London and Canterbury. The name of London as a mint-town is met with on a penny of Ecgberht (Fig. 91), which has a cross potent, ECGBERHT REX M. (Ecgberht, rex Merciorum); *rev.* in three lines, LVNDONIA CIVIT (Lundonia Civitas).

Alfred the Great (871–901) coined pennies and halfpennies, with or without his effigy, and had mints at Bath, Canterbury, Exeter, Gloucester, Lincoln, London, Oxford, and Winchester. Fig. 92 illustrates a penny reading ÆLFRED REX SAXONVM; *rev.* EXA (Exeter). An Oxford halfpenny, shown by Fig. 93, bears only blundered inscriptions, that on the obverse standing for the moneyer's name, and that on the reverse for the mint-name.

The coins of Edward the Elder (901–925) exhibit a variety of original types, including a graceful floral device; or a building; or a hand, from above, giving the benediction. The last is a Byzantine type.

Contemporary with Edward the Elder and Athelstan

executed. The earlier specimens have no effigy. A later example (Fig. 88) bears a draped bust, OFFA ; *rev.* cross within lozenge-shaped figure, each point of the lozenge ending in a cross, EADHVN (moneyer). A unique gold specimen in the British Museum, copied from an Arabic dinar, bears only Arabic inscriptions and OFFA REX.

Offa's wife, Cenethrith, also struck pennies, probably after her husband's death, with draped bust of the queen, EOBA (moneyer's name) ; *rev.* the Mercian "M" within beaded circle, CENEðRIð REGINA.

Kent had but one mint-town, Canterbury, and but one coin, the penny. The regal series begins with Ecgberht, (765–791), and ends with Baldred (807–825). One of Baldred's coins (Fig. 89) is inscribed DR VR CITS (*Dorovernia Civitas*, city of Canterbury). This is considered to be the first instance of a mint-name on an English coin, but a penny of Ceolwulf I. (822–824 (?)), inscribed DOROBERNIA, if correctly attributed, runs it very close and may be coeval. After 775 Kent became subject to Mercia, and Offa of Mercia and his successor Ceonwulf are named on the coins of the archbishop's mint at Canterbury, a token of their suzerainty. The archiepiscopal mint is not heard of before this and its origin is uncertain. The name of Offa, however, does not appear on the regal Kentish coins, nor that of the King of Kent on the archbishop's coins, and this latter fact supports the theory that the ecclesiastical mint at Canterbury was created by Offa. Fig. 95 shows a penny of Archbishop Iaenberht, bearing the names of Iaenberht and of Offa.

The earliest East Anglian money consisted of sceats coined by Beonna *c.* 760. These have inscriptions in Roman characters, or in Roman characters and Runes. Pennies were first coined for East Anglia by Ealdwald *c.* 819.

Northumbria's early currency was of coins unknown anywhere else in the island. These were stycas in copper

or base silver, beginning perhaps under Ecgfrith *c.* 670, who coined in copper only. The stycas seldom carry more than names of rulers and moneyers, with crosses or pellets; sometimes, however, fantastic animals, or even human figures are represented. Fig. 90 shows a styca with *rev.* the name of Eadberht of Northumbria (737–758). Some of Eadberht's stycas were struck at York in conjunction with his brother Archbishop Ecgberht, and bear the names of both (see p. 255). When Northumbria fell under Danish rule the stycas were replaced by pennies and halfpennies. A "St. Peter" penny struck at York is illustrated by Fig. 96 (see p. 256).

Wessex began to coin under Ecgberht (*c.* 825), when Baldred of Kent was deposed and Kent added to Ecgberht's dominions. Wessex gradually extended its boundaries, absorbing the lesser kingdoms in turn and crushing their coinages, until its king became *Rex Saxoniorum* and *Rex Totius Britanniæ*, and its coinage the coinage of England. Its coins and types are very numerous, and emanate chiefly from London and Canterbury. The name of London as a mint-town is met with on a penny of Ecgberht (Fig. 91), which has a cross potent, ECGBERHT REX M. (Ecgberht, rex Merciorum); *rev.* in three lines, LVNDONIA CIVIT (Lundonia Civitas).

Alfred the Great (871–901) coined pennies and halfpennies, with or without his effigy, and had mints at Bath, Canterbury, Exeter, Gloucester, Lincoln, London, Oxford, and Winchester. Fig. 92 illustrates a penny reading ÆLFRED REX SAXONVM; *rev.* EXA (Exeter). An Oxford halfpenny, shown by Fig. 93, bears only blundered inscriptions, that on the obverse standing for the moneyer's name, and that on the reverse for the mint-name.

The coins of Edward the Elder (901–925) exhibit a variety of original types, including a graceful floral device; or a building; or a hand, from above, giving the benediction. The last is a Byzantine type.

Contemporary with Edward the Elder and Athelstan

executed. The earlier specimens have no effigy. A later example (Fig. 88) bears a draped bust, OFFA; *rev.* cross within lozenge-shaped figure, each point of the lozenge ending in a cross, EADHVN (moneyer). A unique gold specimen in the British Museum, copied from an Arabic dinar, bears only Arabic inscriptions and OFFA REX.

Offa's wife, Cenethrith, also struck pennies, probably after her husband's death, with draped bust of the queen, EOBA (moneyer's name); *rev.* the Mercian "M" within beaded circle, CENEÐRIÐ REGINA.

Kent had but one mint-town, Canterbury, and but one coin, the penny. The regal series begins with Ecgberht, (765–791), and ends with Baldred (807–825). One of Baldred's coins (Fig. 89) is inscribed DR VR CITS (*Dorovernia Civitas*, city of Canterbury). This is considered to be the first instance of a mint-name on an English coin, but a penny of Ceolwulf I. (822–824 (?)), inscribed DOROBERNIA, if correctly attributed, runs it very close and may be coeval. After 775 Kent became subject to Mercia, and Offa of Mercia and his successor Ceonwulf are named on the coins of the archbishop's mint at Canterbury, a token of their suzerainty. The archiepiscopal mint is not heard of before this and its origin is uncertain. The name of Offa, however, does not appear on the regal Kentish coins, nor that of the King of Kent on the archbishop's coins, and this latter fact supports the theory that the ecclesiastical mint at Canterbury was created by Offa. Fig. 95 shows a penny of Archbishop Iaenberht, bearing the names of Iaenberht and of Offa.

The earliest East Anglian money consisted of sceats coined by Beonna *c.* 760. These have inscriptions in Roman characters, or in Roman characters and Runes. Pennies were first coined for East Anglia by Ealdwald *c.* 819.

Northumbria's early currency was of coins unknown anywhere else in the island. These were stycas in copper

or base silver, beginning perhaps under Ecgfrith *c.* 670, who coined in copper only. The stycas seldom carry more than names of rulers and moneyers, with crosses or pellets; sometimes, however, fantastic animals, or even human figures are represented. Fig. 90 shows a styca with *rev.* the name of Eadberht of Northumbria (737–758). Some of Eadberht's stycas were struck at York in conjunction with his brother Archbishop Ecgberht, and bear the names of both (see p. 255). When Northumbria fell under Danish rule the stycas were replaced by pennies and halfpennies. A "St. Peter" penny struck at York is illustrated by Fig. 96 (see p. 256).

Wessex began to coin under Ecgberht (*c.* 825), when Baldred of Kent was deposed and Kent added to Ecgberht's dominions. Wessex gradually extended its boundaries, absorbing the lesser kingdoms in turn and crushing their coinages, until its king became *Rex Saxoniorum* and *Rex Totius Britanniæ*, and its coinage the coinage of England. Its coins and types are very numerous, and emanate chiefly from London and Canterbury. The name of London as a mint-town is met with on a penny of Ecgberht (Fig. 91), which has a cross potent, ECGBERHT REX M. (Ecgberht, rex Merciorum); *rev.* in three lines, LVNDONIA CIVIT (Lundonia Civitas).

Alfred the Great (871–901) coined pennies and halfpennies, with or without his effigy, and had mints at Bath, Canterbury, Exeter, Gloucester, Lincoln, London, Oxford, and Winchester. Fig. 92 illustrates a penny reading ÆLFRED REX SAXONVM; *rev.* EXA (Exeter). An Oxford halfpenny, shown by Fig. 93, bears only blundered inscriptions, that on the obverse standing for the moneyer's name, and that on the reverse for the mint-name.

The coins of Edward the Elder (901–925) exhibit a variety of original types, including a graceful floral device; or a building; or a hand, from above, giving the benediction. The last is a Byzantine type.

Contemporary with Edward the Elder and Athelstan

was Howel Dda, or Howel the Good, King of the Welsh (*c.* 913–948), and the only coin at present known to have been struck by a Welsh prince carries his name. It is of a Saxon type, and bears a very small cross pattée, HOPÆL REX £.; *rev.* three small crosses; above, GIL, below (retrograde) LYZ∽ (moneyer's name). It is suggested that the monogram after REX stands for some such word as *Cymriorum* (*British Numismatic Journal*, 1905).

Athelstan (925–941) assumed the titles of *Rex Saxonum*, *Rex Totius Britanniæ*, or *Rex Britanniæ*. The penny shown by Fig. 94, however, reads simply ÆÐELSTAN REX. Æthelwulf (*c.* 838) had already styled himself *Rex Saxoniorum*. But Eadgar (957–975), in whom all the once separate kingdoms were united, became *Rex Anglorum*. He largely increased the number of mints, and after this reign every coin carries a mint-name.

Edward the Confessor (1042–1066) issued pennies of various types, including one with the king enthroned, called the Sovereign type which was suggested by Byzantine coins. The reverse type which has a martlet in each angle of the cross, is known as the "arms" of the Confessor.

The coins of Harold II. (1066), the last of the Anglo-Saxon kings, all have PAX across the reverse, a device which was afterwards copied on some of the pennies of William the Conqueror.

§ 3. COINS OF ENGLAND, FROM 1066 TO 1907

William I. 1066–1087

Title.—Willemus or Willelmus Rex Anglorum: William, King of the English.

Denomination.—Silver: Penny.

The coins of William I. preserve the Anglo-Saxon style, standard, and weight. All bear the royal effigy, crowned, and an abbreviation of the title given above; *rev.* a cross, more or less ornate, with names of moneyer and mint.

They have been classified as follows, according to the obverse types :—

1. Profile bust to left, with sceptre.
2. Full-face bust, large crown with long pendent lappets ("Bonnet" type, Fig. 99).
3. Full-face bust, under a canopy (or a church portal (?)) (Canopy type, Fig. 97).
4. Full-face bust and two sceptres, one symbolising the kingly power, the other the kingly justice and virtue (Fig. 98).
5. Full-face bust, a star on each side of head.
6. Full-face bust, with sword.
7. Profile bust to right, and sceptre.
8. Full-face bust, and sceptre.

One type of reverse has the letters PAXS—perhaps signifying PAX SIT—one in each angle of the cross, and is known as the Pax type (Fig. 99).

The fineness of these coins is 11 oz. 2 dwts. pure silver + 18 dwts. alloy, which has remained the standard quality for silver down to the present day.

William II. 1087–1100

Title.—Willelmus Rex Anglorum : William, King of the English.

Denomination.—Silver : Penny.

At first sight the pennies of William II. are very similar to those of William I. But they fall into five classes, all of which may be readily distinguished from issues of the preceding reign.

1. Profile bust to right, and sword.
2. Full-face bust, with sword, crown with small lappets.
3. Full-face bust, without sword, sceptre, or star.
4. Full-face bust; on each side of the head a star within a circle.
5. Full-face bust with sceptre to right and star to left of head.

Henry I. 1100–1135

Title.—Henricus Rex Anglorum : Henry, King of the English.

Denomination.—Silver : Penny.

The coins of this reign are very varied in type, though, speaking broadly, they may be said to follow the lines of those of William I. and II. *Obv.* bust full-face, three-quarter, or profile, and an abbreviation of the legend HENRICVS REX ANGL. ; *rev.* usually some form of cross, with pellets, annulets, fleurs-de-lys, or other ornaments in the angles ; sometimes an ornamental compartment enclosing ornaments and generally preserving a cruciform shape ; sometimes PAX across the field ; in every case a legend consisting of the names of moneyer and mint. Some rare specimens have the reverse legend in two concentric circles, a peculiarity shared by no other English pennies.

This coinage has been exhaustively treated by Mr. W. J. Andrew's *Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I.* (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1901).

Stephen. 1135–1154

Title.—Stiefnei Rex (in many varieties of spelling and abbreviation) : Stephen, King.

Denomination.—Silver : Penny.

Stephen's coins agree in general type with those of preceding reigns, and bear a full-face, three-quarter, or profile bust, and title ; *rev.* a cross, with various ornaments, and names of moneyer and mint. A variety which shows the king holding a standard instead of a sceptre may have been struck at York after the Battle of the Standard. A very exceptional type has two full-length figures hand in hand, between them a standard, STIEFNE R, or a variation ; *rev.* ornate cross, with ornaments instead of legend. This has been explained as commemorating (1) the Treaty of Wallingford, 1153, between Stephen and Henry, or (2), more recently (Mr. A. E. Packe, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1896, p. 69), the Convention of Durham, between Queen Matilda and Prince Henry of Scotland, in 1139. The right-hand figure is most probably that of a woman (Fig. 100).

This disturbed reign is remarkable for the examples it affords of the breach of the royal prerogative of coining, usually so jealously monopolised. There exist several pieces of great interest in this connection, although their rarity is such that the ordinary collector can hardly hope to meet with them. Apart from illegible pieces of the usual regal type, said to have been illegally struck by some of the barons on their own account during the civil wars, there are some attributed to important personages who either assumed or were allowed the privilege of striking money, though in several cases the inscriptions have not been certainly interpreted. A penny of this class bears a crowned bust, with sceptre, MATILDI IMPERATR (Matildis Imperatrix) or variation, or [MAT]ILDI CO I (Matildis Comitessa Imperatrix) ; *rev.* cross and mint-names. This interesting piece was not issued by Matilda, Stephen's queen, but by the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I. and rival claimant against Stephen for the English throne. After her supporters had defeated Stephen at Lincoln she was proclaimed Lady of England, and though at this time she is generally styled "Empress," in a charter by which she confirms to the Abbot of Glastonbury, among other privileges, that of coining, she calls herself Queen of England. Other pennies of this period have been identified as having been struck by Eustace, Stephen's elder son ; Eustace Fitzjohn ; Henry, Bishop of Winchester ; and by Robert, Earl of Gloucester ; or perhaps Robert de Brus or Robert de Stuteville, magnates of Yorkshire, where the "Rodbertus" coins have been found.

Henry II. 1154–1189

Title.—Henricus Rex Anglorum : Henry, King of the English.

Denomination.—Silver : Penny.

The pennies of this reign form two classes—those issued before 1180 and those issued later. The first class is badly struck, irregular in size and shape, and often illegible.

Denomination.—Silver : Penny.

The coins of this reign are very varied in type, though, speaking broadly, they may be said to follow the lines of those of William I. and II. *Obv.* bust full-face, three-quarter, or profile, and an abbreviation of the legend HENRICVS REX ANGL. ; *rev.* usually some form of cross, with pellets, annulets, fleurs-de-lys, or other ornaments in the angles ; sometimes an ornamental compartment enclosing ornaments and generally preserving a cruciform shape ; sometimes PAX across the field ; in every case a legend consisting of the names of moneyer and mint. Some rare specimens have the reverse legend in two concentric circles, a peculiarity shared by no other English pennies.

This coinage has been exhaustively treated by Mr. W. J. Andrew's *Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I.* (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1901).

Stephen. 1135–1154

Title.—Stiefnei Rex (in many varieties of spelling and abbreviation) : Stephen, King.

Denomination.—Silver : Penny.

Stephen's coins agree in general type with those of preceding reigns, and bear a full-face, three-quarter, or profile bust, and title ; *rev.* a cross, with various ornaments, and names of moneyer and mint. A variety which shows the king holding a standard instead of a sceptre may have been struck at York after the Battle of the Standard. A very exceptional type has two full-length figures hand in hand, between them a standard, STIEFNE R, or a variation ; *rev.* ornate cross, with ornaments instead of legend. This has been explained as commemorating (1) the Treaty of Wallingford, 1153, between Stephen and Henry, or (2), more recently (Mr. A. E. Packe, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1896, p. 69), the Convention of Durham, between Queen Matilda and Prince Henry of Scotland, in 1139. The right-hand figure is most probably that of a woman (Fig. 100).

This disturbed reign is remarkable for the examples it affords of the breach of the royal prerogative of coining, usually so jealously monopolised. There exist several pieces of great interest in this connection, although their rarity is such that the ordinary collector can hardly hope to meet with them. Apart from illegible pieces of the usual regal type, said to have been illegally struck by some of the barons on their own account during the civil wars, there are some attributed to important personages who either assumed or were allowed the privilege of striking money, though in several cases the inscriptions have not been certainly interpreted. A penny of this class bears a crowned bust, with sceptre, MATILDI IMPERATR (Matildis Imperatrix) or variation, or [MAT]ILDI CO I (Matildis Comitessa Imperatrix) ; *rev.* cross and mint-names. This interesting piece was not issued by Matilda, Stephen's queen, but by the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I. and rival claimant against Stephen for the English throne. After her supporters had defeated Stephen at Lincoln she was proclaimed Lady of England, and though at this time she is generally styled "Empress," in a charter by which she confirms to the Abbot of Glastonbury, among other privileges, that of coining, she calls herself Queen of England. Other pennies of this period have been identified as having been struck by Eustace, Stephen's elder son ; Eustace Fitzjohn ; Henry, Bishop of Winchester ; and by Robert, Earl of Gloucester ; or perhaps Robert de Brus or Robert de Stuteville, magnates of Yorkshire, where the "Rodbertus" coins have been found.

Henry II. 1154–1189

Title.—Henricus Rex Anglorum : Henry, King of the English.

Denomination.—Silver : Penny.

The pennies of this reign form two classes—those issued before 1180 and those issued later. The first class is badly struck, irregular in size and shape, and often illegible.

The type is a full-faced bust, and some form of HENRICVS REX ANGL.; *rev.* a cross pattée within an inner circle, a small cross in each angle, and the names of moneyer and mint. The second class have a full-face head within inner circle; *leg.* HENRICVS REX; *rev.* a short double cross with small cross in each angle, enclosed in inner circle, and names of moneyer and mint (Fig. 101). Coins of this latter type continued to be issued during the reigns of Richard I., John, and of Henry III. up to 1248, and are known as short-cross pennies, to distinguish them from the later pennies of Henry III., which bore a long double cross instead of the short one. Since all the short-cross pennies bear the name HENRICVS it is difficult to distribute them accurately among the four different kings who struck them, and their allocation depends on differences too minute to be detailed here.

The Anglo-Gallic coinage began in this reign. See p. 256.

Richard I. 1189–1199

Short-cross pennies, as described under Henry II., formed the only currency in this reign.

John. 1199–1216

Denominations.—Silver: Penny, Halfpenny.

The short-cross pennies described under Henry II. were issued also by John, together with some halfpennies (Fig. 102), now exceedingly rare, having profile head, IOHANNES; *rev.* cross pattée, with names of moneyer and mint, the mints in this case being either London or Winchester.

Henry III. 1216–1272

Title.—Henricus Rex III.; or, Henricus Rex Angliæ Tercius: Henry III., King, or Henry the Third, King of England.

Denominations.—Gold: Penny. Silver: Penny.

In 1257 Henry III. issued the first English gold coin, a penny weighing 45½ grains, and equivalent at first to twenty silver pennies and later to twenty-four. This coin is of very fine workmanship. It bears the king enthroned, holding orb and sceptre, HENRIC REX III.; *rev.* long double cross, with rose and three pellets in each angle, and beaded inner circle, WILLEM ON LVNDEN, or an abbreviation (Fig. 104). The gold pennies were unpopular, and only a few specimens survive.

The short-cross silver pennies described under Henry II. continued to be issued until 1248, when long-cross pennies took their place. These have full-face bust, HENRICVS REX III (or TERCI), or HENRICVS REX ANG.; *rev.* long double cross with limbs extending to the edge of the piece and names of moneyer and mint (Fig. 103). The legend HENRICVS REX ANG. is on some specimens continued on the reverse by LIE TERCI., in addition to the shortened mint-name of LVN, LON, or CAN, for London or Canterbury.

Edward I. 1272–1307

Titles.—Edwardus Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hyberniæ: Edward, King of England, Lord of Ireland.

Denominations.—Silver: Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

The first English groats or fourpenny-pieces are by some considered to be patterns of the reign of Edward I., but belong more probably to the currency of Edward III. They have DI. GRA. before the royal titles, which include that of Dux Aquitaniæ (see p. 202).

Edward I.'s penny and the new halfpenny and farthing all bear a full-face bust with name and titles; *rev.* cross and pellets, with mint-name. The moneyer's name is now omitted from the coins, except in the case of a penny by Robert de Hadelie of Bury St. Edmunds, and episcopal and other mint-marks begin to come into use. A few pennies have the head enclosed in a triangle—their obverse may have been struck from a die intended for Irish coins—and some of the farthings read LONDONIENSIS.

Between the gold penny of Henry III. and the later issues of Henry VII. there are no coins bearing numerals to distinguish sovereigns of the same name from each other, and in many instances this throws great difficulties in the way of classification. Thus the pennies, halfpennies, and farthings of the first three Edwards, being all of the same type, have not yet been satisfactorily separated, save in the case of those with ecclesiastical mint-marks.

Edward II. 1307–1327

Titles.—As Edward I.'s.

Denominations.—Silver: Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing. See under Edward I.

Edward III. 1327–1377

Titles.—Edwardus, Dei Gracia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, Dominus Hyberniæ, Dux Aquitaniæ: Edward, by the grace of God, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Aquitaine.

Denominations.—Gold: Florin (6s.), Half-florin, Quarter-florin, Noble (6s. 8d.), Half-noble, Quarter-noble. Silver: Groat (4d.), Half-groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

Here the gold coinage of England properly begins, and continues through every succeeding reign. The first gold pieces of Edward III. were the florin (Fig. 105), its half and quarter, introducing new and interesting types, well executed. The florin has the king crowned and throned between two leopards, and holding orb and sceptre, under Gothic canopy of three arches. The field is sown with fleurs-de-lys, all within beaded circle, EDWR. D. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HIB.; *rev.* short ornate cross, the extremities crowned, within tressure of four arches having a lion in each angle, all within beaded circle, IHC TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. Two of these coins, struck from different dies, were found in the Tyne, and are the only specimens known. The half-florin has a leopard crowned and mantled, the mantle bearing the arms of England and France, EDWAR. D. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HIB.; *rev.* cross fleury in tressure of four arches having a lion in each angle, DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. Only two specimens are known. The quarter-florin, of which several examples survive, has helmet and cap of maintenance, surmounted by crowned lion, field sown with lys, EDWR. R. ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HIB.; *rev.* cross fleury, EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA. None of these pieces appear again in the English coinage.

The noble (Fig. 106) possibly commemorates the victory over the French at Sluys, 1340, and, as an old rhyme says—

> "Foure things our noble sheweth unto me,
> King, ship, and sword, and power of the sea."

It bears a ship, in which stands the king, full-face, holding sword and shield, the latter bearing the English and French arms, EDWAR. D. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HYB., or a variation; *rev.* beaded cross fleury, at each extremity a lys, in each angle a lion surmounted by a crown; all within tressure of arches and inner circle, IHC. TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. Some specimens have L in the centre of the cross, signifying the London mint, others E for Edwardus, and one struck at Calais has C. The half is similar in type, but the reverse legend reads DOMINE NE, &c. The quarter has arms of England and France, within a tressure, and the usual legend; *rev.* cross fleury, with lion in each angle, and enclosed by a tressure, EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA. The half- and quarter-nobles of Edward III.'s last issue were also called maille nobles and ferling nobles respectively. The gold pieces of the later issues vary in small details, which need not be specified here.

All Edward III.'s gold coins bristle, so to speak, with allusions to his claim to the French throne; *e.g.*, the assumption of the French arms, the use of fleurs-de-lys, and, above all, the open declaration that he was "King of England and France." The title of King of France together with the French arms were retained by our sovereigns until the first year of the nineteenth century, and only then abandoned. Between 1360 and 1369, however, Edward III. substituted "Lord of Aquitaine" for "King of France," in accordance with the Treaty of Bretigny, by which he relinquished his pretensions to the kingdom of France, and in return was to hold Aquitaine—brought to the English Crown by Henry II.'s marriage with Eleanor, duchess of Aquitaine—free of feudal obligations to the French king. But in 1369 Charles V. broke the compact and Edward forthwith seized both titles.

The larger gold and silver followed the French custom of having DEI GRATIA after the king's name. The use of this formula by English sovereigns had been restricted hitherto to the Great Seal.

The gold of this reign contains 23 carats 3½ grains fine + ½ grain alloy, and all the succeeding gold money, down to that of Henry VII. inclusive, conforms to the same standard.

The groats (Fig. 107) were copied and named from the "gros tournois," or "great piece struck at Tours" by Louis IX. They have a crowned full-face bust within tressure of arches, EDWARD D. G. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HY. and variations, or EDWARD DEI G. REX ANGL. DNS. HY. Z. AQT. and variations; *rev.* long cross, and legend in two circles; *outer circle*, POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM; *inner circle*, mint-name. The half-groats are similar. For the other silver coins, see under Edward I. A farthing assigned to Edward III. is shown by Fig. 108.

Richard II. 1377–1399

Titles.—Ricardus, Dei Gracia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, Dominus Hyberniæ et Aquitaniæ: Richard, by the grace of God, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland and Aquitaine.

Denominations.—Gold: Noble (6s. 8d.), Half-noble, Quarter-noble. Silver: Groat, Half-groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

The general types remain as under Edward III.

On some of the nobles, half-nobles, and quarter-nobles the French title is omitted, although the two larger denominations retain that of Aquitaine. It is suggested that these pieces were struck after Richard's marriage in 1395 with Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. of France, and that the omission was made as a mark of friendly feeling towards the French king or as a piece of good policy. The Irish title is now removed from practically all the silver money, being found only on a very rare groat and on a York penny, and does not reappear until the reign of Henry VII.

Some groats bearing Richard II.'s name, with one of Henry IV.'s badges (a crescent), are probably to be assigned to the next reign.

Henry IV. 1399–1413

Titles.—Henricus, Dei Gracia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, Dominus Hyberniæ et Aquitaniæ: Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland and Aquitaine.

Denominations.—Gold: Noble, Half-noble, Quarter-noble. Silver: Groat, Half-groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

The coins of this reign follow the types and legends of the money of Edward III. and Richard II.

In 1412 Henry IV. reduced the weight of all his coins, which therefore fall into two divisions, the heavy issue and the light issue. The following table shows the normal weights of the money before and after the reduction:—

	Heavy.	Light.
Noble	120 grains	108 grains
Half-noble	[60] „	54 „
Quarter-noble	30 „	27 „
Groat	[72] „	60 „
Half-groat	36 „	30 „
Penny	18 „	15 „
Halfpenny	9 „	7½ „
Farthing...	4½ „	3¾ „

The heavy money is exceedingly rare. The only known specimen of the half-noble is assigned to the Calais mint. Of the groat no specimen with Henry's name is known, but it has been suggested by Mr. F. A. Walters (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1905) that the rare groats formerly attributed to the last issue of Richard II. were actually struck from Richard's dies, or copies of them, under Henry IV., and supply the hitherto missing heavy groat of this reign. Certain groats of this kind display a crescent on the king's breast, a device not otherwise found on Richard's coins, though it occurs on some of Henry's. It is probable that half-groats also were similarly struck from old dies at the same time. There are examples of half-groats, however, as well as of the smaller silver denominations, bearing Henry's name.

The coins of Henry V., and of Henry VI. up to 1461, correspond in type, denomination, and weight with the light money of Henry IV., and it is therefore difficult, and in some cases impossible, to separate the coins of one reign from those of another. Their classification, too intricate to discuss here, is based on minute variations in type, on mint-marks, and on small accessory devices or issue-marks found in different parts of the type or field. The issue-marks attributed to Henry IV.'s light coins include the trefoil, quatrefoil, annulet, and annulet and pellet. The French shield is shown either with three lys or semé de lys.

Henry V. 1413–1422

Titles.—Henricus, Dei Gracia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, Dominus Hyberniæ: Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland.

Denominations.—As Henry IV.'s.

The mullet, or pierced star, and the broken annulet are the chief distinguishing issue-marks of the money of this reign, but the complete annulet and the lys also occur among others. Some of the silver coins show an "eggshaped swelling" on the king's neck, and the French arms are never semé de lys, but exhibit three lys only.

Henry VI. 1422–1461

Titles.—As Henry V.'s.

Denominations.—As Henry IV.'s.

The issue-marks characteristic of the coins of this reign are numerous. They are usually to be found in the legends on one or both sides, and their sequence has been determined as follows :—On the gold money : Annulet rosette, rosette and mascle (pierced lozenge), pine-cone, pine-cone and mascle, trefoil. On the silver money : Annulet, rosette and mascle, pine-cone and mascle, pine-cone and trefoil, pine-cone and pellet, cross and pellet.

On his restoration in 1470 Henry VI. struck gold angels and angelets, and silver pieces (exclusive of farthings), with a penny of 12 grs.

Edward IV. 1461–1470 and 1471–1483

Titles.—Edwardus, Dei Gracia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, Dominus Hyberniæ : Edward, by the grace of God, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland.

Denominations.—Gold : Noble (8s. 4d.), Rose Noble, Royal, or Ryal (10s.), Half-ryal, Quarter-ryal, Angel, or Angel-Noble (6s. 8d.), Angelet or Half-angel. Silver : Groat, Half-groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

The noble had been reduced by Henry IV. in his second issue, to a weight of 108 grains. In 1465 Edward IV. ordered it to be restored to its former weight of 120 grains, as at the last issue of Edward III., raised its current value from 6s. 8d. to 10s., and distinguished this improved noble from other issues by the addition of a rose, which gave it the name of rose-noble. Its alternative titles were royal or ryal. It is in some respect similar to the noble, and shows the king standing in ship, with sword and shield ; a flag to his right bears the letter E ; a rose on the side of the ship ;

EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. IB (or HIB.); *rev.* radiate sun with small rose in centre, every fourth ray ending in an ornament enclosing a lys ; between the ornaments a lion and crown, all in tressure of arches, IHC. AVT. TRANSIENS : PER. MEDIVM : ILLORVM. IBAT. The half-ryal is similar, but the reverse reads DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. Of the quarter-ryal three varieties are known, but the general type is, Shield of arms (England and France), EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL, or a variation ; *rev.* as the ryal, but no crowns over the lions, EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA. One quarter-ryal has EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGLOR[VM].

The rose-and-sun device was adopted as his badge by Edward IV. on account of the phenomenon known as parhelia, which appeared in the sky just before the battle of Mortimer's Cross, when there were seen three suns, which suddenly merged into one.

The angel brings in a new type, viz., the Archangel Michael, winged and with nimbus, spearing a dragon, EDWARD. DEI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC., or a variation ; *rev.* ship with cross as mast, on which is a shield of arms, PER CRVCEM TVAM SALVA NOS XPE REDEMPTOR, or a variation (Fig. 109). The angelet is similar, but the reverse reads O CRVX AVE SPES VNICA. In the ancient ceremony of "touching for the King's Evil," when the sovereign laid hands upon persons suffering from that malady, in order to heal them, a gold piece was always given to the patient as a talisman against the return of the affliction, and the angel was generally henceforth used for this purpose, probably on account of its conspicuously religious type.

The other coins of Edward IV. are of similar type to those of Edward III. and his successors.

In this reign gold coins were first struck at provincial mints instead of in the Tower of London alone, as hitherto. The mint-marks for these country issues consist of the initial of the town—B for

Bristol, N for Norwich, C for Coventry, and E for Eboracum (York), and were placed under the rose on the obverse of the ryals. The silver coins from country mints carry the initial on the king's breast.

The use of mint-marks now becomes more general and systematic, and by these small symbols the approximate date of issue can often be determined (see p. 188).

Edward V. 1483

Titles.—As those of Edward IV.

Denominations.—Gold: Angel, Angelet. Silver: Groat.

This king coined at the London mint alone, and only their mint-marks distinguish his issues from his father's. These marks are the rose-and-sun, and the boar's head. The latter was the badge of the Protector, the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

Richard III. 1483–1485

Titles.—Ricardus, Dei Gracia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ: Richard, by the grace of God, King of England and France.

Denominations.—Gold: Angel, Angelet. Silver: Groat, Half-groat, Penny, Halfpenny.

All these pieces resemble the corresponding coins issued by Edward IV. Some of the angels were struck from Edward V.'s dies, and on these the initial R has been substituted for E, or RIC. for EDW. No provincial mints struck gold under Richard III.

Henry VII. 1485–1509

Titles.—Henricus (or Henricus VII., or Septimus), Dei Gracia, Rex Angliæ, Franciæ, Dominus Hiberniæ: Henry VII., by the grace of God, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland.

Denominations.—Gold: Sovereign or Double-ryal (20s.), Noble or Ryal (10s.), Angel (6s. 8d.), Angelet. Silver: Testoon or Shilling (12d.), Groat (4d.), Half-groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

Two denominations were introduced in this reign, the gold sovereign, or double-ryal, and the silver testoon, or shilling. The sovereign, issued in 1489, was worth twenty shillings and weighed 240 grains. Of this magnificent coin four varieties are known, all similar in general appearance, all different in detail. They show the king robed and crowned, seated on throne and holding orb and sceptre, HENRICVS DEI GRA. REX ANGL. ET FRAN. DNS. HIBN., or a variation; *rev.* double rose, signifying the York and Lancaster union in the marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York; within the rose a shield of arms, IHESVS AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT, or an abbreviation (Fig. 110). These pieces are very rare. Rarer still, only three specimens being known, is the noble or ryal. This bears a three-quarter figure of the king, standing in ship, with shield and drawn sword; the ship carries two flags, one with H and the other with a dragon, the latter being the badge of Cadwallader, a British king from whom Henry claimed descent, HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. FRANC. DNS. IBAR; *rev.* large double rose having in its centre a shield bearing three fleurs-de-lys, IHC. AVTEM. TRANSIENS PER MEDIV. ILLORV. IBAT. The appearance of the French arms alone was probably a sign of Henry's pretensions to the French crown, and the coin is supposed to have been struck in France when the English besieged Boulogne in 1492. It differs from ryals of other reigns by the substitution of the rose and shield for the floriated cross as reverse type.

The angel and its half are of the same general types as those of preceding reigns, but some of the angels read IHC. AVTE. TRANSIENS PER MEDIV. ILLORV., or a variation, instead of the usual PER CRVCE. TVA SALVA NOS. XPC., or variation.

The early silver coins of Henry VII. generally resemble, in workmanship and type, those of his predecessors, but his third and last coinage, issued in 1504, marks the beginning of the passing of the old style. In the testoon, now first introduced into our currency, the mediæval gives place to the modern—not the modernity of the present day, but the modernity of a successful attempt at portraiture, of more accurate drawing, and the tendency to give the main type full prominence without crowding it by accessory details or a cramped field.

The testoon was named after the first French coin to bear the head (teste or tête) of the king. It has profile bust to right, crowned, within a double circle, HENRIC. SEPTIM. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FR., or a variation; *rev.* square shield of arms crossed by a long cross extending to the edge of the coin, POSVI DEVM ADVITORE. MEVM, or a variation (Fig. 111). This piece is noteworthy, being the first English coin which carries an actual portrait of the sovereign, and it is a good piece of work.

The groat and half-groat of the third issue are of similar type to the shilling, but the penny (Fig. 112) has the king enthroned, crowned, holding orb and sceptre; HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANG.; *rev.* long cross over shield of arms, and mint-name as legend. No halfpence or farthings of this issue are known.

Henry VIII. 1509–1547

Titles.—Henricus (or Henricus VIII.), Dei Gracia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, Dominus Hiberniæ; or, Henricus (or, Henricus VIII. or 8), Dei Gracia, Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex: Henry (or Henry VIII.), by the grace of God, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland; or, Henry (or, Henry VIII. or 8), by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland.

Denominations—Gold: Double Sovereign (44s. or 45s.), Sovereign (20s.), Half-sovereign, Rose-noble or Ryal (10s.), Angel (6s. 8s.), Angelet or Half-angel, Quarter-angel, George-noble (6s. 8d.), Half-George-noble, Crown (5s.), Half-crown. Silver: Testoon, or Shilling (12d.), Groat (4d.), Half-groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

Seven new gold pieces are now added to the coinage.

The double sovereigns are so extremely rare that it is possible they were only patterns and never in circulation. They have the king enthroned, holding orb and sceptre, a portcullis at his feet, HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANC. DNS, HIB.; *rev.* double rose, upon which is a shield of arms, IHESVS AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. The sovereign (Fig. 114) is similar, but the third-issue sovereign and half-sovereign have on the reverse the shield and supporters. The George-noble (Fig. 113) has a ship; on the mast a Tudor rose surmounted by a cross between the initials H and K (for Henry and Katharine of Aragon), HENRIC. DI. G. R. AGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HIBERNI., or variation; *rev.* St. George in full armour, on horseback, spearing the dragon, TALI DICA. SIGNO MES. FLVCTVARI. NEQT. The reverse legend is a quotation from a hymn by Prudentius. The half-George-noble is similar, and only one example is known.

The ryal, which is exceedingly rare, is like the ryal of Edward IV.; the angel, reading PER. CRVCE. TVA., &c., and the angelet, resemble the angel and half-angel of Henry VII. The quarter-angel is as the angel, but the king's titles supply the legend on both sides. This coin enters but twice into our coinage, its second appearance being under Queen Elizabeth.

The crown shows a double rose, crowned, between crowned initials H and K (Henry and Katharine), or H and A (Henry and Anne), or H and I (Henry and Jane), or H and R (Henricus Rex), HENRIC. VIII. RVTILANS ROSA SIE. SPIA., or a variation; *rev.* crowned shield of arms, DEI. G. R. AGLIE. Z. FRANC. DNS. HIBERNI., or a variation. The half-crown has crowned shield, HENRIC. 8 DI. G. R. AGL. Z. FRA., or a variation; *rev.* crowned rose; RVTILANS ROSA SINE SPINA, or a variation. Sometimes the legends are partly and variously transposed. The crown gave the name to the quality of gold known as Crown gold, which contains 22 carats fine to 2 carats alloy.

The first groat, half-groat, penny, and halfpenny of this reign repeat the types of the same denominations as they appear in the last issues of Henry VII. The groat and its half bear the likeness of Henry VII. and the titles of Henry VIII. The half-groats struck at Canterbury and York bear the mint-name instead of the usual POSVI DEVM, &c. Fig. 116 shows a York half-groat struck under Wolsey, bearing his mint-mark, a Cardinal's hat. The farthing has the new type of portcullis, HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ; *rev.* rose over a cross, CIVITAS LONDON.

The second coinage exhibits Henry VIII.'s own portrait, but, like his predecessor's, in profile. The London groats and their halves read POSVI., &c., but the half-groats of Canterbury and York read CIVITAS CANTOR and CIVITAS EBORACI respectively. The pennies and halfpennies bear the same types as in the first issue, but read H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, or an abbreviation. The farthings of this coinage are very rare. One has the types of the first-issue farthings, and reads *obv.* HEN. . . . AG and *rev.* RVTILANS ROSA, the other has *rev.* cross, and pellet in each angle, H. D. GRACIA.

The third coinage included testoons and omitted farthings. The testoon (Fig. 115) portrays the king at a later age, and has *obv.* crowned full-faced bust, with beard and moustache, and wearing a mantle ; HENRIC. VIII. DI. GRA. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX ; *rev.* double rose, crowned, between H and R crowned, POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREVM MEVM, or a variation. A similar portrait appears on the groat, half-groat, and penny, which otherwise resemble the corresponding earlier pieces.

To Henry VIII. belongs the disgraceful distinction of being the first English sovereign to tamper with the coinage. By the Old Standard the gold from which the coins had hitherto been struck contained 23 carats 3½ grs. of fine or pure gold to ½ gr. alloy, but the crown and half-crown of Henry VIII. were of gold containing 2 carats fine to 2 carats alloy. Gold of this quality was thence-forth known as Crown gold, and is the standard gold of the present day. Then the silver was lowered from 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine and 18 dwt. alloy, the Old Standard which had stood since the days of the Conqueror, to 10 oz. fine and 2 oz. alloy. The last reduction brought the gold to 20 carats fine and 4 carats alloy, and the silver to 4 oz. fine and 8 oz. alloy.

The base coinages carry types similar to those of fine silver, with some slight differences in detail. A few rare groats and half-groats, however, and a (unique (?)) penny have the unusual legend REDDE CVIQVE QVOD SVVM EST, or a variation.

In this reign the Anglo-Gallic coinage came to an end (see p. 256).

Edward VI. 1547–1553

Titles.—Edwardus VI. (or 6), Dei Gracia, Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex : Edward VI., by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Gold : Treble Sovereign (Pattern (?) 60s.), Double Sovereign (48s.), Sovereign (24s., 20s.), Half-sovereign, Six-angel (Pattern (?) 48s.), Angel, Angelet, Crown (5s.), Half-crown. Silver : Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, Half-groat, Threepence, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

Edward VI. added to the coinage, apart from the treble sovereign and six-angel, which are probably only patterns and not part of the regular currency, silver crowns, half-crowns, sixpences, and threepences, and issued four coinages of gold and three of silver.

The first gold coinage consisted only of half-sovereigns, crowns, and half-crowns. Some half-sovereigns, with the name and titles of Henry VIII., but a youthful portrait, probably belong to this issue and not to the last reign. They were soon followed, however, by sovereigns of the same type with the titles of Edward VI., thus : king robed, crowned, and enthroned, holding orb and sceptre ;

a rose at his feet; EDWARD 6 D. G. AG. FRAN. Z. HIB. REX; *rev.* crowned shield of arms, with supporters; IHS. AVTE. TRANSIE. PER MEDI. ILLOR. IBAT., or a variation.

Of the first-issue crown only two specimens are known, and these differ. The one has a crowned shield between H and R, crowned, DEI GRA. ANGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX; *rev.* crowned rose, between E and R, crowned, RVTILANS ROSA SINE SPINA. The obverse of this coin was struck from a die of Henry VIII. The second has a crowned shield between E and R, crowned, EDWARD. 6 D. G. AG. FR. Z. HIB. REX; *rev.* as just described. The half-crowns resemble the second specimen.

In addition to these three denominations the second issue included the treble sovereign and sovereign. The treble sovereign is as follows: *obv.* king crowned and enthroned, holding orb and drawn sword, EDWARD. VI. DEI GRA. AGL. FRAN. ET HIBER. REX; *rev.* square shield of arms, crowned, supported by lion and dragon; E R below shield, IHS. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDI. ILLOR. IBAT. The sovereign is similar. The half-sovereign presents a new type, viz., young bust in armour, uncrowned, SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM; *rev.* oval shield of arms, crowned and garnished, between E and R, EDWARD VI. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. The corresponding crown and half-crown have the same types, and these pieces are the first to represent the sovereign uncrowned. Some specimens of all three, however, show the head crowned, and on these the obverse and reverse legends are transposed.

To the third coinage belong the six-angel piece and the double sovereign. The former resembles the angels, which, with the angelets, are of the usual type. The double sovereign is like Henry VIII.'s, and the sovereign resembles the double sovereign.

The sovereign of the fourth issue presents a fresh type. *Obv.* half-length figure of the king, crowned and in armour, holding sword and orb, EDWARD. VI. D. G. AGL. FRAN. Z. HIBER. REX; *rev.* crowned shield of arms supported by lion and dragon ; E R below ; IHS. AVTE. TRANCI. PER MEDIV. ILLOR. IBAT., or a variation (Fig. 118). The half-sovereign differs in having no supporters, and the letters E R are placed one on each side of the shield. The crown and half-crown bear the same type, but read SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM.

The groats and half-groats of the first silver coinage have a crowned bust to right, and the usual titles ; *rev.* a shield of arms crossed by a long cross, with mint-name or POSVI DEV. ADVITORE MEV. The penny is of the same type, with E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, or a variation, and CIVITAS LONDON or CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. The halfpennies have a cross and pellets on the reverse.

The second silver coinage was of testoons or shillings only, which present one general type, but vary as regards the legends. One, the first dated English coin is as follows : Crowned bust to right ; EDWARD. VI. D. G. ANGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX ; *rev.* oval shield of arms, garnished ; E and R at either side, TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE. MDXLVII., or a variation. Others read INIMICOS EIVS INDVAM CONFUSIONE ; and on some of both types the obverse and reverse legends are transposed.

The third silver coinage introduced the crown and half-crown. The crown (Fig. 117) is a handsome piece. It has the king in armour, on horseback, holding drawn sword ; date below horse in Arabic figures, EDWARD. VI. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIBER. REX, or a variation ; *rev.* square shield of arms crossed by a long cross, POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM, or a variation. The half-crown is similar. The shilling, sixpence, and threepence of this coinage have a full-faced bust, crowned and robed in ermine, and XII, VI, or III at the side to denote the value in pence, while their reverse type is as that of the crown. The sixpences and threepences struck at York have the mint-name in place of the motto. On the pennies the King is shown enthroned, with orb and sceptre, and E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPI., and the reverse resembles that of the crown, but reads CIVITAS LONDON. Some base-metal pennies and halfpennies have *obv.* a rose, while the base farthings have *obv.* a portcullis, *rev.* cross and pellets, and CIVITAS LONDON.

The quality of Edward VI.'s gold money was 20 carats fine to 4 carats alloy for the first coinage, Crown gold for the second and fourth coinages, and Old Standard for the third. His silver was at first 4 oz. fine to 8 oz. alloy, and sank as low as 3 oz. fine to 9 oz. alloy. His last issue, which included the crown and its half, was only 1 dwt. below the Old Standard. Some of the pennies of this issue were of fine, others of base metal, and the halfpenny and farthing were also base. These three base pieces were 4 oz. fine to 8 oz. alloy.

Mary. 1553-1558

Titles.—**Mary** alone, 1553-4. Maria, Dei Gracia, Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina: Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland. **Mary and Philip,** 1554-1558: Philippus et Maria, Dei Gracia, Rex et Regina Angliæ; or, Philippus et Maria Dei Gracia, Rex et Regina Angliæ, Franciæ, Neapolis, Principes Hispaniæ: Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of England, France, and Naples; Princes of Spain.

Denominations.—**Mary** alone, 1553-4. Gold: Sovereign (30s.), Ryal (15s.), Angel (10s.), Angelet. Silver: Groat, Half-groat, Penny. **Mary and Philip,** 1554-1558. Gold: Angel (10s.), Angelet. Silver: Half-crown (Pattern (?)), Sixpence, Groat, Half-groat, Penny.

The sovereign of Queen Mary (Fig. 120) has the queen enthroned, with orb and sceptre, a portcullis at her feet, MARIA D. G. ANG. FRA. Z. HIB. REGINA. M. D. LIII; *rev.* large double rose upon which is a shield of arms, A. DNO. FACTV. EST ISTV. Z. EST MIRA. IN. OCVL. NRIS. This is the first dated English gold coin. The ryal, angel, and half-angel resemble those of Edward IV. except that the titles, initial, and effigy of the queen take the place of those of the king, and the reverse legend in each case is a variation of that on Mary's sovereign. The groat and half-groat (Fig. 119) exhibit a crowned profile bust of the queen, wearing a necklace, and on the reverse the usual shield of arms crossed by a long cross, with the legend VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA, a motto alluding to Mary's efforts to bring the country under Roman dominion. The half-groats read TEMPO. The penny is of similar type, but reads *obv.* M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, and *rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. A variety reads VERITAS TEMP. FILIA instead of the mint-name. A base penny was also coined from metal 3 oz. fine silver to 9 oz. alloy, and has a rose instead of the queen's effigy.

In 1554 Mary married Philip of Spain, and shared her titles with him. Their gold pieces resemble the corresponding types issued before the marriage, but P and M are substituted for M and the rose, and they read PHILIP Z. MARIA D. G. REX Z. REGIN. ANG., or a variation.

Of the silver half-crown only two specimens are known, and they may be only patterns. They have a bust of the queen in cap and veil, crown over head dividing date 15 54, MARIA D. G. R. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP.; *rev.* armoured bust of Philip, a crown above; below the bust, 1554, PHILIPUS D. G. R. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP.

The shilling (Fig. 121) has the busts of king and queen, face to face, a large crown above, PHILIP ET MARIA D. G. R. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP.; *rev.* oval shield, crowned and garnished, with arms of England and Spain; X and II at either side of the crown to denote the value in pence, POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM. Other specimens vary in some small details and are dated 1554 or 1555. The sixpence is generally similar, while the groat, half-groat, and fine and base pennies repeat the types of those coined before the marriage, except that Philip's name or initial is added, and the reverse legend of the groat is POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTO. NOS., and on the twopence POSVIM, &c.

Mary restored the gold coins to the Old Standard. The quality of her silver was 11 oz. fine to 1 oz. alloy, and of her base pennies 3 oz. silver to 9 alloy.

Elizabeth. 1558–1603

Titles.—Elizabetha, Dei Gracia, Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina : Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Gold : Sovereign (30s. or 20s.), Half-sovereign, Ryal (15s. or 10s.), Angel (10s. or 6s. 8d.), Half-angel, Quarter-angel, Crown (5s.), Half-crown. Silver : Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, Half-groat, Threepence, Threehalfpence, Penny, Threefarthings, Half-penny.

The gold pieces of the Old Standard, viz., the sovereign, ryal, angel, half-angel, and quarter-angel (Fig. 122) present no new types. The ryals are of Edward IV.'s type, and some read ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FR. Z. M. PR. C. A. L. or a variation, a legend which has not been satisfactorily interpreted. These specimens, it has been suggested, were perhaps struck in the Low Countries.

A sovereign, half-sovereign, crown, and half-crown were struck in Crown gold. Of these, the sovereign issued between 1561–1572 has the crowned bust of the queen in ruff and ermine mantle, ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRAN. ET HIB. REGINA ; *rev.* shield of arms, crowned and garnished, between E and R, IHS AVTEM TRANS. PER MEDIV. ILLOR IBAT. Sovereigns issued between 1592–1602 have a larger bust, a robe instead of the ermine mantle, and read SCVTUM FIDEI PROTEGET EAM. The half-sovereigns, crowns, and half-crowns, both hammered and milled, of Crown gold, are generally similar to the sovereigns of the latter type.

In 1561 the first attempt was made to supersede the old hammering method of striking our coins by the use of the mill-and-screw, or screw-press. But the new invention, already in use at the French mint, did not win entire approval here, and though used for about fifteen years side by side with the hammer was put aside until 1662, when the hammer was at last discarded. The coins struck by the new process, and known as "milled" money, consisted of half-sovereigns, crowns, and half-crowns of Crown gold, as referred to in the last paragraph, and in silver, shillings, sixpences, groats, half-groats, threepences, and threefarthings. The milled gold pieces, and some of the milled silver, are very rare. They are all conspicuous by the absence of the inner circle which nearly always characterises the hammered money of this and former reigns.

No farthings were issued by Elizabeth, but she introduced two silver denominations, the threehalfpence and threefarthings, new to the English coinage, though some had been struck by Henry VIII. for Ireland.

The silver crown (Fig. 122) and half-crown were issued only in 1601 and 1602. They are as follows: profile bust, crowned, wearing ruff, holding orb and sceptre, ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. ET HIBER. REGINA ; *rev.* garnished shield of arms crossed by a long cross, POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM. The hammered shilling has crowned bust, with long hair, and wearing ruff, ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. Z. HIB REGINA, or variation ; *rev.* square shield of arms crossed by long cross, POSVI DEV. ADIVTOREM MEV. All the other hammered coins are of the same type.

The shilling, groat, twopence, penny, and halfpenny are not dated, with the exception of some pennies having 1558 in the obverse legend. But the sixpence, threepence, threehalfpence, and threefarthings carry a date over the shield, and are also distinguished by a rose behind the head. Some of the twopences have two dots behind the head to denote the value. The shilling, sixpence, groat, and threepence, and, before 1582, the twopence, have the royal name and titles as obverse legend, and POSVI DEVM, &c., variously abbreviated, on the reverse. The threehalfpence, penny, and threefarthings have *obv.* E. D. G.

ROSA SINE SPINA and *rev.* CIVITAS LONDON, and are the last of the regular coinage to carry a mint-name.

The halfpennies differ from all the above. They have *obv.* portcullis and a mint-mark ; *rev.* a cross with three pellets in each angle, and no legends at all.

The milled silver coins, consisting of shillings, sixpences, groats, threepences, half-groats, and threefarthings, generally resemble the hammered pieces, except that, like the milled gold, they have no inner circles and are of neater and more finished workmanship. Two specimens of a milled half-crown are known, but they are believed to be only patterns.

The quality of Elizabeth's silver coinage was at first 11 oz. fine to 1 oz. alloy, but in her third year she restored the Old Standard of 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine to 18 dwt. alloy.

James I. 1603–1625

Titles.—Iacobus, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex ; or, Iacobus, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex : James, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland ; or, James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Gold, First Issue : Pound Sovereign (30s.), Half-sovereign (15s.), Crown (7s, 6d.), Half-crown. Second Issue : Unite (20s. or 22s.), Double Crown (10s. or 11s.), Britain Crown (5s. or 5s. 6d.), Half Britain Crown, Thistle Crown (4s. or 4s. 4¾d.). Third Issue : Rose Ryal (30s. or 33s.), Spur Ryal (15s. or 16s. 6d.), Angel (11s.), Angelet or Half-angel. Forth Issue : Angelet. Fifth Issue : Rose Ryal, Spur Ryal, Angel, Laurel or Unite (20s.), Double Crown or Half Laurel, Crown or Quarter-laurel. Silver : Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Half-groat, Penny, Halfpenny. Copper or tin : Farthing tokens.

Elizabeth was succeeded by her cousin James VI. of Scotland, and the two crowns were henceforth united.

The title King of Scotland now appears on English coins; and the arms of Scotland on the English shield, which is also further augmented by the arms of Ireland. The French bearings are still retained, so that the royal escutcheon is as follows:—Four grand quarters: first and fourth, France and England quarterly; second, Scotland; third, Ireland.

Of the five coinages of gold in this reign, the first, issued in 1603, was for England alone. It consisted of sovereigns, half-sovereigns, crowns, and half-crowns, all of Crown gold. The sovereign (Fig. 124) has half-length figure of the king, with pointed beard, wearing crown and armour and holding orb and sceptre, IACOBVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRAN. ET HIB. REX; *rev.* square shield of arms as just described, crowned and garnished, between the initials I and R, EXURGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. The reverse legend had already appeared on the Scottish gold unicorn of James III. The half-sovereign has a crowned profile bust of the king, without orb and sceptre, but otherwise resembles the sovereign, save for slight variations in the obverse legend and the absence of garniture on the shield. The crown is similar to the half-sovereign, but the reverse legend reads TVEATVR VNITA DEVS—an allusion to the union of England and Scotland. The half-crown carries the same types as the crown.

The gold money of the second issue, that of 1604, was for currency in England and Scotland alike. It comprised the unit, unite, or sovereign, the double crown, Britain crown, half Britain crown, and thistle crown, all of reformed weight, the sovereigns now weighing on an average 154·83 grains Troy instead of 171·94 grains Troy. The change was made in order to bring the Scottish gold into line with the English, the two having been declared equal although they were not really so. The English gold money hitherto had not been correctly adjusted to the silver, but was proportionately of greater value, and the declaration of equality had caused much inconvenience.

Moreover, a large quantity had been exported to countries where it had a higher value than in England. The new issue was intended to remedy this state of things.

The unit, unite, or sovereign, commonly called a sceptre, on the whole resembles the sovereign of 1603, but the reverse legend reads FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM. The double crown is similar, save for small variations and the reverse legend, which reads HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS. The Britain crown is like the double crown, except that the initials I and R are on either side of the crown instead of the shield. The half-crown is like the crown, but the obverse legend runs I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, and the reverse TVEATVR VNITA DEVS.

The thistle crown is as follows: crowned rose with stalk and two leaves, between I and R, IA. D. G. MAG. BR. F. ET H. REX; *rev.* crowned thistle with stalk and two leaves between I and R, TVEATVR. VNITA DEVS.

In 1605 the third gold coinage was issued. It restored the Old Standard of fineness, viz., 23 carats 3½ grains fine gold to ½ grain alloy, and brought back the ryals, angels, and angelets. The ryals are of two types. The first, or rose ryal, has the king enthroned, wearing robes and crown, and holding orb and sceptre, at his feet a portcullis, IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIBER. REX; *rev.* double rose with shield of arms in the centre, A. DNO. FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRAB. IN OCVLIS (or OCV.) NRIS. This piece is very similar to the first sovereign of Queen Elizabeth. The spur ryal was worth only half as much as the rose ryal. It bears a ship in which the king is standing crowned, and holding sword and shield; the flag has the letter I; on the side of the ship a rose, IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX; *rev.* sun of sixteen rays, a rose in the centre, every fourth ray terminating in an ornament enclosing a fleur-de-lys, and between every two ornaments a lion surmounted by a crown, all within a tressure of arches, A. DNO. FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST

MIRABILE (Fig. 125). The angels and angelets generally resemble those of preceding reigns.

The fourth gold coinage appeared in 1610 and consisted of angelets only. The fifth and last gold coinage appeared in 1619 and consisted of the rose and spur ryals, angel, and a new or apparently new denomination, the laurel (or unite) and its parts.

The rose ryals differ from those of the third coinage. The king wears an ermine mantle with a ruff and the collar of the Garter, and the field is chequered with roses and lys. The reverse presents a shield of arms crossed by a cross fleury, and has XXX above the shield to denote the value in shillings. Round the inner circle are lions and lys alternately.

The spur ryal of this coinage introduces a new type. It has a crowned lion, standing on his hind legs and supporting a shield of arms, a sceptre in his right paw; on either side of the shield are X and V, marking the value in shillings, IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HI. REX; *rev.* sun (or spur rowel) of sixteen rays, a rose in the centre, crowned lys and lion alternately in arches of tressure; A. DNO. FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABI (or MIRABILE) (Fig. 126). The angel is on the whole similar to that of the third issue, but differs in some details, and, among other things, in having X under the archangel's wing to denote the value in shillings.

The laurel, which is really the unite re-named on account of its new type, is as follows: draped bust of the king, with short beard, wearing laurel wreath, in imitation of old Roman style; XX behind the head to denote value, IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIBERN. REX; *rev.* square shield of arms, crossed by a long cross fleury surmounted by a crown, FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM, or a variation. The half-laurel and quarter-laurel are similar, but have X and V respectively as marks of value, and their reverse legend reads HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS, or a variation.

Silver was coined but twice in this reign, that is, in 1603 and 1604, each issue consisting of the crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, twopence, penny, and halfpenny. The first crown has the king on horseback, crowned, and holding a drawn sword; on the horse's trappings, a crowned rose, IACOBVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRAN. ET HIB. REX; *rev.* garnished shield of arms, EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. The half-crown is the same. The shilling shows a crowned and armoured bust of the king, with XII behind the head to mark the value in pence, and on the reverse a shield of arms, with legends as on the crown. The sixpence resembles the shilling, but bears the date of issue over the shield of arms. The half-groat or twopence, and the penny, carry the same types as the shilling, but have a legend on the obverse only, reading I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. The halfpenny has no legend at all, and so closely resembles Elizabeth's halfpenny that the mint-marks alone distinguish that of one reign from the other. The mint marks on James I.'s halfpennies are a thistle or a fleur-de-lys.

The second silver coinage differs only slightly from the first as regards the larger pieces. MAG. BRIT. takes the place of ANG. SCO. in the royal title, and the crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence read on the reverse, QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The half-groat has a crowned rose, I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA; *rev.* a crowned thistle, TVEATVR VNITA DEVS, and the penny is the same, except that the rose and thistle are not crowned. The halfpenny has merely a rose on one side and a thistle on the other, without legends.

The plumes on the reverse of some of the crowns, half-crowns, and shillings of the second coinage indicate that the pieces bearing them were coined from silver obtained from mines near Aberystwith, farmed by Sir Hugh Myddleton.

About this time the increasing need for small change began to make itself more conspicuous. Shopkeepers and their poorer customers had suffered much inconvenience for want of a small currency, and tradespeople had tried to supply this want by issuing "tokens" of various base metals (see p. 330). Queen Elizabeth allowed Bristol, Oxford, and Worcester to have municipal tokens. But James I. looked upon these private issues as infringements of the royal prerogative, and no doubt with an eye to business as well as to dignity granted a patent to Lord Harrington, permitting him to strike Royal Tokens, each of the nominal value of one farthing. These pieces were nicknamed Harringtons. They were unpopular, as their intrinsic worth was much below their nominal value, and being sold in packets of (nominally) a guinea's worth for eighteen shillings, they were very profitable to the patentee and to those who could buy them in large quantities. They bear a crown, within which are two sceptres, crossed, IACO. D. G. MAG. BRIT.; *rev.* a crowned harp, FRA. ET HIB. REX, and on one or both sides a mint-mark.

James I. followed the Old Standard for all his coins, gold and silver, with the exception of the pieces of first and second gold issues, which were of Crown gold, and the laurel and its parts, also Crown gold.

Charles I. .1625–1649

Titles.—Carolus, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex: Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Gold: Struck at the Tower Mint—Unite, or Broad, or Twenty-shilling piece (20s.), Double Crown or Half Broad, or Ten-shilling piece (10s.), Crown or Britain Crown (5s.), Angel (10s.). Struck at the Oxford Mint—Treble Unite, or Three-pound piece (60s.), Unite, Half-Unite. Silver: Twenty-shilling piece, or Pound (20s.), Half-pound, Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat (4d.), Threepence, Half-groat, Penny, Halfpenny. Copper or Tin: Farthing Tokens.

Of the gold and silver denominations enumerated above there are many varieties. The disturbed state of the country during the civil war brought several provincial mints into action, and in addition to the regular coinage there were also numerous obsidional or siege pieces.

One of the first unites or broads struck at the Tower is as follows: *obv.* bust of the king, crowned, wearing ruff and armour, and scarf fastened on shoulder, XX behind the head, CAROLVS D. G. MA. BR. FR. ET HI. REX; *rev.* square shield, crowned and garnished, bearing arms as on coins of James I., FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA (Fig. 127). A second type shows the bust of the king wearing large ruff, and armour draped with a scarf. The unites of the second issue differ in having the bust in armour with scarf and small ruff, and on the reverse an oval instead of a square shield, garnished, between C and R, while the unites of the third issue differ again in having the bust in armour and lace collar, and no ruff, and the reverse as in the case of the second issue.

The double crown and Britain crown follow the types of the unite, except that there is no Britain crown of the second issue. They differ from the unites, however, in their reverse legends, which read CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT. The angel carries the usual device of St. Michael spearing the Dragon, and on the reverse has a three-masted ship with arms on the mainsail, as on the last-issue angel of James I., and the new legend, AMOR POPVLI PRÆSIDIUM REGIS.

In 1628 Nicholas Briot, formerly Engraver-General at the French mint, was allowed by Charles I. to settle in London, and in 1633 he was made chief engraver to the English mint. Although he worked at the Tower he had his independent apparatus, and produced coins of the same denominations as the above but smaller in size, and of neater and more skilful execution. The unite of "Briot's mint" has the bust of the king as on the third-issue unites, and on the reverse a square garnished shield between C and R. His double crown, crown, and angel resemble those of the regular coinage, and all his coins are distinguished by the mint-marks B, his initial, or an anemone, his badge.

When war broke out in 1642 the mint hitherto at Shrewsbury was removed to New Inn, Oxford, where triple unites, unites, and double crowns were struck. The general type of the triple unite is as follows: Half-length figure of the king, crowned and in armour, holding sword in both hands, or a sword in the right and an olive-branch in the left hand, CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HI. REX, or variation; *rev.* on a scroll, RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR., and III surmounted by three plumes, date below, EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. These pieces vary very much as regards detail. Some bear the mint name OXON. The unite is similar, though not identical, but the double crown differs in having a crowned bust with lace band instead of the half-length and nearly half-length figure in armour of the triple unite and unite. The motto on the reverse of all these pieces gives the name to the "Declaration" type. It refers to the king's declaration that he would "preserve the Protestant religion, the known laws of the land, and the just privilege and freedom of Parliament."

The unites and double crowns struck at Bristol carry the Declaration and are on the whole similar to the Oxford issues. The unites attributed to Aberystwith and Weymouth follow the types of the third-issue Tower unites.

The silver pieces coined at the Tower mint were the crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, half-groat, penny, and halfpenny. The crowns exhibit one general type, but great variety in detail. One specimen is as follows:—*obv.* the king crowned, in ruff and armour, mounted on horseback, holding a drawn sword pointing over his shoulder; the horse is richly caparisoned, CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX; *rev.* garnished shield over a cross fleury ; CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Other examples have no cross, but plumes over the shield to show that they were coined from Welsh silver ; on others the horse has no trappings, and the king wears a scarf and carries the sword upright ; on others, again, the figures of the king and the horse are much smaller, while the reverse has an oval shield between C and R. The half-crowns as a rule, but not invariably, correspond with the crowns.

The Tower shillings also present great variety of detail. One example has crowned bust of the king in ruff and mantle, XII behind the head, CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FR ET H. REX ; *rev.* square shield of arms, crossed by a cross fleury, CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Other specimens have the bust in armour, with scarf or lace collar, others have an oval shield, or a shield with a plume and no cross, on others the numerals of value are absent, &c., &c. The sixpences correspond. The half-groats at first are exactly like those of James I. and cannot be distinguished from them, but the later examples have a large rose, surmounted by a crown, C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA ; *rev.* as the obverse, IVS THRONVM FIRMAT (or FERMAT) ; or, *obv.* crowned bust in ruff or lace collar, CARO. D. G. MA. BR. FR. ET HI. REX, or a variation ; *rev.* oval shield of arms, with or without C and R on either side, IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT.

The Tower penny follows the types of the half-groat, but on the early specimens the rose is uncrowned. On the later the bust has ruff, armour, and mantle, or lace collar and armour. The Tower half-penny has merely a rose on each side and is the only piece of this series which exhibits no variations.

The silver money from Briot's mint, consisting of the crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, half-groat, and penny, is distinguished, like Briot's gold issue, by superior workmanship. The first four denominations generally resemble the corresponding Tower pieces, and the half-groat and penny are of the crowned bust and shield of arms type. The mint-marks are B, B and an anemone, B and an anchor, or an anchor alone.

The following list shows the country mints and the silver coins struck in them :—

Aberystwith.—Half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, half-groat, penny, half-penny.

Bristol.—Half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, half-groat.

Chester.—Half-crown.

Exeter.—Half-pound, crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, half-groat, penny.

Oxford.—Pound, half-pound, crown (Fig. 125), half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, half-groat, penny.

Shrewsbury.—Pound, half-pound, crown (?), half-crown, shilling.

Weymouth.—Half-crown.

Worcester.—Half-crown.

York.—Half-crown, shilling, sixpence, threepence.

There are also half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, groats, threepences, and half-groats of uncertain mints.

Most of these provincial issues, like those of the Tower, present variations too numerous to specify here.

The most notable of the products of the country mints are the silver pound and half-pound, never coined before or since, and the Oxford crown. The Oxford pound is as follows: The king on horseback, holding a drawn sword, the ground strewn with armour and weapons, sometimes including a cannon, CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIBER. REX, or a variation ; *rev.* the "Declaration," in two lines across the field, RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR., above, plumes, with XX to indicate the value in shillings, below, the date 1642, EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. Some with the date 1644 have OX, for OXFORD. The Shrewsbury pound, and the Oxford and Shrewsbury half-pounds, are of similar type. The Exeter half-pound was struck from the die of a crown, and is a half-pound only as regards weight.

Of the crowns struck at Oxford, one celebrated piece is always called *the* Oxford crown, and is as follows: King on horseback, crowned, and holding drawn sword; in the distance the city of Oxford, with OXON above it, and on the wall of the town R, the initial of the engraver, Thomas Rawlins, CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIBER. REX; *rev.* the "Declaration" in two lines across the field; between the two rows of scroll-work are three sets of plumes, and V to mark the value, above, and 1644 over OXON, below; EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI, the words divided by sprays of flowers (Fig. 128).

The class of money known as obsidional or siege pieces, or money of necessity, now makes its first appearance in this country. Money of necessity consists of pieces roughly struck in a time of war or siege, for the payment of troops, the purchase of provisions, or other pressing needs, and is generally, from force of circumstances, cut or struck from any materials and with any tools that happen to be at hand. In the present case, the loyalists gave generously of their household plate for the king's service, and salvers, dishes, cups, &c., were hacked into unshapely fragments, stamped generally with marks of value and the outline of a castle, or, more rarely, some other device, and temporarily given the status of coin of the realm. Siege pieces were issued by the loyalists at Beeston Castle, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Pontefract Castle (Fig. 130), and Scarborough.

A gold specimen is known, issued from Colchester Castle (Fig. 129). It is roughly circular, and bears a representation of Colchester Castle, between the crowned initials C and R, and below in two lines, OBS. COL. 16 $^{\text{s}}_{\times}$ 48 (Siege of Colchester, 1648, 10 shillings). But the great majority of these coins are silver. They frequently bear the name of the issuing city or castle, though when the name is absent the attribution can be only more or less conjectural. The commonest specimens, and also some of the best executed, are the siege pieces of Newark, which consist of a half-crown, shilling, ninepence, and sixpence. These are all diamond or lozenge-shaped, and bear a crown, between C and R, figures of value in pence below; *rev.* in three lines, OBS. NEWARK or NEWARKE, 1646. The ninepence and sixpence are rare.

The Commonwealth. 1649–1660

Denominations.—Gold: Twenty-shilling piece (20s.), Ten-shilling piece, Five-shilling piece. Silver: Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Half-groat (2d.), Penny, Half-penny.

These coins present little variety. The gold pieces bear a shield bearing the cross of St. George, between a laurel-branch and a palm-branch, THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND; *rev.* two shields, side by side, on one the cross of St. George and on the other the Irish harp, mark of value above, GOD WITH VS, and date. The larger silver coins are the same. The half-groat, penny, and half-penny, however, have neither date nor legend, and the half-penny has on the reverse the Irish shield only. A variety of the gold crown and the shilling has only one M in the legend. These are the only English coins which carry legends in English.

From the appearance of the two shields side by side the Commonwealth coins were nick-named "breeches money." Fig. 131 illustrates the twopence.

The Protectorate. 1653–1658

Titles.—Olivarius, Dei Gratia, Reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ, &c., Protector: Oliver, by the grace of God, Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.

Denominations.—Gold: Fifty-shilling piece (50s.), Broad or Twenty-shilling piece (20s.), Half-broad. Silver: Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence. All Patterns (?).

It is uncertain whether the coins bearing the name and effigy of Oliver Cromwell were ever in circulation. They may be merely patterns. The gold pieces bear the bust of

Cromwell, laurelled, OLIVAR D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. ET HIB. &C. PRO., or a variation; *rev.* crowned shield, with St. George's cross in the first and fourth quarters, St. Andrew's in the second, Irish harp in the third, and Cromwell's arms over the centre, on an escutcheon of pretence, PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO. The fifty-shilling piece has an edge inscription reading PROTECTOR LITERIS LITERÆ NVMMIS CORONA ET SALVS. The broad is illustrated by Fig. 132.

The silver pieces have bust of Cromwell, laurelled and draped, OLIVAR D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. HIB. &C. PRO., or a variation; *rev.* arms as on the gold money, the shield crowned and garnished, PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO. The crown has an edge inscription reading HAS NISI PERITVRVS MIHI ADIMAT NEMO.

Charles II. 1660–1685

Titles.—Carolus II., Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex: Charles II., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Gold: Five-guinea (£5), Two-guinea (£2), Guinea (£1), Half-guinea (10s.), Broad, or Twenty-shilling piece; Half-broad, or Double Crown; Quarter-broad, or Five-shilling piece. Silver: Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, Threepence, Half-groat, Penny, Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-groat, and Penny. Copper: Halfpenny, Farthing. Tin or Pewter: Farthing.

In this reign there were three coinages of gold, two of the old hammered money and one of the new milled money; and four coinages of silver, three hammered and one milled.

After the restoration of the monarchy the use of the Commonwealth money was forbidden by royal proclamation, and regal money took its place. The new gold pieces consisted of hammered broads, otherwise known as unites or twenty-shilling pieces, half-broads or double crowns, and crowns. The first issue broad is as follows:

Bust of the king, laurelled, in scarf and armour, CAROLVS II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX ; *rev.* oval shield, with arms as on coins of James I., between the initials C and R, FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. The half-broad (Fig. 133) and crown are similar. The second coinage resembles the first, but each denomination carries figures of value behind the head. All these differ from the great majority of hammered pieces in having no inner circle between the type and the legend.

In 1662 the mill-and-screw apparatus was again installed in the English mint. It had already been used for a few years in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and discarded, but now it had come to stay, and with its coming the old hammered money disappeared. For the privilege of cutting the dies for the projected milled coins there were two competitors—Thomas Simon, a famous English die-sinker, and John Roettier, a Dutchman. Roettier was skilful, but not the equal of Simon, nevertheless he was given the preference. Thereupon Simon executed a remarkable appeal to the king in the form of a crown-piece bearing on its edge an elaborate inscription which gives it its name of the Petition Crown. It is of very fine workmanship, and carries a bust of the king, CAROLVS II. DEI GRA. ; *rev.* four crowned shields, crosswise ; inter-linked C's in the angles, St. George and the Dragon enclosed by the Garter in the centre, MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX, 1663 ; *edge inscription* : *THOMAS SIMON* . MOST HVMBLY . PRAYS . YOUR . *MAJESTY* . TO . COMPARE THIS . HIS . TRYALL . PIECE . WITH . THE . DVTCH . AND . IF . MORE . TRVLY . DRAWN . AND . EMBOSS'D . MORE . GRACE . FVLLY . ORDERED . AND . MORE . ACCVRATELY . ENGRAVEN . TO . RELIEVE . HIM. The petition, however, was ignored. This crown, being only a "tryall" or pattern piece, was never part of the currency.

The new coins consisted of five-guinea, two-guinea, guinea, and half-guinea pieces, so called because some of them were struck in gold brought from Guinea by the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading into Africa." The pieces made from this gold as well as named after it were marked with an elephant or an elephant and castle under the bust, to distinguish them from the others and as an encouragement to the Company in importing gold and silver for coining purposes. The five-guinea has bust of the king, laurelled, CAROLVS II. DEI GRATIA; *rev.* four crowned shields for England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, placed crosswise, in the centre four c's interlinked, and in each angle a sceptre terminating in an orb, thistle, lys, and harp respectively; MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX, and date; *edge inscription:* DECUS ET TVTAMEN, ANNO REGNO VICESIMO, &c. The king's reign is reckoned from 1649, and the Commonwealth period is ignored.

The other gold pieces have similar types, but no edge inscription.

Of the four silver coinages the first and second consisted of half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, half-groats, and pennies, and the third of the same denominations with groats and threepences added. All three issues were hammered. The first half-crown has crowned bust of the king, CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX; *rev.* shield of arms crossed by a cross fleury, CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. The other denominations have the same types, and, with variations, the same legends. Fig. 137 shows the half-groat. The second coinage is similar to the first, but carries numerals of value behind the king's head, and, like the corresponding gold money, all these pieces of both coinages are remarkable among hammered coins in having no inner circles. The third coinage is of similar type to the first and second, but has both marks of value and inner circles. Figs. 135 and 136 show the groat and threepence.

The milled silver coins are the crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, all having on the obverse a draped and laureate bust, and on the reverse four crowned shields, as on the milled gold, crosswise, with the star of the order of the Garter in the centre, and two interlinked c's in each angle. The royal name and titles occupy the legend on both sides. The crown has an edge inscription reading at first DECVS ET TVTAMEN, sometimes with the date 1662 in addition, and later, ANNO REGNI XV or ANNO REGNI VICESIMO, &c. The first milled crown has a rose under the bust, signifying that it was struck from west of England silver, and it is therefore called the Rose crown. Some pieces have the Welsh plumes, others the elephant, or elephant and castle.

Copper money is now for the first time added to the regal currency, in the shape of halfpennies (Fig 134) and farthings, bearing a bust of the king, laurelled and in armour, CAROLVS A CAROLO ("Charles from Charles"); *rev.* Britannia seated with a palm-branch in her right hand and a spear in her left, beside her an oval garnished shield of the union, bearing the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, BRITANNIA, and date in exergue.

The tin or pewter farthing has the same type as the copper piece, but carries the date, 1684, on the edge, with the inscription NVMMORVM FAMVLVS, "the servant of the coinage," signifying that it is not part of the coinage, but only a humble substitute for the value of a farthing. This piece has a small copper stud driven through the centre as a safeguard against forgery.

Charles II. was the first sovereign to strike Maundy money, or small coins for use as part of the royal alms given to certain poor persons on Maundy Thursday, and it has been struck since by each of his successors down to the present day. A set of Maundy money consists of a groat, threepence, half-groat, and penny, and though not intended for currency is nevertheless legal tender.

Of the Maundy money of Charles II. there are two types. The first has crowned bust of the king, with long hair, and IIII, III, II, or I, behind the head to indicate the value, CAROLUS II. D. G. M. B. F. & H. REX; *rev.* shield of arms over a cross, CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. The penny of this issue is shown by Fig. 138. The second and commoner type bears a laurelled and draped bust, as on the current silver money, and CAROLUS II. DEI GRATIA. On the reverse of the groat, threepence, and twopence are four, three, or two interlinked C's, and on the reverse of the penny one C, surmounted in each case by a crown and the date. The groat has also the symbols of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland—that is, the rose, thistle, fleur-de-lys, and harp, and the legend MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

A few siege pieces issued from Pontefract Castle in 1648, after the death of Charles I., properly belong to Charles II. They consist of a gold twenty-shilling piece, and two types of silver shillings, all octagonal and having on the obverse a crown and on the reverse a view of Pontefract castle. They bear the name of Charles II., accompanied, in the case of the gold piece and one of the shillings, by his titles, and the motto POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO.

James II. 1685–1689

Titles.—Iacobus II., Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex: James II., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Gold: Five-guinea (£5), Two-guinea (£2), Guinea (£1), Half-guinea (10s.). Silver: Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence. Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-groat, Penny. Tin: Halfpenny, Farthing.

The money of this reign consists of the same denominations as the milled money of Charles II., and resembles it in type. The gold has a laureate bust of the king, with long hair, IACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA; *rev.* four crowned shields placed crosswise, with a sceptre in each angle terminating in an orb, thistle, lys, and harp respectively; the centre plain, MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX, and date. The five-guinea piece has an edge inscription reading DECVS ET TVTAMEN, ANNO REGNI SECVNDO, &c. On some of the pieces, under the bust, are the elephant and castle of the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading into Africa." The silver pieces have on the obverse a draped and laureate bust, and legend as on the gold, and on the reverse four crowned shields crosswise, the star of the Garter in the centre, and the angles blank. The legend continues the royal style, and the crown has an edge inscription as on the five-guinea.

The Maundy money has a laurelled bust on the obverse, and crowned figures of value on the reverse, with the usual legends.

The bust on the tin or pewter halfpenny and farthing (Fig. 139) faces the right, and is laureate and draped, otherwise these pieces resemble the tin farthing of Charles II. in type and also in having a stud of copper in the centre. A variety of the farthing, however, has the bust in armour, and not draped.

William and Mary. 1689–1694

Titles. — Gulielmus et Maria, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex et Regina : William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations. — Gold : Five-guinea (£5 7s. 6d.), Two-guinea (£2 3s.), Guinea (£1 1s. 6d.), Half-guinea (10s. 9d.). Silver : Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence. Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-groat, Penny. Copper : Halfpenny, Farthing. Tin or Pewter : Halfpenny, Farthing.

William and Mary issued the same denominations as James II., with a copper halfpenny and farthing in addition. The five-guinea bears busts of the king and queen side by side, the king laureate, GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA ; *rev.* square shield crowned and garnished, having in the first and fourth quarters England and

France quarterly, in the second Scotland, in the third Ireland, and the arms of Nassau in an escutcheon of pretence, MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, and date; *edge inscription:* DECUS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI TERTIO, &c. The other gold pieces are similar, but the edge inscription is absent, and the shield on the guinea and half-guinea is not garnished. Some pieces have the elephant and castle.

The crown bears draped busts of the king and queen side by side, the king laureate, GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA; *rev.* four crowned shields crosswise, with the arms of Nassau in the centre, in each space between the shields W and M in monogram, and a figure of the date, MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX ET REGINA; *edge inscription:* DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI QVARTO, &c. The half-crown is the same as regards the obverse, but exhibits three types of reverse, the first having a crowned shield of arms as on the gold money, but without garniture, and the date above; the second having the quarterings thus: 1. England, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland, 4. France, and Nassau on an escutcheon of pretence; and the third exactly resembling that of the crown. The legends are as on the five-guinea, and the edges have an inscription as on the five-guinea and crown. The shilling and sixpence (Fig. 140) resemble the crown, but have milled edges.

The Maundy money has the obverse as the other silver pieces, and on the reverse bears crowned figures of value and the usual legends.

The copper halfpennies and farthings were issued in 1694, and have busts of the king and queen side by side, the king in armour and laureate, the queen in a mantle, GVLIELMVS ET MARIA; *rev.* Britannia seated, with shield and spear, BRITANNIA, and date in exergue. The tin half-penny bears busts of the king and queen side by side, differing from those on the copper pieces, and GVLIELMVS ET MARIA; *rev.* Britannia seated, with shield and spear, BRITANNIA; *edge:* NVMMORVM FAMVLVS, 1690, &c. Some of those dated 1691 and 1692 have the date in the exergue as well. The farthing is similar.

William III. alone. 1694–1702

Titles.—Gulielmus III., Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex : William III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Gold : As under William and Mary, with some difference in current value. The Guinea was at first current for £1 8s., but was reduced to £1 6s., then to £1 2s., and finally to £1 1s. 6d. The other gold pieces were reduced in proportion. Silver : As before. Copper : As before. Tin : None.

After the death of the queen in 1694 the king's effigy and name alone appear on the coinage. The gold pieces have on the reverse four crowned shields with the arms of Nassau in the centre, and a sceptre in each angle terminating in an orb, thistle, lys, and harp respectively. The silver pieces resemble the gold, but on the crown the angles between the shields are vacant. On some of the half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, these spaces are occupied by Welsh plumes. Other shillings and sixpences have roses between the shields.

The Maundy money carries the king's bust and titles, and crowned figures of value.

Many half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences carry a B, C, E, N, Y, or y under the bust. These were struck in the mints set up at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York in 1696, when all the old hammered silver coins were called in, melted down, and recoined.

William III.'s copper coins have his effigy and title alone, but otherwise resemble those of William and Mary.

Anne. 1702–1714

Titles.—Anna Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina : Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Gold: Five-guinea (£5 7s. 6d.), Two-guinea (£2 3s.), Guinea (£1 1s. 6d.), Half-guinea (10s. 9d.). Silver: Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence. Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-groat, Penny. Copper: Farthing.

In the sixth year of this reign (1707) the Parliaments of England and Scotland were formally united, and the union was indicated on the English coins by a re-arrangement of the armorial bearings. Before the union the arms are exhibited on the coins in four shields placed crosswise in the following order: 1. England, 2. Scotland, 3. France, 4. Ireland. After the union the order is 1 and 3. England and Scotland impaled; 2. France; 4. Ireland.

The gold pieces at first consist of the five-guinea, guinea, and half-guinea, which have the draped bust of the queen, the hair filleted, ANNA DEI GRATIA; *rev.* four crowned shields placed crosswise, a rose in the centre, and in the angles between the shields sceptres terminating in an orb, lys, thistle, and harp respectively, MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REG. and date. The five-guinea has the usual edge inscription. After the union the two-guinea was added, and all the gold money continued the former types, but with the alteration of the arms and some few minor differences. The star of the Garter in the centre of the shield-cross replaces the rose.

The name VIGO is placed under the bust of the gold pieces dated 1703, to indicate that they were coined from gold captured from the Spanish galleons at Vigo by Sir George Rooke, in 1702, during the war of the Spanish Succession.

The silver crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence carry the same types as the gold money. The crown has the usual edge inscription. Some coins of 1702 and 1703 are marked VIGO. Two varieties of head appear on the half-crown.

The Maundy money has the obverse as the other silver and on the reverse the crowned figures of value.

Some silver pieces of this reign have roses or plumes in the angles of the cross formed by the shields, the roses indicating silver from West of England mines, and the plumes silver from Welsh mines. Others have under the bust the letter E, with or without a star. These last were minted at Edinburgh, and though they circulated in both kingdoms strictly belong to the Scottish series (Fig. 185).

Copper money was not issued until 1714, the year in which the queen died. It consisted of farthings only, with draped bust of the queen, a string of pearls in the hair, ANNA DEI GRATIA; *rev.* Britannia seated, holding spear and palm-branch, the union shield at her side, date 1714 in exergue; BRITANNIA. There is a legend that only three of Queen Anne's farthings were coined; that two of these are in the National Collection; and that for the third the British Museum is on the eager look-out, ready to purchase it from its owner, whoever he may be, at any price from £300 to £1,000. This story is a hardy perennial, firmly rooted in popular belief. But the truth is, that the current farthing of Anne's reign, though scarce, may be easily purchased for about ten shillings, while even for a fine specimen of one of the more or less rare patterns (Fig. 141), of this coin ten guineas would be a high price.

George I. 1714–1727

Titles.—Georgius, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Princeps Elector, (*or* et Elector): George, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector (*or* and Elector) of the Holy Roman Empire.

Denominations.—Gold: Five guinea (£5 5s.), Two-guinea, Guinea, Half-guinea, Quarter-guinea. Silver: Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence. Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-groat, Penny. Copper Halfpenny, Farthing.

Queen Anne was succeeded by George Ludwig, Elector of Hanover, who augmented the royal armorial bearings by a shield with the arms of Brunswick, Lüneburg, and ancient Saxony, and on an inescutcheon an imperial crown.

The five-guinea is as follows: Laureate bust of the King, GEORGIVS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX F. D; *rev.* four crowned shields placed crosswise: 1. England and Scotland, 2. France, 3. Ireland, 4. the Electorate, the star of the Garter in the centre, and in each angle a sceptre terminating in an orb, thistle, fleur-de-lys, or harp, BRVN. ET L. DVX. S. R. I. A. TH. ET EL., and date; *edge inscription:* DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI SEXTO, &c. Although the title of Fidei Defensor was conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII., it does not appear on the English coinage until the reign of this foreigner. It is to be found, however, on a crown and half-crown of Charles II. in the Anglo-Irish series.

The two-guinea, guinea, half-, and quarter-guineas resemble the five-guinea, but have no edge inscription. A rare variety of the guinea reads PR. EL., for "Princeps Elector."

Some of the gold pieces have the elephant and castle mint-marks.

The silver money has a laureate bust of the king in armour, draped, and on the reverse no sceptres in the angles of the cross, but otherwise resembles the gold. The crown has the usual edge inscription.

The copper halfpennies and farthings have a bust in armour, GEORGIVS REX; *rev.* Britannia seated, with spear and palm-branch, and beside her the shield of the union, date in exergue, BRITANNIA. The rims of these pieces are slightly broadened. Some halfpennies dated 1717 and 1718 are somewhat narrower and thicker than the others, and carry a smaller bust. From their appearance they are known as "dumps."

George II. 1727–1760

Titles.—Georgius II., Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, and Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Elector : George II., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

Denominations.—Gold : Five-guinea, Two-guinea, Guinea, Half-guinea. Silver : Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence. Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-groat, and Penny. Copper : Halfpenny, Farthing.

The coins of this reign fall into two classes—those with the early or young head of the king, and those with the later, or old head. The old head replaced the young on the gold pieces in 1739, on the silver in 1743, and on the copper in 1740.

The five-guinea has laureate bust of the king, GEORGIVS II. DEI GRATIA, *rev.* single shield of arms, crowned and garnished, having in the first quarter England and Scotland impaled ; in the second France ; in the third Ireland ; in the fourth the Electorate, M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E., and date ; *edge inscription :* DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI TERTIO, &c. The other gold pieces are the same, but have no edge inscription. Some bear the initials E. I. C., signifying that they were struck for the East India Company, or from the Company's gold. Others marked LIMA were coined from gold captured at Lima.

The silver pieces, save for the difference in the portrait, the numeral after the king's name, and a different division of the titles between obverse and reverse, resemble those of George I. Some have roses or plumes, or both, in the angles of the cross.

The copper pieces have a laureate bust, in armour, GEORGIVS II. REX ; *rev.* figure of Britannia, date in exergue, BRITANNIA. Some of the halfpennies of 1730 read GEOGIVS and are known as error halfpennies. No copper money was struck between 1754 and 1770, on account of the numerous forgeries made of the existing pieces. The coins with the old head otherwise follow the types of the early issues.

George III. 1760–1820

Titles.—Georgius III., Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Elector, or, Georgius III., Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex Fidei Defensor : George III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire ; or, George III., by the grace of God, King of the British Isles, Defender of the Faith.

Denominations.—Gold : Guinea, Half-guinea, Third-of-guinea, or Seven-shilling piece ; Quarter-guinea, Sovereign, Half-sovereign. Silver : Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence. Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-groat, Penny. Copper : Twopence, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

The coins of this reign exhibit much variety of type. They include three new denominations, the gold third-of-guinea, and the copper twopence and penny, while twenty-shilling and ten-shilling pieces reappear under the name of sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

The gold pieces of the first issue—the guinea, half-guinea, and quarter-guinea—are as follows : Laureate bust of the king, GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA ; *rev.* square shield with arms as on the coins of George II., garnished, M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E., and date. The second issue consisted of the guinea, half-guinea, and third-of-guinea, or seven-shilling piece. The guinea has draped and laureate bust, GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA ; *rev.* crowned shield, square at the top, pointed at the bottom, with arms as on the first guinea, M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E. and date. From the shape of the shield this piece derives its name of "spade guinea." The corresponding half-guinea is the same. The third-of-guinea, or seven-shilling piece (Fig. 142), carries on the reverse a crown and reads MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX.

The third issue repeats the denominations of the second, but presents a variation in the shield of arms, which now has England in the first and third quarters, Scotland in the second, Ireland in the third, the Electorate on a crowned escutcheon of pretence, and on an in-escutcheon an electoral cap, or, later, an Imperial crown. The royal style is also much shortened, "Britanniarum Rex" being substituted for "Magnæ Britanniæ and Hiberniæ," and the French and German titles dropped. The omission of the lilies of France from the royal arms, and of the title "King of France" from the royal style, ends a remarkable anomaly of more than four hundred and fifty years' duration.

The guinea of this coinage was struck in 1813 only, and has laureate bust, GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA; *rev.* shield of arms as described in the last paragraph, crowned, and enclosed by the Garter bearing its motto *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE*; *leg.* BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR 1813. The corresponding half-guinea and third-of-guinea are the same, except that the third-of-guinea has a crown instead of the shield.

The fourth gold issue consisted of sovereigns and half-sovereigns only. The sovereign has laureate head, date below, GEORGIVS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D.; *rev.* St. George, mounted on horseback, in combat with the Dragon, in minute letters below the type the designer's initials B. P. (Benedetto Pistrucci), all enclosed by the Garter bearing its motto. The half-sovereign bears a head as on the sovereign; *rev.* a crowned shield of arms; the titles divided between both sides.

The silver coins present four different types. The first issue consisted of the Maundy money of 1762, and had a young bust draped and in armour, and on the reverse the crowned figure of value, with titles divided between both sides. In the next year shillings were struck, bearing a similar effigy, and on the reverse four crowned shields crosswise, with legends as on the first gold pieces. These are known as Northumberland shillings, because a small number was coined for distribution in Dublin when the Earl of Northumberland made his public entry there as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In 1787 were issued shillings and sixpences generally similar to the Northumberland shillings, but with more drapery and armour displayed, while the crowns on the reverse are not over the shields but in the angles between them. Some rare specimens have no full-stop in the legend after "III," which comes just over the king's head. The shillings and sixpences of 1798 are exactly like those of the previous issue, but from the shilling, which is exceedingly rare, the dot is always absent.

Between 1797 and 1816 the silver coinage was very inadequate to the country's needs, and attempts were made to supplement it by Spanish dollars and half-dollars countermarked with the head of George III., or re-struck with his effigy, name, and titles, and the figure of Britannia, and also by the issue of Bank of England silver tokens for three shillings and eighteenpence. In 1816 there was a large issue of regal silver money, and the crown and half-crown reappear. The crown has the king's head, laureate, date below, GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX F. D.; *rev.* St. George on horseback fighting the Dragon, all enclosed within the Garter, which carries its motto; *edge inscription*, as usual. This piece was designed by Pistrucci. The half-crown has large bust, laureate, GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA, and date; *rev.* shield of arms as on the third gold issue, crowned and garnished, surrounded by the collar of the order of the Garter, the whole enclosed by the Garter itself. This was engraved by Thomas Wyon. A variety has a smaller bust, larger lettering, and no collar of the Garter, with other small differences. The shilling and sixpence have a laureate head, with date below, and GEOR. III. D. G. BRITT. REX F. D., and on the reverse a shield of arms as on the third gold issue, crowned, within the Garter.

The Maundy money is of the usual type, and bears a young bust or old head as on the other silver coins (Fig. 143). The groat, threepence, and twopence of 1792, however, differ in having the figure of value in script form. These, and the 1792 penny are rare.

The first copper pieces were halfpennies and farthings, issued from 1770 to 1775. They have laureate bust in armour, GEORGIVS III. REX ; *rev.* Britannia as on preceding copper money, and date in exergue, BRITANNIA. A halfpenny dated 1772 reads GEORIVS, and there is a common but erroneous idea that the authorities offer a reward for any such piece that may be returned to the Royal Mint.

In 1797 was issued the first and last copper twopence, together with the first of our copper pennies. These unwieldy pieces were coined under a royal warrant at the Soho mint, Birmingham, by Matthew Boulton. The twopence (Fig. 144) weighs exactly two ounces and the penny one ounce, otherwise the two pieces are identical. They have a draped and laureate bust ; *leg.* in incuse lettering on a flat rim, GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX ; *rev.* Britannia seated, holding palm-branch and trident, the union shield at her side, and the waves of the sea at her feet ; in the distance a three-masted ship in full sail. In minute letters under the shield, SOHO ; *leg.* incuse on a flat rim, BRITANNIA, 1797.

In 1799 a third issue of copper money appeared, consisting of halfpennies and farthings. The halfpenny has bust and titles ; *rev.* Britannia, with shield, sea, and ship ; date below, BRITANNIA. The farthing is similar, but the date is beneath the head and the reverse reads BRITANNIA ONE FARTHING. The fourth issue was in 1806, and included pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, with bust draped and laureate, date below, GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX ; *rev.* Britannia with shield, sea, ship, &c., BRITANNIA. The copper coins of 1799 and 1806, like those of 1797, were struck at the Soho mint.

George IV. 1820–1830

Titles.—Georgius IIII., Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor: George, by the grace of God, King of the British Isles, Defender of the Faith.

Denominations.—Gold: Double sovereign, Sovereign, Half-sovereign. Silver: Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-groat, Penny.

The double sovereign, struck in 1823 only, has the bare head of the king, GEORGIUS IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D.; *rev.* Pistrucci's design of St. George and the Dragon, as on the crown of George III.; in exergue 1823; *edge*, DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI IV. The sovereign differs in having a laureate head, and the numeral IV. instead of IIII. The half-sovereign has *rev.* either a shield of arms as on the last half-sovereign of George III., crowned and garnished, with ANNO 1821 below, or a square shield not garnished, with rose, thistle, and shamrock below. The first-named type was withdrawn on account of its likeness to the contemporary sixpence.

The second type of sovereign and half-sovereign appeared in 1826. It shows the king's head, with the date below; *rev.* a square shield of arms, crowned and garnished, and the titles divided between both sides.

The silver crown bears the king's head and titles, and *rev.* St. George and the Dragon. The corresponding half-crown, shilling, and sixpence have *rev.* crowned and garnished shield, with rose below and thistle and shamrock on either side.

The second issue of silver in 1823 introduced another variety of half-crown and shilling, having a square shield of arms enclosed by the Garter and the collar of the Garter, with ANNO 1823 or ANNO 1824 below. The shilling and the sixpence first issued in 1824 are similar, but do not show the collar of the Garter.

A third silver type appeared in 1825, with a half-crown and shilling. The former bears the king's head, with GEORGIUS IV. DEI GRATIA; *rev.* square shield of arms over mantling, surmounted by a royal helmet, crowned, with DIEU ET MON DROIT on a ribbon below, and the rest of the royal titles as legend. The shilling, and the sixpence first issued in 1826, have the same obverse, and *rev.* a crowned lion standing on a crown, the rose, thistle, and shamrock below, and the remainder of the royal titles.

The Maundy money has a laureate bust, with the royal name and titles; *rev.* crowned figure of value, and date, in oak-wreath.

The first copper coins (farthings only) have a draped and laureate bust; *rev.* Britannia, and date 1823, the royal titles extending to both sides. The penny and halfpenny of 1825 and the farthing which followed in 1826 all have a laureate head, GEORGIUS IV. DEI GRATIA, and date; *rev.* Britannia, with rose, thistle, and shamrock below, and the rest of the royal titles.

William IV. 1830–1837

Titles.—Gulielmus IIII., Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor: William IV., by the grace of God, King of the British Isles, Defender of the Faith.

Denominations. — Gold: Sovereign, Half-sovereign. Silver: Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat (4d.), Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-groat, Penny. Copper: Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

The only new feature of the coinage under William IV. was the bringing back of the groat into circulation.

All the coins bear the king's head without crown or other accessories. The sovereign and half-sovereign have on the obverse the head and GULIELMUS IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D., and on the reverse a square shield of arms, crowned and garnished, ANNO 1831, etc., below.

The reverse of the half-crown has a square shield of arms on a royal mantle and the collar of the Garter, crowned, date below. The shilling and sixpence have the inscription ONE SHILLING, or SIX PENCE crowned and enclosed by a wreath, with date below. The groat reappears in 1836 and 1837 and has, reverse, Britannia seated, with trident and shield, FOUR PENCE, and date in the exergue. The Maundy money carries the crowned figures of value. The copper pieces have the reverse as on the second type of George IV.'s copper coins.

Victoria. 1837–1902

Titles.—Victoria, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Regina, Fidei Defensor ; *or*, Victoria, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Regina, Fidei Defensor, Indiæ Imperatrix : Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the British Isles, Defender of the Faith ; *or*, Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the British Isles, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Denominations.—Gold : Five Pounds, Double Sovereign, Sovereign, Half-sovereign. Silver : Crown, Half-crown, Double-florin, Florin, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat (4d.), Threepence. Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-groat, Penny. Copper : Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing, Half-farthing. Bronze : As the copper, but no Half-farthing.

The coins of Queen Victoria's reign, with two exceptions, fall into three classes—those with the young head, those with the "Jubilee" head, and those with the latest head.

Of the coins of the first class the sovereign has head, date below, VICTORIA DEI GRATIA ; *rev.* crowned shield between laurel branches, with England in the first and fourth quarters, Scotland in the second, Ireland in the third ; rose, thistle, and shamrock below, BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID. DEF. The half-sovereign is similar, but the shield is garnished and the laurels, rose, thistle, and shamrock are absent.

The corresponding shilling, sixpence, groat, and copper penny, halfpenny, and farthing have the same head, while their reverses are as in the last reign. The Britannia groat (Fig. 146) was not struck after 1856 and has been for many years withdrawn from circulation. The half-farthing, first coined for home use in 1843, has on the reverse the value and date, with a crown above, and rose, thistle, and shamrock below. It was not struck after 1856.

The half-crown was first coined in 1839, the crown in 1844. Both have *rev.* a crowned shield of arms within laurel wreath; rose, thistle, and shamrock below. The crown has an edge inscription as in previous reigns, but the letters are incuse.

In 1845 the threepence was restored to the currency and bears a crowned figure of value, and date, all within a wreath.

The silver florin appeared in 1849, and is the first contemporary exception to the regular "young head" effigy. It has a young bust, crowned and draped with an ornamented robe bordered with lace, VICTORIA REGINA 1849; *rev.* four crowned shields, England first and fourth, Scotland second, Ireland third; a rose in the centre, and in the angles a rose, thistle, rose, and shamrock respectively, ONE FLORIN ONE TENTH OF A POUND (Fig. 145). This piece was unfavourably received, owing to the omission of "Dei Gratia" after the queen's name, and was stigmatised as the Godless or graceless florin. It was replaced in 1851 by one struck on a rather wider flan, bearing a shortened form of all the royal titles in Gothic letters, and with a quatrefoil instead of a rose in the centre of the shields.

In 1860 the cumbersome copper coinage was superseded by bronze, a lighter, harder, and more durable substance consisting of copper alloyed with tin and zinc. The new money bore a draped bust of the queen, of a maturer style than the effigy on the early coins, and *rev.* Britannia, with ship and Eddystone lighthouse. Some pieces have H below the date, indicating that they were coined by Heaton & Son at Birmingham at a time of pressure of work at the Royal Mint, London.

It may be mentioned incidentally that an eminent French numismatist has mistaken the figure of Britannia on our bronze money for that of Minerva.

In 1871–4 Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon replaced the shield on some of the sovereigns, and after 1874 the shield was entirely abandoned.

1887 brought the unsatisfactory "Jubilee" money of gold and silver, which bears an effigy of the queen designed by the late Sir Edgar Boehm. The gold pieces included the five-pound piece and the double sovereign, which have as reverse Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon. These denominations were coined in 1887 and 1893 only. The sovereign is of the same type, but the reverse of the half-sovereign remains as before.

The silver crown now reappears as a current coin, and, like the larger gold pieces, has St. George and the Dragon as reverse type. The half-crown bears a square shield of arms, crowned, over the Garter, all enclosed by the collar of the Garter. A new denomination, the double florin, carries a poor imitation of Roettier's design for the milled money of Charles II.—the device of four shields placed crosswise, with a sceptre in each angle of the cross. The double florin received no cordial welcome and was not struck after 1890. The florin resembles the double florin. The shilling and sixpence have a crowned shield enclosed by the Garter, with the date below. The sixpence was soon withdrawn, as its likeness to the half-sovereign was immediately made an opening for fraud, and the piece issued in its stead was given a reverse like that of the first sixpence, save for a difference in the shape of the crown. The threepenny piece has the usual crowned and wreathed numeral.

In 1893 the "Jubilee" head was replaced on all the gold and silver money by another designed by Mr. T. Brock, R.A., and the title Indiæ Imperatrix was added to the legends. The new obverse is a draped bust of the queen, wearing a tiara from which depends drapery reaching to the shoulders, with VICTORIA, DEI GRATIA, BRITANNIARUM REGINA, FIDEI DEFENSOR, INDIÆ IMPERATRIX, variously abbreviated. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon now forms the reverse to all the gold coins, including the half-sovereign, and also, as before, to the crown. The half-crown has a spade shield of arms, crowned, over the collar of the Garter, and for the first time since the appearance of the hammered money of Charles II. is marked with its value. The florin has the shields of the three kingdoms, two above and one below, resting on the ribbon of the Garter, accompanied by rose, thistle, and shamrock ; behind, two crossed sceptres ; ONE FLORIN TWO SHILLINGS, and date. The shilling has three crowned shields, over the ribbon of the Garter, with rose, thistle, and shamrock, and value and date as legend. The sixpence and threepence have the reverse as on the "Jubilee" issues.

From 1860 to 1895 the bronze money remained unaltered, but in the latter year the younger head was replaced by Brock's design, and the figure of Britannia was slightly altered and despoiled of the accompanying ship and lighthouse.

The Maundy money follows the current types as regards the obverse, and on the reverse has the usual figure of value. There is no difference between the Maundy threepence and that issued for general circulation. Figs. 147–9 illustrate the Maundy penny, twopence, and penny of 1901, bearing Queen Victoria's effigy, but issued a month or two after her death.

Edward VII. 1901–1910

Titles.—Edwardus VII., Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Omnium Rex, Fidei Defensor, Indiæ Imperator : Edward VII., by the grace of God, King of all the Britains, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Denominations.—Gold : Five pounds, Double Sovereign, Sovereign, Half-sovereign. Silver : Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Threepence; Maundy Groat, Threepence, Twopence, Penny. Bronze: Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

The home coinage for 1901 issued under Edward VII.—that is, from January 22nd and onwards—consisted of all the denominations given above, save the two largest gold pieces. Since new dies could not be ready for use before the beginning of the next year all these were of Queen Victoria's types and bore her name and effigy.

In 1902 all the money carried the name and effigy of Edward VII. and included, for the first and only time since 1893, the five-pound and two-pound pieces. Every denomination has the bare head of the King and EDWARDVS VII DEI GRATIA BRITT. OMN. REX FID. DEF. IND. IMP. or an abbreviation. The reverse types of the gold money, crown, sixpence, Maundy money, and bronze pieces remain as on the last issues of Queen Victoria, but new reverse devices appear on the half-crown, florin, and shilling. The half-crown has a crowned shield of arms, enclosed by the Garter. The florin shows the figure of Britannia standing on the prow of a vessel, her right hand holding a trident and her left resting on a shield. This is a pleasing departure from the usual armorial device. The shilling (Fig. 150) bears the royal crest, a lion standing on a crown, and recalls the "Lion" shilling of George IV.

§ 4. COINS OF ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL MINTS

As far back as Anglo-Saxon days the archbishops, and some of the bishops and abbots, had mints of their own and struck money bearing their names. Only the archbishops, however, were allowed to place their effigies on their money. How or under what conditions these coinage rights were acquired is unknown. But when Athelstan (925–940 A.D.) reorganised the coinage he restricted the privileges of the ecclesiastical mints and, forbidding the use of any save regal types, decreed that there should be but "one money" throughout the realm. By this time the Archbishop of Canterbury had already ceased to strike money, and perhaps the Archbishop of York also, though in any case the archiepiscopal mint at York issued no Saxon coin after the primacy of Wulfstan, who was contemporary with Athelstan.

Ecclesiastical money after the Conquest can be distinguished from the regal issues only by their mint-marks or some small variation in the type. Thus the Durham penny of Bishop Beck has a cross moline in one of the angles of the reverse cross, instead of three pellets, as on the royal penny, and a penny struck by the Abbot of Reading, *temp.* Edward I., has a scallop-shell in the same position. Numerous other marks are exhibited on the money of Canterbury, York, and Durham, as indicated below.

The ecclesiastical mints were not worked after the reign of Henry VIII.

Canterbury.—A mint may have been granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury by Offa when Kent became subject to Mercia, but the point is uncertain. The earliest coins are those of Archbishop Iaenberht, and bear IAENBERHT AREP. (Iaenberht Archiepiscopus), and *rev.* OFFA REX, showing that Offa at this time was overlord. But Offa's name is not found on the Kentish regal coins, nor the names of Kentish kings on the archiepiscopal coins. As the Mercian supremacy waned the archbishops became more independent; the king's name was omitted, and at length Wulfred marked the coins with the archiepiscopal effigy, a tonsured bust. The Anglo-Saxon archbishops who struck at Canterbury were Iaenberht, 766–793 (Fig. 95); Æthilheard, 793–805; Wulfred, 805–832; Ceolnoth, 833–871; Ethered, 871–890; and Plegmund, 890–915. After the Conquest Archbishop Bourchier, 1454–1486, was the first to revive the ancient custom. His money was of the regal type and distinguished by the mint-mark of a knot. Morton 1487–1500, mint-mark M; Wareham, 1503–1533, mint-mark W. A, continued the series, and Cranmer, 1533–1556, mint-mark T. C., brought it to a close.

York.—The archiepiscopal mint at York was established before that of Canterbury, but its beginning is not recorded. Its earliest known products are stycas of Archbishop Ecgberht, 732–766, bearing his name and that of his brother Eadberht, king of Northumbria. One type has a standing figure holding a cross in each hand, doubtless representing Ecgberht himself. Vigmund, 837–854, struck, besides stycas, a curious and exceptional piece in gold, perhaps intended as a solidus. It bears a tonsured bust, full-face, VIGMVND AREP., *rev.* cross pattée in wreath, MVNVS DIVINVM. Coins were also struck by Ulfhere, 854–895; Ethelbald (?), 895–921; Leodeward, 928–931; and Wulfstan, 931–956.

Under Edward II. and later the York pennies have a quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse. Between 1407 and 1480 it is probable that this mint was worked by Archbishops Bowett, Fleming, Kempe, William Booth, Nevill, and Laurence Booth. It was certainly used by T. Rotherham, 1480–1500, mint-mark R, or T, or T with key and lys; Bainbridge, 1508–1514, mint-mark X. B.; Wolsey, 1514–1531, mint-marks cardinal's hat and keys (Fig. 116), or T. W.; Lee, 1531–1545, mint-mark E. L. or L. E. With Archbishop Lee the York coinage ended.

Durham.—Next to Canterbury and York the most important Church mint after the Conquest was Durham. Richard I. granted a licence to coin there to Philip of Poictiers, Bishop of Durham, but no coins with Richard's effigy are known, ecclesiastical or otherwise. Bishops who coined money with distinctive marks were Beck, 1283–1311, cross moline in one quarter of the reverse cross; Kellow, 1311–1316, one or two limbs of the reverse cross resembling croziers; Beaumont, 1316–1333, lion rampant, sometimes with lys; Hatfield, 1345–1381, limb of cross bent like crozier. Several succeeding bishops marked their coins with their initials or with one initial and D for Dunelmensis. Sherwood, 1485–1494, added a lys, and Wolsey a cardinal's hat. The last to coin money here was Bishop Tonstall, 1530, mark C. T. or C. D.

There are some semi-ecclesiastical coins which were not apparently connected with the episcopal mints, and the circumstances under which they were coined are not very clear. They are pennies of St. Edmund, St. Martin, and St. Peter.

St. Edmund's pennies, it is supposed, were issued in memory of King Edmund, martyred by the Danes in 870. They mostly belong to the East Anglian series, but some were struck in York. One example has the letter A, enclosed by the legend + SC. EADMVNDE ; *rev.* cross pattée, SC. EDMVND RE. Others have on the reverse the moneyer's name, or the name of St. Martin.

St. Martin's pennies were coined some time before 943, at Lincoln. One example has a sword placed horizontally, above SCIM, below ARTI (Sancti Marti) ; *rev.* cross with small cross in each angle, LINCOIA CIVIT (Linconia Civitas).

St. Peter's pennies were struck at York, perhaps about 920–940, and are commonly though incorrectly believed to have been intended for the payment of Peter's Pence to the Pope. There are several varieties of these coins, but the commonest type (Fig. 93) is a sword, dividing the inscription SCIPE TRIMO (Sancti Petri Moneta) ; *rev.* cross pattee, EBORACE CIV. (Eborace Civitas).

§ 5. COINS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE

Henry II., 1154–1189—The coins struck by English princes in certain cities and provinces of France by right of possession through marriage, inheritance, treaty, or conquest, form the Anglo-Gallic series, and begin with the Aquitaine silver denier and half-denier, or penny and half-penny, of Henry II., whose marriage in 1152 with Eleanor of Aquitaine joined Aquitaine and Poitou to the English dominions. The denier (Fig. 151) bears a cross pattée, HENRICVɷ (or ENRICVS) REX ; *rev.* in three lines, AQVITANIE. The corresponding half-denier is similar, and reads ENRICVɷ, but a variety has *rev.* REX across the field, M above, cross pattée below. No Poitou coins with Henry's name are known, but he may have issued deniers and halves of the same stereotyped design, French in origin, that had been current in the province for three centuries, viz., cross pattée, CARLVS REX R. ; *rev.* MET ALO in two lines (= Melle, the mint-town).

Eleanor, 1189–1204—After Henry's death Richard I. assigned the government of Aquitaine to Queen Eleanor, and to this period probably belong the denier and unique half-denier bearing two crosses, M above, A below (perhaps signifying MONETA ALIENORA), DVCISIT (the meaning of this word is unknown) ; *rev.* cross pattée, AQVITANIE.

Richard I., 1189–1199—Richard had mints in Aquitaine, Poitou, Normandy (Rouen), Berri (Issoudun), and perhaps in Anjou. His Aquitaine deniers and half-deniers were all struck before his accession to the English throne in 1189, and follow Henry II.'s types. Those for Poitou after 1189 have a cross pattée, RICARDVS REX ; *rev.* in three lines, PICTAVIENSIS. The Rouen and Issoudun pieces are very similar, but bear the mint-names RODCSDVCO and EXOLDVNI respectively.

Edward I., 1272–1307—No Anglo-Gallic coins are known of John or Henry III. Edward I., however, struck in Gascony, Aquitaine, Ponthieu, and at Abbeville. His denominations were the lion denier, half-lion, denier, and half-denier. The Gascony lion denier, struck during the lifetime of Henry III., bears a lion passant, EDVVARD(VS) FILI(VS) ; *rev.* cross pattée, H(enrici) REGIS ANGLIE, and the half is similar. The lion denier and half of Aquitaine read EDVVARDVS REX ; *rev.* DVX AQVITANIE. Pieces struck at Bordeaux read EDVARDVS R. ANG. ; *rev.* DVX AQIT. BVRDE, or a variation. The Ponthieu denier reads EDVVARDVS REX ; *rev.* MONET POTIVI.

Edward III. 1372–1377—Edward II. is not known to have coined in France. But Edward III.'s mints were numerous, and added very largely to the Anglo-Gallic series. They included Agen, D'Ax, Bergerac, Bordeaux, Guessin, La Rochelle, Lectoure, Limoges, Poitiers, Bayonne, and Calais. Gold was now struck as well as silver, and for Calais there were special issues. The denominations include the gold florin, écu or chaise, leopard, guiennois, noble, half-noble, and perhaps the mouton; the silver double, gros, half-gros, sterling, half-sterling, denier, and half-denier. Some of these latter are very base, and are more properly described as billon.

The gold florin of Aquitaine was one of the many foreign copies of the famous fiorino d'oro of Florence. It bears the figure of St. John the Baptist, S. IOHANNES B.; *rev.* large fleur-de-lys, DVX AQITANIE. The Florentine piece is shown by Fig. 79.

The types of the other gold pieces were chiefly derived from French coins. The mouton (Fig. 152), generally attributed to Edward III., bears a curious type introduced by Philip III. of France. This is the Agnus Dei, carrying banner, EDVARD below, AGN(VS) DEI QVI TOLL(is) P(e)CCA(ta) MV(n)DI MISERE(re) NOB(is) ("O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us"); *rev.* short ornate cross within quatrefoil, XPC. VINCIT XPC. REGNAT XPC. IMPERAT. ("Christ conquers, Christ reigns, Christ commands"). It has been suggested, however (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1906, p. 274), that since the title "King of France" and the English arms are absent from this piece, it is rather to be assigned to Edward, Duke of Guelders.

Five types of gros are known, besides that of Calais. The commonest, the gros tournois, or gros of Tours, has as general type a cross pattée, and legend in two circles; inner circle, ED. REX ANGLIE; outer circle, B(e)N(e)DICTV(m) SIT NOME(n) D(omi)NI N(ost)RI D(ei) ("Blessed be the name of the Lord our God"); *rev.* building with spire flanked by two towers, in border of arches, DVX AQITANIE.

The Calais issues stand somewhat apart from the others, as this city was inhabited by an English colony for whose use were coined nobles, half-nobles, groats (gros), half-groats (Fig. 153), and pennies (deniers), exactly like the corresponding English coins, and distinguished from them only by the mint-mark C in place of the E on the reverse of the gold, and by the mint-name VILLA CALESIE on the silver.

Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to whom Edward III. granted Bergerac, and the Black Prince as Prince of Aquitaine, were permitted by Edward to strike money in their French dominions. Henry's coins were of silver and billon, struck at Bergerac, while the Black Prince's consisted of a fine series of gold pieces, and some silver, struck at various mints in Aquitaine. We may instance the gold guiennois (Fig. 154), which bears a full-length armoured figure of the Prince under a canopy, at his feet two leopards, ED. P. GNS. REGIS ANGLIE P'INCPS AQITANIE ("Edward, first-born of the King of England, Prince of Aquitaine"); *rev.* floriated cross in tressure, lys and leopard in alternate angles, B ("Bordeaux") in centre, GL(or)IA IN EXCELSIS DEO ET IN T(er)RA PAX HOMINIBVS ("Glory to God in the highest, and in earth peace to men").

Richard II., 1377–1399; Henry IV., 1399–1413—Both struck gold, silver, and billon. Bordeaux and Calais are their only known mints.

Henry V., 1413–1422—Henry V. added the gold salute to the series, though only three specimens struck in this reign are extant, and continued the silver issues for Calais, with English types, and the mint-name CALISIE or an abbreviation.

Henry VI., 1422–1461, and 1470–1471—In this reign were struck a number of denominations in gold, silver, and billon, including the salute, introduced by Henry V. The salute (Fig. 155) shows the Annunciation, or the Angel's salutation of the Virgin; between the figures AVE on a scroll; before the Angel the English shield; before the

Virgin the French shield; HENRICVS DEI GRA. FRACORV. Z AGLIE. REX; *rev.* plain Latin cross between lys and lion, all in tressure of arches, XPC. VINCIT XPC. REGNAT XPC. IMPERAT. The gold angelot, which appears in the Anglo-Gallic series but this once, is somewhat similar, but omits the figure of the Virgin. The mint-marks on these coins include that of Paris—a crown. A Paris denier has HERI surmounted by a crown, FRACORV. Z AGL. REX; *rev.* cross pattée, PARISIVS CIVIS (Fig. 156).

Henry VIII., 1509–1547—The next and last coinage in this series was during the short period (September, 1513–February, 1519) when Henry VIII. held Tournay. It consisted of groats only, with crowned bust, HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX FRANC. Z. AGLIE.; *rev.* shield of arms crossed by a long cross, CIVITAS TORNACENS. Or, crowned shield between lys and leopard, HENRIC. 8 DI. GRA. FRANCIE ET ANGLIE REX; *rev.* in quatrefoil, long cross with lys and leopard alternately in the angles, CIVITAS TORNACENSIS 1.5.1.3.

§ 6. LEGENDS ON ENGLISH COINS

On the earlier English money—

⊏ = C.
Ð = TH.
E frequently = Æ.
IE = Æ.
Ᏻ or Ꮆ = G.
P, when standing for the Runic Wen, has the value of W.
Z, Σ = *et*.

The royal titles shown in abbreviated forms on the coins from William I. to Edward VII. are given in full at the head of the sections dealing with the respective reigns. Some mint-names as presented on the early silver coinage are shown below.

MINT-NAMES

It is not possible to give here an exhaustive list of English mints, but the following selection will help in identifying the commoner names, and the more usual of the old modes of spelling them, with their present-day representatives. Modern forms are printed in italics.

Æ, ÆAST, ÆI, ÆSH, ÆSTI, ÆTI, HAESTI, HIESTE HSTI, HSTNG. *HASTINGS.*

ÆXECE, EALE, ECCE, ECCETRE, EX, EXA, EXCER, EXECI, EXECES, EXECR, EXEI, EXETER, IEXCE, IEXECE, IEXEI, IEXS, IEXSEC, XECEST, XSE, CIVITAS EXONIE. *EXETER.*

AMT, AMTV, HA, HAM, HAMPTAS, HAMTVNE, HANTVNE, HMTIII, HMTVN. *SOUTHAMPTON.*

BAD, BADAI, BADE, BADNI. *BATH.*

BATH, *v.* BAD.

BD, BEDF, BEDI, BEDFRI, BEDEF, BEDEFORD. *BEDFORD.*

BEDEPI, BEDEPIN, BEDEPIND, BEDEPINNE. *BEDWIN.*

BEDFORD, *v.* BEDF.

BEDWIN, *v.* BEDEPI.

BEREVICI, BEREWIC, BERVICI, (VILLA) *BERWICK.*

BERWICK, *v.* BEREVICI.

BR, BRC, BRELIS, BRES, BRI, BRIC, BRICESI, BRICSI, BRICSO, BRICSOPI, BRICSTOW, BRICV, BRIGETSO, BRISTOW, VILLA BRESTOLL, BRESTOW, CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. *BRISTOL.*

BRISTOL, *v.* BR.

BVR, BVRD, BVRDI, BVRGH, BVRH. *PETERBOROUGH.*

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, *v.* S. ADMVND.

CAMBRIDGE, *v.* GRAN.

C, CA, CÆ, CÆNT, CÆNTPARE, CÆNPÆR, CAN, CANTER, CANTERBIR, CANTERD, CANTI, CANTO, CANTVA, CANTVE, CANTVI, CANTVLBI, CANTPAI, CATO, CENT, CN, CNT, CNTA, CNTE, CNTL, CNTLEB, CNTLEI, CNTLIB, CNTNEI, CTL, CTLI, CIVITAS CANTOR, DORO, DOROBERNIA, DRVR. *CANTERBURY.*

CANTERBURY, *v.* C.

CAER, CAR, CARD, CARDVL, CARLEL, CAERLEL. *CARLISLE.*

CARLISLE, *v.* CAER.

CEIC, CEICESTA, CI, CIC, CICE, CICEI, CICES, CICESI, ÇICI, CICSI, CICST, CITI. *CHICHESTER.*

CES, CEST, CESTE, CESTI, CESTRE, CIVITAS CESTRIE, (CESTRIA). LE, LECE, LECES, LECI, LEG, LEGC, LEGECE, LEGE CFI, LEGF, LEHC, LEHECE, LECESTR, LEHECST, LEIC CF. (LEGACEASTER, C, CF, CIF, etc. = CIFITAS, a form of CIVITAS sometimes used on Saxon coins). *CHESTER*.

CHESTER, *v.* CES.

CHICHESTER, *v.* CEIC.

CO, COEC, COIC, COL, COLC, COLE, COLEC, COLECES, COLEGST, COLESI, COLI. *COLCHESTER*.

COLCHESTER, *v.* CO.

DEFRD, DETF, DEOT, DEOTFO, DIOTFORD, DOFRED, DTFEN, DTFP, DTFRDI, DTFRI (initial=Saxon Ð), TC, TE, TED, TEF, TEFFO, TETE, THEFO, TETOF, THEOT, THETFO, TI, TIEF. *THETFORD*.

DEORABYI, DEORBI, DEORBY, DERBI, DIRBI, DRBI. *DERBY*.

DEVITVN. *ST. DAVID'S*.

DOER, DOF, DOFI, DOFRE, DOFRI, DOFRN, DOI, DOLR, DOVO. *DOVER*.

DOVER, *v.* DOER.

DOR, DORC, DORCEST, DORCETR, DOREC, DORECEST. *DORCHESTER*.

DORCHESTER, *v.* DOR.

DVN, DVNE, DVNHE, DVNO, DVR, DVRA, DVRH, DVRRI, VILLA DUREMMIE, CIVITAS DERAME, DERHAM, DIRHAM, DVNELME, DVNOLI, DVNOLM, DVREME. *DURHAM*.

DURHAM, *v.* DVN.

EBO, EFER, EFRI, EFRPICI, EO, EOB, EOFC, EOFER, EOFRP, ERVIC, EV, EVEPI, EVER, EVERPIC, OFI, CIVITAS EBORAC, EBORACE, EBORACI. *YORK*.

EXETER, *v.* ÆXECE.

G, GEPI, GI, GIP, GIPE, GIPES, GIPESP, GIPEW, GIPI, GIPS, GIPSP, GIPSPI, GPISV. *IPSWICH*.

GEP, GLE, GLEAPAÆT, GLEAPAZ, GLEI, GLEPEI, GLEPEC, GLEPIC, GLOCE, GLOECES, GLOV, GLOVCEST, GLOVCET, GLOVCIT, GLP, GLPEC, GLPECT, GLWECC. *GLOUCESTER*.

GRAN, GRANT. *CAMBRIDGE*.

GI, GIF, GIFELC, GIFFCE, GIFI, GIFL, GIFLC, GIFLI, GFLDS, IVE, IVELCE, IVLCE. *ILCHESTER*.

GLOUCESTER, *v.* GEP.

HARDFRD, HARFRD, HIRFRD, HRTFI, HRTFR. *HERTFORD.*

HER, HERE, HEREAF, HEREFOR, HEREOF, HIRI, HREF, HREFRD, HREFRI, HRF, HRFI, HRFRD. *HEREFORD.*

HEREFORD, *v.* HER.

HERTFORD, *v.* HARDFRD.

HIID, HIIIDI, HIDE, HIDEN, IE, IDE. *HYTHE.*

HVDIN, HVNΓ, HVNTED, HVNTEN, HVNTI, HVT, HVTD. *HUNTINGDON.*

HUNTINGDON, *v.* HVDIN.

IPSWICH, *v.* G.

LAN, LANST. *LAUNCESTON.*

LÆPENI, LÆPIE, LEPEIS, LEPIE, LEV, LIEPEN, LEW, LEWES. *LEWES.*

LAUNCESTON, *v.* LAN.

LE, *v.* CES.

LEGR, LEGRI, LEHR, LEHRE, LEIRE, LERC, LERE, LERECE, LERECI, LIGAR (LYGERACEASTRE). *LEICESTER.*

LEICESTER, *v.* LEGR.

LEN, LENE, LENNE. *LYNN* (*KING'S LYNN*).

LEWES, *v.* LÆPENI.

LCO, LIC, LIN, LINCLN, LINCO, LINCOLIE, LINCOLLA, LINCOLN, LIND, LINDCOE, LINI. *LINCOLN.*

LIII, LINDE, LOI, LON, LONDIN, LONDON, LV, LVΛ, LVN, LVND, LVNDDI, LVNDE, LVNDEI, LVNDENI, LVNDIE, LVNDIN, LVNDNDE, LVNDNEI, LVNDNEN, LVNDNI, LVNDONIA, LVNDONI, LVNE, LVNI, NDNEI, VNDNI, CIVITAS LONDON, LONDONIE, LONDONIA CIVI., LONDONIENSIS. *LONDON.*

LINCOLN, *v.* LCO.

LONDON, *v.* LIII.

LYNN, *v.* LEN.

MÆ, MAL, MELDUNA, MIE, MIEL. *MALDON.*

MÆRLEBH, MIERLBI, MIERLBRI, MIERLEB, MIERLEBER, MIERLEBH, MIERLI, MRLBRGEI. *MARLBOROUGH.*

MALDON, *v.* MÆ.

MALME, ML, MLM. *MALMESBURY.*

MALMESBURY, *v.* MALME.

MARLBOROUGH, *v.* MÆRLEBH.

NE, NEVCAS, NEWECAS, NIVCA, NVCAS, VILL. NOVICASTRI. *NEWCASTLE.*

NEWCASTLE, v. NE.

NO, NOHA, NOR, NORA, NORAM, NORH, NORHATON, NORT, NORTHA, NORTHE, NORTHT. *NORTHAMPTON.*

NO, NOI, NODPIC, NORDI, NORDPIC, NOREC, NOREV, NOREWIC, NORP, NORVI, NORWIK, CIVITAS NORVIC, NORWIC. *NORWICH.*

(On coins of this mint the concluding N of "ON" is made to serve also as the initial of the mint-name, one N thus taking the place of two.)

NORTHAMPTON, v. NO, NOHA.

NORWICH, v. NO, NOI.

NOTTINGHAM, v. SNOTI.

OCXNRIC, ORSNAFORDA, OX, OXC, OXE, OXENAE, OXENDFO, OXENEFO, OXENESO, OXENFO, OXI, OXNEF, OXONFO, OXSI, OXSNEF, OXSNII. *OXFORD.*

OXFORD, v. OCXNRIC.

PAL, PALICE, PALIG, PALING, PALNC, PEALI, PELLIGLI, PELLING, VALI, WALI. *WALLINGFORD.*

PARRA, PARRV, PERE, PERHA, PERHE, PERHI, PERHN, PERI, PERNI, PRE. *WAREHAM.*

PEI. *PEMBROKE.*

PEFNS. *PEVENSEY.*

PEMBROKE, v. PEI.

PERI, PERIC, PERPI, PERPIC, PERPIE. *WARWICK.*

PEVENSEY, v. PEFNS.

PETERBOROUGH, v. BVR.

PCC, PCI, PICL, PIINE, PIN, PINCE, PINCESI, PINCESR, PINCESTR, PINCI, PINCSI, PINCSTI, PINE, PINIRE, PINRECI, PINT, PN, PNE, PNCE, PNCSI, PISINCEST, WINC. *WINCHESTER.*

PHR (?), PI, PIC, PICDE, PICE, PIGRI, PIH, PIHREC, PIRECEST, WIRCE, WIRIA, WIRIC. *WORCESTER.*

PILT, PILTIII, PILTVNEN, PILTVNI, PITI, PITV, PLTI, PLTVNE, WIL, VILT, WILTV. *WILTON.*

RADINGI, RADINGY (VILLA). *READING.*

READING, v. RADINGI.

RIC, RISINGES. *CASTLE RISING.*

RIII, RIM, RVME, RVMI, RUMNE. *ROMNEY*

RHUDDLAN, v. RUDILI.

RO, ROFEIS, ROFI, ROFF, RVFA, RVFEI, RVFIC. *ROCHESTER.*

RUDILI, RULA, RULAN, RULTN, RUTLAN, RUTN. *RHUDDLAN.*

S ADMUND, S ANTAD, Sc EA., Sc ED, S Ed., S EDM., S EDMVND, SI EDM., VIL. SCI. EDMVNDI. *BURY ST. EDMUNDS.*

SÆRI, SAL, SALEB, SERB, SERBIR, SERBRI, SIERBI, SIEREB, SIERI. *SALISBURY.*

SAFT, SC, SCAF, SCÆFT, SCED, SCEFITI, SCF, SEINTED, SENTED, SCIE, SCIEC, SCIEFTI, SHAEFTISBIR SHIEFI, SI, SIECF, SRI. *SHAFTESBURY.*

SALISBURY, *v.* SÆRI.

SALOPES, SCR, SCRO, SCROBE, SCROI, SCRVB, SR, SROBESBI, SROS. *SHREWSBURY.*

SAN, SANDP. *SANDWICH.*

SANDWICH, *v.* SAN.

SDEP, SDRE, SUD, SVDE, SVDEI, SVDEPER, SVDEPI, SVDEVR, SVDIE, SVT, SVTERK, SVTPE, SVTPVR. *SOUTHWARK.*

SHAFTESBURY, *v.* SAFT.

SHREWSBURY, *v.* SALOPES.

SINT, STFNI, STE, STEFL, STEFNI, STENI, STFANI, STNI, STNIG. *STEPNEY.*

SNOTI, SNOTICNE, SNOTINGI, SNOTTIN, SNOTTNGI SNT. *NOTTINGHAM.*

SOUTHAMPTON, *v.* AMT.

SOUTHWARK, *v.* SDEP.

STEPNEY, *v.* SINT.

ST. DAVID'S, *v.* DEVITUN.

STA, STAI, STAN, STI, STNF. *STAMFORD.*

STAMFORD, *v.* STA.

TAMEP, TAMI, TAMPRD, TANP, TANV. *TAMWORTH.*

TAMWORTH, *v.* TAMEP.

TAN, TANDE, TANDO, TANTE, TANV. *TAUNTON.*

TAUNTON, *v.* TAN.

THETFORD, *v.* DEFRD.

TOTN. *TOTNESS.*

TOTNESS, *v.* TOTN.

WALLINGFORD, *v.* PAL.

WARWICK, *v.* PERI.

WILTON, *v.* PILT

WINCHESTER, *v.* PCC.
WORCESTER, *v.* PHR.
YORK, *v.* EBO.

OTHER LEGENDS

Other legends, many of which are usually shown on the coins in an abbreviated form and may therefore need explanation, are as follows :—

A DOMINO FACTUM EST ISTUD, ET EST MIRABILE IN OCULIS NOSTRIS —This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes (Psalm cxviii. 23).

AMOR POPULI PRÆSIDIUM REGIS—The love of the people is the king's protection.

CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO—I reign under the auspices of Christ.

CULTORES SUI DEUS PROTEGIT—God protects His worshippers.

DECUS ET TUTAMEN—An ornament and a safeguard.

DOMINE NE IN FURORE TUO ARGUAS ME—O Lord, rebuke me not in Thine anger (Psalm vi. 1).

EXALTABITUR IN GLORIA—He shall be exalted in glory.

EXURGAT DEUS, DISSIPENTUR INIMICI—Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered (Psalm lxviii. 1).

FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM UNAM—I will make them one people.

FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA—Kingdoms in harmony flourish.

HAS NISI PERITURUS MIHI ADIMAT NEMO—Let no one remove these (letters) under pain of death.

HENRICUS ROSAS, REGNA IACOBUS—Henry the roses, James the kingdoms. (Henry VII. united the houses of York and Lancaster, and James I. united the kingdoms of England and Scotland.)

IESUS (IHC, IHS, or IHESUS) AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT—But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went His way (St. Luke iv. 30).

INIMICOS EIUS INDUAM CONFUSIONE—His enemies will I clothe with shame (Psalm cxxxii. 18).

JUSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT—Justice strengthens a throne.

O CRUX, AVE, SPES UNICA ! Hail, O Cross, our only hope !

NUMMORUM FAMULUS—The servant of the coinage.

PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO—Peace is sought by war.

PER CRUCEM TUAM SALVA NOS, CHRISTE (XPE) REDEMPTOR—By Thy cross save us, O Christ our Redeemer.

POSUI DEUM ADIUTOREM MEUM—I have made God my helper.

PROTECTOR LITERIS LITERÆ NUMMIS CORONA ET SALUS—These letters a protector to the others, a crown and safeguard to the coin.

QUÆ DEUS CONIUNXIT NEMO SEPARET—What God hath joined together let no man put asunder (S. Matthew xix. 6).

REDDE CUIQUE QUOD DUUM EST—Render to every man that which is his.

RELIGIO PROTESTANTIUM, LEGES ANGLIÆ, LIBERTAS PARLIAMENTI—In allusion to Charles I.'s Declaration to Parliament in 1642 that he would preserve the Protestant religion, the laws of the land, and the freedom of Parliament.

ROSA SINE SPINA—A rose without a thorn.

RUTILANS ROSA—A shining rose.

SCUTUM FIDEI PROTEGET EUM (or EAM)—The shield of faith shall protect him (or her).

TALI DICATA SIGNO MENS FLUCTUARE NEQUIT—Consecrated by such a sign, the mind cannot waver (Prudentius, " Hymnus ante Somnum").

TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE—The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life (Proverbs xiv. 27).

TUEATUR UNITA DEUS—May God guard these united (kingdoms).

VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA—Truth is the daughter of Time.

CHAPTER IX

COINS OF IRELAND

§ 1 FROM 1177 TO 1823

THERE is plenty of room for difference of opinion as to the correct attribution of coins of the Anglo-Irish series, but in doubtful cases the present brief sketch follows the most authoritative views.

Ireland has practically never had any native coined money. After the disappearance of her primitive gold ring currency she was dependent on pennies brought from England, chiefly those of Edward the Elder and succeeding kings, and imitations of coins of Æthelred II. of Wessex made by Sihtric III., a Danish king of Dublin who reigned towards the end of the tenth century (Fig. 157). Sihtric's pieces, in their turn, were largely imitated. Pennies with blundered legends, once supposed to have been issued by earlier Danish kings of Dublin and Waterford, are now classed as copies of Anglo-Saxon and Danish coins. There are also some bracteates, thin pieces struck on one side only and anepigraphic, or uninscribed, probably partial imitations of English coins of the eleventh century. No other native Irish money is known.

John, 1177–1216—The regular Anglo-Irish coinage began with John, whom Henry II. made Lord of Ireland, 1177–1199. Of this prince there are halfpennies and farthings struck at Dublin and Waterford. The halfpennies (Fig. 158) bear a full face head, said to be St. John the Baptist's, and the legend IOHANNES DOM., or a variation, in one instance YBER (Hiberniæ). On the reverse they have a short cross pattée with names of moneyer and mint. The farthings have on one side a lozenge containing pellets, and no legend, and on the other a cross pattée with four letters of the moneyer's name, one in each angle. Of the same period are some farthings struck by John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, governor of Ireland from 1185 to 1189. These have a cross pattée on each side, with PATRICII as obverse legend, and IOAN D. CVRCI, or a variation, or mint-name, on the reverse. As king of England John struck pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, and had mints at Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick. The penny has a crowned bust of the king, full face, within triangle, IOHANNES REX ; *rev.* sun, moon, and stars in triangle, and name of moneyer and mint. The halfpenny and farthing are similar, but the farthing has no mint-name.

Henry III., 1216–1272—Henry III. struck pennies and halfpennies in Dublin only, from dies made in London. The penny is distinguished from the English long cross penny, which it nearly resembles, by the triangle enclosing the bust. The halfpenny is unknown.

Edward I., II., III., 1272–1377—The pennies, halfpennies, and farthings of the first three Edwards have not been satisfactorily separated, and all have a full-face bust within triangle.

Henry VI., 1422–1461—The next king to add to this series was Henry VI., who coined groats and pennies, and to whom is also assigned a copper half-farthing, or "Patrick." His groats at first have a crown within tressure of twelve arches, no legend ; *rev.* long cross with pellets in the angles, CIVITAS DVBLINIE, but afterwards they follow the English type, though still bearing the Dublin mint-name. The pennies are generally similar to the groats, but have the reverse legend in only one circle. The half-farthing bears a crown, PATRIK ; *rev.* cross pattée.

Edward IV., 1461–1483—Edward IV. issued a new silver piece, the double groat, besides groats, half-groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, and perhaps copper farthings, and half-farthings. We can note here only the more salient features of these, and must omit details and variations. The double groat (Fig. 159) has a crowned bust, full face, EDWARDVS DEI GRA. DNS. HYBERN. ; *rev.* sun of twenty-four rays, rose in centre, CIVITAS DUBLINIE. It was current for 8d. The corresponding groat, half-groat, and penny are generally similar. The earliest groat, however, has a large crown in tressure ; *rev.* long cross with pellets in the angles, CIVITAS DVBLINIE, and is distinguished from the groat of the same type issued by Henry VI. by having eight, nine, or ten arches to the tressure instead of twelve. A variety has titles on the obverse, and on the reverse the legend in two circles as on the English pieces. Another type has cross fourchée on large rose, in tressure, with titles ; *rev.* sun of sixteen rays, with legend in two circles. Other groats follow the English type, but in some cases have the mint-name only as reverse legend. Yet another type, known as the "three crowns" money, has the English shield of arms crossed by a long cross, EDWAR. REX ANGLIE FRANC., or variation ; *rev.* three crowns in pale (one above the other) on long cross, DOMINVS HIBERNIE, or variation. Some have REX HYBERNIE, the first instance of the use of this title. A variety of the three crowns type, struck by the Earl of Kildare, bears his arms at the side of the English shield, while the legend presents the king's titles without his name.

To most of the groats there are corresponding pennies, and some half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies correspond to the groats of English types. Of the "three crowns" money there are half-groats (Fig. 160), pennies, halfpennies, and farthings. Space will not allow of the notice of the varieties of these smaller pieces.

The copper coins named above may or may not belong to this reign. A farthing has three crowns on a shield, with the king's name, and *rev.* a long cross and the mint-name. The half-farthing has on one side a crown, or a full-face bust, and on the other a long cross and pellets, without legends. Another farthing attributed to Edward IV. has *obv.* mitred bust of St. Patrick, or a bishop (?), full face, PATRICIVS; *rev.* long cross with rose and sun in alternate angles, SALVATOR. The rose-and-sun was one of Edward V.'s mint-marks, and this piece and its varieties may just possibly belong to his reign, of which, otherwise, no Irish money is known.

Richard III., 1483–1485—Richard III. issued a groat and penny similar to the English money, and a groat of the "three crowns" type. This king also used old dies of Edward IV. and punched RICA over EDWA.

Henry VII., 1485–1509—Henry VII. struck groats, half-groats, and pennies. These at first were of the "three crowns" type, but afterwards the groats and half-groats have on the obverse a crowned bust, and on the reverse long cross and pellets, with legend in two circles as on the English pieces. A unique penny has on one side a crowned H and the king's name, and on the other cross and pellets, with mint-name.

Henry VIII., 1509–1547—Henry VIII. coined the groat and its half, with four new pieces, namely, the sixpence, threepence, threehalfpence, and threefarthings. The harp now makes its first appearance as the symbol of Ireland. It is probable that all the Irish money of this reign was struck in London and Bristol. The first groat has *obv.* English shield, crowned, crossed by a long cross, HENRIC. VIII. D. G. R. AGLIE. Z.; rev. crowned harp between H and I (for Henry and Jane Seymour) or other initials, FRANCE. DOMINVS HIBERNIE (Fig. 161). The corresponding half-groat is similar. The second groat is similar to the first, but the king is styled "King" instead of "Lord" of Ireland—HENRICVS VIII DI. GRACIA ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REX, the titles, as before, occupying both legends. The first sixpence, and the threepence, have on the obverse a crowned bust, and titles, and on the reverse shield of arms, crossed by a long cross, with CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Notwithstanding this mention of Dublin, however, they were struck in London. The threehalfpence is similar, but reads H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. The threefarthings resembles the threehalfpence, but has on the reverse a cross and pellets. The second sixpence is like the first groat in type, but reads on the reverse ET HIBERNIE REX 38 (= 38th year of the reign).

Edward VI., 1547–1553—No Irish money of Edward VI.—if any were struck—seems to be known, though some authorities would include in the Irish series the base shillings of 1549 and 1552 with a harp as mint-mark.

Mary, 1553–1558—Shillings, groats, half-groats, and pennies. The shilling bears the queen's crowned bust and titles, and on the reverse a crowned harp, with VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA, or a variation, and date. The other pieces are of similar type, but undated, and the penny reads M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPIN. After Mary's marriage shillings and groats were issued bearing the busts of Mary and Philip face to face, with their titles, and on the reverse a crowned harp, with POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM.

Elizabeth, 1558–1603—Elizabeth's Irish coins were the shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, and copper penny and halfpenny. Her first shilling resembles Mary's, but reads POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM instead of VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA. The first groat is similar. The second shilling has on the reverse a crowned shield bearing three harps, and there is a corresponding groat. The third shilling has on the obverse the English shield of arms, and on the reverse the crowned harp. The sixpence and threepence are of the same type. The copper penny and halfpenny also have *obv.* English shield and royal titles, *rev.* crowned harp and date, with POSVI, &c.

James I., 1603–1625—The Irish money of this reign consisted of the shilling, sixpence, and copper farthing.

The first shilling has a crowned bust, IACOBVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRA. ET HIB. REX ; *rev.* crowned harp, EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. The sixpence is similar, but reads TVEATVR VNITA DEVS instead of EXVRGAT, &c. The later shilling and sixpence have the MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ title, and read on the reverse HENRICVS ROSAS REGNAS IACOBVS. The copper piece is merely a token, and has on one side two sceptres in saltire, through a crown, IACO D. G. MAG. BRI. and on the other a crowned harp, FRA. ET HIB. REX.

Charles I., 1625–1649—Charles I. coined a farthing for Ireland like that just described, and a variety with a rose instead of the harp. In this reign a quantity of money of necessity, of irregular shape and rough workmanship, was struck in silver and copper, with a unique gold piece, some by the Government and some by the rebels. These coins, and their probable dates, were as follows :—

The "Inchiquin" money (1642) includes the only Irish gold piece—a pistole stamped "4 dwtt. 7 gr.," and silver pieces varying in value from the crown to the threepence, all marked merely with their values, and varieties of the smaller denominations, that is, of the ninepence, sixpence, and threepence, carrying annulets to the number of their values in pence. The "Dublin" crown and half-crown (1642) have only their marks of value. The "Ormonde" money (1643) ranges from the crown to the half-groat, and carries "C . R" crowned, and value. The "Blacksmith's" money (1642 (?)) is a half-crown only, and is unique among the Irish silver money of necessity in bearing a regular type. It resembles some of the English half-crowns of the same period, having *obv.* king on horseback, with royal titles ; *rev.* oval garnished shield, CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO, and is assigned to the Irish series on the strength of its mint-mark, a harp.

The Rebel money (1643) was a crown and half-crown only, with a large cross pattée in a circle, and marks of value.

threepence, have on the obverse a crowned bust, and titles, and on the reverse shield of arms, crossed by a long cross, with CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Notwithstanding this mention of Dublin, however, they were struck in London. The threehalfpence is similar, but reads H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. The threefarthings resembles the threehalfpence, but has on the reverse a cross and pellets. The second sixpence is like the first groat in type, but reads on the reverse ET HIBERNIE REX 38 (= 38th year of the reign).

Edward VI., 1547–1553—No Irish money of Edward VI.—if any were struck—seems to be known, though some authorities would include in the Irish series the base shillings of 1549 and 1552 with a harp as mint-mark.

Mary, 1553–1558—Shillings, groats, half-groats, and pennies. The shilling bears the queen's crowned bust and titles, and on the reverse a crowned harp, with VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA, or a variation, and date. The other pieces are of similar type, but undated, and the penny reads M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPIN. After Mary's marriage shillings and groats were issued bearing the busts of Mary and Philip face to face, with their titles, and on the reverse a crowned harp, with POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM.

Elizabeth, 1558–1603—Elizabeth's Irish coins were the shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, and copper penny and halfpenny. Her first shilling resembles Mary's, but reads POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM instead of VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA. The first groat is similar. The second shilling has on the reverse a crowned shield bearing three harps, and there is a corresponding groat. The third shilling has on the obverse the English shield of arms, and on the reverse the crowned harp. The sixpence and threepence are of the same type. The copper penny and halfpenny also have *obv.* English shield and royal titles, *rev.* crowned harp and date, with POSVI, &c.

James I., 1603–1625—The Irish money of this reign consisted of the shilling, sixpence, and copper farthing.

The first shilling has a crowned bust, IACOBVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRA. ET HIB. REX ; *rev.* crowned harp, EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. The sixpence is similar, but reads TVEATVR VNITA DEVS instead of EXVRGAT, &c. The later shilling and sixpence have the MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ title, and read on the reverse HENRICVS ROSAS REGNAS IACOBVS. The copper piece is merely a token, and has on one side two sceptres in saltire, through a crown, IACO D. G. MAG. BRI. and on the other a crowned harp, FRA. ET HIB. REX.

Charles I., 1625–1649—Charles I. coined a farthing for Ireland like that just described, and a variety with a rose instead of the harp. In this reign a quantity of money of necessity, of irregular shape and rough workmanship, was struck in silver and copper, with a unique gold piece, some by the Government and some by the rebels. These coins, and their probable dates, were as follows :—

The "Inchiquin" money (1642) includes the only Irish gold piece––a pistole stamped "4 dwtt. 7 gr.," and silver pieces varying in value from the crown to the threepence, all marked merely with their values, and varieties of the smaller denominations, that is, of the ninepence, sixpence, and threepence, carrying annulets to the number of their values in pence. The "Dublin" crown and half-crown (1642) have only their marks of value. The "Ormonde" money (1643) ranges from the crown to the half-groat, and carries "C . R" crowned, and value. The "Blacksmith's" money (1642 (?)) is a half-crown only, and is unique among the Irish silver money of necessity in bearing a regular type. It resembles some of the English half-crowns of the same period, having *obv.* king on horseback, with royal titles ; *rev.* oval garnished shield, CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO, and is assigned to the Irish series on the strength of its mint-mark, a harp.

The Rebel money (1643) was a crown and half-crown only, with a large cross pattée in a circle, and marks of value.

The Cork money (1647) was an octagonal shilling and sixpence with CORK 1647 and marks of value, and some small copper pieces with *obv.* CORK ; *rev.* castle, or *obv.* CORKE crowned ; *rev.* plain.

Copper money was also issued at Bandon, having *obv.* B. B. (Bandon Bridge, the former name of the city) ; *rev.* three castles, the arms of Bandon ; at Kinsale, having *obv.* K. S. and *rev.* chequered shield, the Kinsale arms ; and at Youghal, having *obv.* ship ; *rev.* Y. T., or Y. T. 1646, or *obv.* fish ; *rev.* Y. T.

Charles II., 1660–1685—Charles II.'s Irish money consisted of a crown, half-crown, and copper halfpenny and farthing. The crown has *obv.* crown within circle, CAR. II. D. G. MAG.. BRIT. ; *rev.* $\frac{S}{V}$ in circle, FRA. ET HYB. REX F. D. The half-crown is similar. The copper halfpenny, issued in 1682, has a draped and laureate bust, and on the reverse a crowned harp, with the royal titles as legends on both sides. The farthing is a token like that of James I.

To this reign some ascribe the much discussed "St. Patrick's" money, dating it about 1643. But another opinion assigns these pieces to a later period, perhaps between 1673–1680. The halfpenny is as follows : *obv.* David, kneeling, playing upon a harp, a crown above, FLOREAT REX ; *rev.* St. Patrick in ecclesiastical vestments, standing, full face, holding crozier and shamrock, his right hand extended over a group of persons before him, to his left, shield with three castles, the Dublin arms, ECCE GREX. (Fig. 162). The farthing is generally similar, but the reverse shows St. Patrick expelling the reptiles, behind him a church, and the legend QVIESCAT PLEBS. The reptiles are said to typify the rebels. The circumstances under which these pieces were issued are unknown.

James II., 1685–1689—James II.'s Irish issues were all of copper or base metal, and include a copper halfpenny, gun-metal crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, a white-metal groat, a pewter crown, penny, and halfpenny, and a brass halfpenny. The copper halfpenny was the only regal coinage, all the other pieces being money of necessity struck after James's abdication. Its types are similar to those of the copper halfpenny of Charles I.

The gun-money crown bears the king on horseback, with his name and titles, and on the reverse four crowned shields crosswise, a crown in the centre, and CHRISTO VICTORE TRIVMPHO. The half-crown has a bust or head of the king, and on the reverse a crown and two crossed sceptres, between I and R, with mark of value and month of issue above and below the crown respectively. The titles compose the legends on both sides. The shilling and sixpence are generally similar.

The white-metal groat has the bust of the king, and on the reverse a crowned harp between marks of value, with the royal titles as legends.

All the pewter pieces are studded in two or three places with prince's metal. The crown has *obv.* king on horseback; *rev.* crown, 1689, with titles occupying both legends. Another type, dated 1690, resembles the gun-money crown but bears an edge inscription reading MELIORIS TESSERA FATI ANNO REGNO SEXTO. The penny and halfpenny bear on the one side the king's head, on the other a crowned harp, with titles occupying both legends. The penny has a mark of value behind the head.

The brass halfpennies struck at Limerick during the siege were called "Hibernias," from their reverse type. They have *obv.* laureate and draped bust, IACOBVS II. DEI GRATIA; *rev.* Hibernia seated, holding palm-branch in her right hand, while her left rests on a harp, HIBERNIA 1691. These pieces were generally re-struck on gun-money shillings.

William and Mary, 1689–1694; William III., 1694–1702—William and Mary struck copper halfpennies only, having *obv.* busts of king and queen side by side, *rev.* crowned harp, and titles occupying both legends. William III.'s halfpenny is similar, but has the king's effigy and name alone.

George I., 1714–1727—Anne struck no Irish money, but in the next reign appeared the coinage of halfpence and farthings known as Wood's, struck by William Wood under a royal patent. These pieces provoked the anger of Dean Swift, who forthwith attacked them, and vilified Wood, in the Drapier Letters, asserting that the coins were base and dishonest and a fraud on the people of Ireland. As a matter of fact, however, they were a great improvement on former Irish issues, and of as good metal as the English money. They bear the sovereign's head and titles, and on the reverse Hibernia seated, with her harp, and HIBERNIA.

George II., 1727–1760—The halfpenny and farthing have the head of the king, GEORGIUS II. REX.; *rev.* crowned harp, HIBERNIA, and present successively the young and the old head. In this reign the celebrated VOCE POPULI halfpenny and farthing were issued, having on the obverse a bust and VOCE POPULI, and on the reverse Hibernia with harp, and HIBERNIA. They are merely tokens, issued in Dublin in 1760.

George III., 1760–1820—George III.'s early issues for Ireland consisted of copper halfpennies and farthings only, and bear his head and GEORGIVS III. REX, and on the reverse a crowned harp and HIBERNIA. Later, when pennies were added, all three pieces bore a draped bust and GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX, and Hibernia as before.

To remedy the scarcity of silver money which was felt in Ireland, as well as in England, at the end of the eighteenth century, the Bank of Ireland issued some silver tokens for six shillings, thirty-pence, ten-pence, and five-pence, all bearing the name and bust of the king, *rev.* BANK OF IRELAND TOKEN SIX SHILLINGS, or BANK TOKEN XXX (*or* TEN, *or* FIVE) PENCE IRISH.

In 1817 the English gold and silver money was ordered to be current in Ireland as in England.

George IV., 1820–1830—George IV. struck the last Anglo-Irish coins, consisting of a copper penny and halfpenny with *obv.* laureate and draped bust, GEORGIUS IV. D. G. REX; *rev.* crowned harp, HIBERNIA, and date. The pennies are dated 1822, and the halfpennies 1822 and 1823.

§ 2. LEGENDS ON IRISH COINS

Royal Titles—The royal titles on Irish coins are generally abbreviations or repetitions of those on English money. John's Irish coins have at first *Iohannes Dominus Hybernie*, and when he became king of England, *Iohannes Rex*, but this latter was his English title, and did not refer to Ireland. Whenever the Irish title is indicated the sovereign is always *Dominus Hibernie*, until the time of Edward IV., when a few of the coins carry *Rex Hibernie.* This style does not occur again until the second issue of Henry VIII., when *Rex Hibernie* finally supersedes *Dominus Hibernie* and is used down to the time of George III. It is rather curious that F. D. (*Fidei Defensor*), which is not seen on English coins until the reign of George I., makes its first numismatic appearance on the Irish crown and half-crown of Charles II.

MINT-NAMES

CARRICFERGUS, *v.* CRAF.

CIVITAS CORCACI, CIVITAS CORCACIE, CIVITAS CORCAGIE. *CORK.*

CRAF, CRAGF, CRAGFEVF. *CARRICKFERGUS.*

CORK, *v.* CIVITAS CORCACI.

D, DEVELI, DI, DIFI, DIVE, DIVEL, DIVELI, DIVELIN, DLFME, DOVELI, DV, DVFLI, DW, DWE, DWELI, DYFLI, CIVITAS DEBL, CIVITAS DEBLI, CIVITAS DVBBL, CIVITAS DVBINIE, CIVITAS DVBL, CIVITAS DVBLI, CIVITAS DVBLIE, CIVITAS DVBLIN, CIVITAS DVBLINE, CIVITAS DUBLINI, CIVITAS DUBLINIE, SIVITAS DVBLIN, SIVITAS DUBLINIE. *DUBLIN.*

DOWNPATRICK, *v.* DVNO.

DROGHEDA, *v.* VILLA DROGH.

DUBLIN, *v.* D.

DVNO, D'DVNO, DE DVNO. *DOWNPATRICK.*

GALWAY, v. VILLA DE GALWEY.

LIMERICK, v. LI.

LI, LIME, CIVITAS LIMERIC, CIVITAS LIMERICI. *LIMERICK.*

TRIM, v. VILLA DE TRIM.

VILLA DROGH, VILLA DROGHEDA, VILLA DE DROGH, VILLA DE DROGHE, VILLA DE DROGHEDA. *DROGHEDA.*

VILLA DE GALWEY. *GALWAY.*

VILLA WEISFOR. *WEXFORD.*

WA, WAT, WATE, WATER, VATERFOR, CIVITAS VATERFOR, CIVITAS WAERFOR, CIVITAS WAERFORD, CIVITAS WATERF, CIVITAS WATERFO, CIVITAS WATERFOR, CIVITAS WATERFORD, CIVI[TAS] WA . . OORFOORD. *WATERFORD.*

WATERFORD, v. WA.

WEXFORD, v. VILLA WEISFOR.

OTHER LEGENDS

CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO—I reign under the auspices of Christ.

CHRISTO VICTORE TRIUMPHO—I triumph by the victory of Christ.

ECCE GREX—Behold the flock.

EXURGAT DEUS, DISSIPENTUR INIMICI—Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered.

FLOREAT REX—May the king flourish.

HENRICUS ROSAS, REGNUS IACOBUS—Henry (united) the roses, James the kingdoms.

IOAN DE CURCI—John de Courcy (Earl of Ulster).

MELIORIS TESSERA FATI—A token of better fortune.

PATRIK.

PATRICII.

PATRICIUS.

POSUI DEUM ADIUTOREM MEUM—I have made God my helper.

POSUIMUS DEUM ADIUTOREM NOSTRUM—We have made God our helper.

QUIESCAT PLEBS—May the people remain tranquil.

ROSA SINE SPINA—A rose without a thorn.

SALVATOR—Saviour.

TUEATUR UNITA DEUS—May God guard these united (kingdoms).

VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA—Truth is the daughter of Time.

VOCE POPULI—By the voice of the people. (On some tokens.)

CHAPTER X

COINS OF SCOTLAND

§ 1. INTRODUCTORY

THE coinage of Scotland began in the reign of David I. (1124–1153). Coins minted before this period within the boundaries of what we now call Scotland belong to the Anglo-Saxon series and were issued by the Northumbrian kings, whose territory then extended up to the Forth. Edmund (940–946) granted Strathclyde to Malcolm of Scotland, and later all Northern Northumbria, with the Lothians and Teviotdale, were made over to the Scottish monarchs, and obtained their full importance as integral parts of the kingdom under David I.

As in other countries, the coinage of money was a royal prerogative. The chief mint was at Holyrood, Edinburgh; and Aberdeen, Berwick, Dumbarton, Glasgow, Perth, St. Andrews, Stirling, &c., were also in possession of mints. The coinage was at first on very much the same lines as that of England, and consisted, to begin with, of hammered silver pennies bearing the king's effigy and title, and the names of the mint and moneyer. The first gold piece is a copy of the first English noble issued by Edward III.

The first milled coins are the silver testoons of 1553, but these were struck at the French mint. The mill was not introduced into Scotland until 1637.

At first the Scottish coins were of the same fineness as the English—that is, they were struck from silver of 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine + 18 dwt. alloy. The quality of the noble is not known, but it was probably that of 23 carats 3½ grains fine + ½ grain alloy, the English "Old Standard." The subsequent gold coins were usually of 22 carats fine to 2 grains alloy, the English "Crown" gold, but they never fall below 21 carats fine. Towards the end of the fourteenth century the silver begins to become debased, and later a billon coinage was introduced, with the result that in some cases it is difficult to distinguish between the debased silver and the billon. As regards quality there is often little or nothing to choose between them; but while the billon claimed to be nothing more than billon, the debased silver assumed the rank of standard silver. Some authorities class as billon all pieces containing alloy in the proportion of one-half or more. In 1423 the use of Scottish money was forbidden in England, so low was its quality.

The nominal values attached to old Scottish coins are at first sight somewhat puzzling. Until 1355 the coinage was of equal value with the English, but after that time it gradually sank until in 1600 it was worth only one-twelfth the value of English money of similar denomination. The relative nominal values of the two coinages were as follows:—

c. 1390 the English was to the Scottish as 1 to 2
1451 " " " " " 1 to 2½
1456 " " " " " 1 to 3
1467 " " " " " 1 to 3½
1475 " " " " " 1 to 4 (gold)
1544 " " " " " 1 to 4
1560 " " " " " 1 to 5
1565 " " " " " 1 to 6
1579 " " " " " 1 to 8
1597 " " " " " 1 to 10
1601 " " " " " 1 to 12

§ 2. COINS OF SCOTLAND FROM 1124 TO 1709

David I. 1124–1153

Title.—David Rex.

Denomination.—Silver : Sterling or Penny.

David I. was the first Scottish king who certainly had a coinage. Some have thought that this distinction belongs to Alexander I., but modern authorities accord it to David. His sterlings, or pennies, were similar in all respects to the contemporary English money—that of Stephen—even to the extent of being very badly struck and more or less illegible. They were minted at Roxburgh and Berwick. One specimen, which may be described as an example of the others, has *obv.* crowned bust to right, holding sceptre, within inner circle ; [X]ER TIVAD ; *rev.* short cross fleury within inner circle ; [HVG]O ON ROCH. The obverse legend reads from right to left (Fig. 163). In the plate the two halves have been inadvertently transposed.

Malcolm IV. 1153–1165

Title.—Malcolm Rex : Malcolm, King.

Denomination.—Silver : Sterling or Penny.

The sterlings of this reign are of the highest rarity. They have on the obverse a full-face effigy, with name and title, and on the reverse a short cross fleury and ornaments, with names of moneyer and mint.

William the Lion. 1165–1214

Title.—Willelmus Rex ; or, Le Rei Willame : William, King ; or, The King William.

Denominations.—Silver : Sterling or Penny ; Halfpenny.

The sterlings (Fig. 164) are generally similar to those of the preceding reigns, but about 1195 the short single cross was replaced by a short double cross. The unusual feature of a French legend on certain of the pieces is supposed to have been due to some French coiners probably employed in the Scottish mint at this time, and has no parallel in the whole of the British coinage. The unique halfpenny is in the British Museum cabinet, and bears *obv.* crowned head of the king, to right, . . . AM . . .; *rev.* cross potent, with lys and pellet in each angle, . . . ROCE . . . The legends, though partly illegible, permit of the attribution of the coin to this reign and to the Roxburgh mint. It may have been struck in imitation of the halfpenny restored by John, about this time, to the English coinage. Sometimes the name of the moneyer is given on the reverse, without that of the mint.

Alexander II. 1214–1249

Title.—Alexander Rex : Alexander, King.

Denomination.—Silver : Sterling, or Penny.

The pennies continue of the same general type. Some with a long cross instead of a short one are sometimes attributed to this reign, but more probably belong to the next. The king's name is very variously spelt.

Alexander III. 1249–1292

Title.—Alexander, Dei Gracia, Rex Scotorum ; or, Rex Escossie : Alexander, by the grace of God, King of the Scots, or, of Scotland.

Denominations.—Silver : Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

The pennies of Alexander III. are of the long-cross type, and exhibit good and neat workmanship. The obverse legend reads ALEXANDER DEI GRATIA, or a variation, and the reverse, REX SCOTORVM or REX ESCOSSIE, or a variation. The mint and moneyer are not named.

The halfpence (Fig. 165) and farthings were probably issued in imitation of those of Edward I. They are of generally similar type to the penny.

Some pennies with a long double cross belong either to this reign or to the one preceding, but their place has not yet been exactly determined.

John Baliol. 1292–1296

Title.—Iohannes, Dei Gracia, Rex Scotorum : John, by the grace of God, King of the Scots

Denominations.—Silver : Penny, Halfpenny.

The coins of John Baliol generally resemble those of the preceding reign, but some of the pennies read CIVITAS SANDR or CIVITAS SANDRE (City of St. Andrew).

Robert Bruce. 1306–1329

Title.—Robertus, Dei Gracia, Scotorum Rex : Robert, by the grace of God, King of the Scots.

Denominations.—Silver : Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

The coinage of this reign calls for no remark, being similar to preceding issues.

David II. 1329–1371

Title.—David, Dei Gracia, Rex Scotorum : David, by the grace of God, King of the Scots.

Denominations.—Gold : Noble (value not recorded)—Pattern (?). Silver : Groat (4d), Half-groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

In this reign we meet with the first Scottish gold coin,—a noble, almost identical in type with the contemporary English noble. Only three or four specimens are known, and as they are all different in detail it is probable that they were issued only as patterns. One is as follows : *obv.* The king, crowned and in armour, standing in a ship and holding sword and shield, the latter bearing the Scottish lion ; DAVID DEI GRACIA REX SCOTORUM ; *rev.* beaded cross of St. Andrew, at each extremity an ornament enclosing a fleur-de-lys ; in each angle a lion surmounted by a crown, all within tressure of arches and a beaded circle, IHC. AVTEM TRANCIENS P. MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. (Fig. 167).

To the silver coinage are added groats and half-groats. These also resemble the corresponding English pieces coined by Edward III. except that they carry a profile instead of a full-faced bust. They are as follows : *obv.* crowned profile to left and royal titles ; *rev.* long plain cross, with mullets or pierced stars in the angles ; and legends, consisting of motto and mint-name, in two circles, one within the other. The motto is a contracted form of DOMINVS PROTECTOR MEVS ET LIBERATOR MEVS. Fig. 166 illustrates a half-groat.

The pennies, halfpennies, and farthing present, generally speaking, no new features; but while the early pennies have a continuation of the king's title as reverse legend the later return to the older custom of carrying the mint-name. A farthing reading *obv.* MONETA REGIS D., and *rev.* AVID SCOTTOR presents a unique legend, and is known as the Moneta Farthing. The division of the king's name is curiously made.

Robert II. 1371–1390

Title.—Robertus, Dei Gracia, Rex Scotorum: Robert, by the grace of God, King of the Scots.

Denominations.—Gold: St. Andrew or Lion (?), Lion or Demi-lion, or Demi (?). Silver: Groat (4d), Half-groat, Penny, Halfpenny.

It is not quite certain whether the gold pieces about to be described belong to this reign or to the next, and whether they should be spoken of as St. Andrews and lions respectively, or as lions and demi-lions respectively, but since they are usually assigned to Robert II. it is preferable to notice them here. The St. Andrew, as the larger piece is generally called, has a shield with Scottish arms, crowned; ROBERTVS DEI GRACIA REX SCOT; *rev.* St. Andrew as if extended on a saltire cross, between two fleurs-de-lys; DNS. P. TECTO. MS. & LIB. (Fig. 165). The smaller piece, generally called the lion, is similar as regards the obverse, but the shield is not crowned. As regards the reverse, the saint's figure is absent, the saltire cross alone being shown, between two fleurs-de-lys, and the legend is a form of XPC. REGNAT XPC. VINCIT. A rare variety reads DNS PTECTOR. MS. LI.

The silver money is like that of David II. in type and denomination, except that there is no farthing.

Robert III. 1390–1406

Title.—Robertus, Dei Gracia, Rex Scotorum (or Scottorum) : Robert, by the grace of God, King of the Scots.

Denominations.—Gold : St. Andrew or Lion (5s), Half-St. Andrew. Silver : Groat (4d), Half-groat, Penny, Half-penny.

The gold pieces described under the last reign are believed by some to belong to this, together with what are known as the short-cross St. Andrews, on which the cross is confined within the inner circle instead of extending beyond it. The St. Andrew of Robert III. has the obverse as that of Robert II., while the reverse shows the saint extended on his cross, and reads XPC. REGNAT, &c. The half-St. Andrew is similar, but the saint is shown without his cross.

The silver coins consisted of the same denominations as in the last reign. All of them, including the groat (Fig. 166) and twopence, which have hitherto borne a profile bust, carry a full-faced effigy of the king, and on the reverse a long cross. The reverse legend of the groat and half-groat is in two circles and consists of motto and mint-name, but as regards the smaller coins the titles occasionally extend to the reverse, in which case the mint-name is omitted.

James I. 1406–1437

Title.—Iacobus, Dei Gracia, Rex Scotorum : James, by the grace of God, King of the Scots.

Denominations.—Gold : Lion or Demy (3s. 4d.), Half-lion or Half-demy. Silver : Groat (4d.). Billon : Penny, Halfpenny.

The gold coins of James I. were of smaller value than those of his predecessors and slightly different in type. They consisted of lions or demies, and their halves. The demy has a lozenge containing the Scottish arms ; IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX ; *rev.* a small saltire cross between two fleurs-de-lys, enclosed by six arches bending inwards ; a lys at each point and a rosette in each curve ; SALVVM FAC. POPVLVM. TVVM. DN., or a variation (Fig. 170). The half-demy is practically identical.

Apparently the only silver coins of this reign were groats, for the penny and halfpenny, although their fineness is not recorded, are actually of billon. But it is very difficult to distinguish between billon and base silver. Billon is a mixture of silver with a large proportion of alloy, and billon coins were acknowledged as such. But coins of base silver, though often of practically the same material, were intended to pass as silver. The penny and halfpenny of James I., in the absence of a record of what they were meant to be, must be judged on their merits, and the verdict pronounces them billon. In type, they and the groats generally resemble the same denominations of the previous reign, but the reverse legend of the pennies and halfpennies is always occupied by the mint-name.

James II. 1437–1460

Title.—Iacobus, Dei Gracia, Rex Scotorum : James, by the grace of God, King of the Scots.

Denominations.—Gold : Demy (9s.), Lion, or St. Andrew, or Scottish Crown (6s. 8d.) ; Half Lion, or Half-St. Andrew. Silver : Groat (8d. or 6d.), Half-Groat. Billon : Penny (2d.) ; Halfpenny (?) (1d.).

The coins of James II. are generally similar to previous issues. The lion, otherwise known as the St. Andrew, is not an alternative name for the demi, as in the last reign, but a distinct coin, which brings back again the St. Andrew type. On the obverse it has a crowned shield of arms between two small crowns, with IACOBVS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTORVM, or a variation, and on the reverse St. Andrew on a long saltire cross between two fleurs-de-lys, which are sometimes crowned, with SALVVM FAC. POPVLVM TVVM, or a form of XPC. REGNAT, &c.

Some numismatists, but not all, ascribe a billon halfpenny to this reign. The billon penny is illustrated by Fig. 171.

James III. 1460–1488

Titles.—Iacobus, Dei Gracia, Rex Scotorum : James, by the grace of God, King of the Scots.

Denominations.—Gold : Rider (23s.) ; Half-rider, Quarter-rider, Unicorn (23s.), Half-unicorn, St. Andrew (?) (10s., 12s., or 13s. 4d.), Half-St. Andrew (?). Silver : Groat (7d. or 12d.), Half-groat, Penny (2d. or 3d.). Billon : Penny, Plack (2d. or 3d.), Half-plack. Copper : Farthing.

In this reign the coinage was increased by five new gold pieces, the rider, with its half and quarter, and the unicorn and its half ; two new billon pieces, the plack and its half, and a copper farthing. The rider has *obv.* the king on a galloping horse, to right, in helmet and armour, holding drawn sword ; IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTOR. ; *rev.* crowned shield of arms over long cross ; SALVVM FAC. POPVLVM TVVM DNE. (Fig. 172). On some specimens the obverse and reverse types are transposed, and the king is riding to the left ; this arrangement is also exhibited by the half- and quarter-rider.

The unicorn introduces quite new types. It has *obv.* a unicorn to left, having a crown round its neck from which hang a chain and ring, and supporting a shield of arms ; IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTO., or a variation ; *rev.* a large star with wavy rays over a cross fleury, possibly intended for a radiate cross ; EXVRGAT DE. ET DISIPENT. NIMICI. E. (Fig. 173). On some rare examples the motto appears on both sides, while the royal title is omitted. The half-unicorn resembles the unicorn, but the king's name and title are always present.

The groats vary somewhat. They usually resemble those of Robert III. and his successors, and display a full-face bust, crowned, enclosed by a tressure of arches ; IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTORVM, or a variation ; *rev.* long cross with three pellets in each angle, or three pellets and a mullet alternately; (in outer circle) DNS. PTECTOR. MS. ET LIBRTV., or variation; (in inner circle) VILLA EDINBVRG or VILLA BERWICHI. The half-groat is similar; but some other groats have the bust three-quarter face, to the right, and on the reverse a plain cross with ornate extremities, and thistles and mullets alternately in the angles. The legend is in one circle only, and consists of the mint-name. Again, another variety has the bust three-quarter face to left, and on the reverse crowns and pellets alternately in the angles of the cross, with the usual legends in two circles. This last type has been variously assigned to James II., James III., and James IV.

The pennies, both silver and billon, are of the ordinary type. The silver penny was current for threepence.

The billon plack is as follows: *Obv.* shield of arms partly enclosed by a quatrefoil; IACOBVS D. GRA. REX SCOTTORVM; *rev.* ornate cross, a crown in each angle, the centre pierced and containing a saltire cross; VILLA EDINBVRGH (Fig. 174). The half is similar. The plack, which was first current for threepence and then lowered to twopence, is said to derive its name from the French *plaque.*

The copper pieces, or "black farthings," vary. Some have a crown within a circle, I. REX SCOTORVM; *rev.* saltire cross within circle, VILLA EDINBVRG, or a variation. Others have the crowned initials I R (for IACOBUS REX) in place of the crown, and on the reverse a crowned saltire cross.

James IV. 1488–1513

Title.—Iacobus, Dei Gracia, Rex Scotorum (or Scottorum) IIII., Quartus, or (the Arabic figure Ȣ); James IV., by the grace of God, King of the Scots.

Denominations.—Gold: Rider (?) (35s.), Two-thirds Rider (?), One-third Rider (?), St. Andrew (35s.), Half-St. Andrew, Unicorn (20s.), Half-unicorn. Silver: Groat (14d.), Half-groat, Penny (3d.). Billon: Penny, Plack (2d. (?)), Half-plack.

Numismatists are uncertain as to whether the rider and its parts were coined in this reign or late in the last.

The unicorn and its half repeat the types of the last reign, but some of the unicorns exhibit Roman lettering. The St. Andrews, as usual, show a crowned shield between two fleurs-de-lys, and read IACOBVS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTORVM IIII., while the reverse has St. Andrew on a saltire cross, between two fleurs-de-lys, and reads SALVVM FAC. PPVLVM. TVV. DNE., or a variation. The half-St. Andrew is the same, but sometimes omits the numeral from the obverse legend.

The groat is also of the ordinary type. It has on the obverse a full-face bust, crowned, either draped and in armour, or bare, and on the reverse a long cross with pellets or other devices in the angles, and the legend in two circles. Some have Q, QT, or QRA, for QVARTVS, or a Roman or Arabic numeral after the royal title, and some read SALVVM FAC. POPVLV. TVV. DNE. instead of DOMINVS PROTECTOR, &c. The half-groat resembles the groat, and has Q or IIII. after the titles.

The silver penny has a full-face head; IABVS. DEI GRA. REX SCOTTOR.; *rev.* cross with three pellets and a mullet in the angles alternately; SALV. FAC. POP. TVV. The billon penny has a full-face head, and on the reverse a cross with pellets, or crowns and fleurs-de-lys, in the angles, with, as a rule, the mint-name as legend, though occasionally it has the motto as on the silver piece.

The other billon pieces, consisting of the plack and half-plack, are like those of James III., save for some small variations.

James V. 1514–1542

Title.—Iacobus 5, Dei Gracia, Rex Scotorum: James 5, by the grace of God, King of the Scots.

Denominations.—Gold: Ducat or Bonnet-piece (40s.), Two-thirds Ducat, One-third Ducat, Unicorn (20s.), Half-unicorn, Crown (20s.). Silver: Groat (18d.), One-third Groat. Billon: Plack (2d. ?); Bawbee (1½d.); Half-bawbee.

The new denominations consist of the gold ducat, two-thirds ducat, one-third ducat, the crown, and the billon bawbee and half-bawbee. The ducat is also called the bonnet-piece, from the head-dress worn by the king's effigy on the obverse. It is notable as being the first dated Scottish coin, and has a profile bust of the king, bearded, and wearing a "broad bonnet"; IACOBVS 5 DEI G. R. SCOTORV. 1539, or a variation; *rev.* shield of arms over a cross with ornate extremities, the topmost hidden by a crown surmounting the shield; HONOR REGIS IVDICIVM DILIGIT (Fig. 175). The two-thirds and one-third are generally similar, but the former is distinguished by an annulet and the latter by a dot behind the head, and both have the letters I R, for Jacobus Rex, one on either side of the shield. Neither piece is earlier than 1540.

The crown has the following type: A square shield, crowned, between two small saltire crosses; IACOBVS 5 DEI GRA. REX SCOTORVM; *rev.* short cross fleury, a thistle-head in each angle; CRVCIS ARMA SEQVAMVR.

The groat is of a new type. Hitherto this denomination has generally borne a full-face effigy, or, as under David II. and Robert II., a profile to left. Now it exhibits a profile to right, with the ordinary reading, while the reverse, instead of the usual double legend has OPPIDV. EDINBVRGI, in one circle. A variety has VILLA EDINBVRGH. These pieces are very similar in general appearance to the contemporary English groats of Henry VIII.

The one-third groats resemble the groats, and read OPPIDV. EDINBVRGI (Fig. 176). No other silver coins of this reign are known, though some believe that half or two third groats also were issued.

The billon plack is like that of the last reign, except as regards some small variations. The bawbee is as follows:

obv. a crowned thistle-head between I and 5; IACOBVS D. G. REX SCOTORVM; *rev.* St. Andrew's cross with a crown in the centre, and a fleur-de-lys on either side; OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI. The half-bawbees are the same, except that the fleurs-de-lys are absent and the legend has R instead of REX.

The origin of the word "bawbee" has been variously explained. Some consider it a corruption of the French *bas billon* or *bas pièce*, while others derive it from the territorial title of the moneyer who perhaps first coined these pieces, Alexander Orrok, Lord of Sillebawbye. But it is possible that the name "bawbee" was not applied to any Scottish coin until the following reign, when some pennies were issued, bearing the effigy of the infant Queen Mary, which might very well on this account have been known as "babies" or "bawbees." The question still awaits settlement.

Mary. 1542–1567

Mary *alone*, 1542–1558.

Title.—Maria, Dei Gracia, Regina Scotorum: Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of the Scots.

Denominations.—Gold: Ryal or Three-pound piece (60s.), Half-ryal, Lion or Forty-four-shilling piece (44s.), Half-lion or Twenty-two shilling piece, Crown (20s.), Twenty-shilling piece (20s.). Silver: Testoon (5s.), Half-testoon. Billon: Plack, Lion or Hardhead; Penny, Bawbee, Half-bawbee.

Mary and Francis, 1558–1560.

Title.—Franciscus et Maria, Dei Gracia, Rex et Regina Scotorum, Delphinus et Delphina Viennensis: Francis and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of the Scots, Dauphin and Dauphiness of Vienne; or, Franciscus et Maria, Dei Gracia, Rex et Regina Francorum et Scotorum: Francis and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of the French and of the Scots.

Denominations.—Gold: Ducat (60s.): Silver: Testoon

(5s.), Half-testoon. Billon: Nonsunt, or Twelvepenny Plack (12d.); Hardhead or Lion, (1½d.).

Mary *alone*, 1560–1565.

Title.—As in 1542.

Denominations.—Gold: Crown (value not recorded), Pattern (?) Silver: Testoon (5s.), Half-testoon.

Mary and Henry, 1565–1567.

Title.—Maria et Henricus Dei Gracia Regina et Rex Scotorum: Mary and Henry, by the grace of God, Queen and King of the Scots.

Denominations.—Silver: Ryal (30s.), Two-thirds Ryal, One-third Ryal.

Mary alone, 1567.

Title.—As in 1542.

Denominations.—Silver: Ryal (30s.), Two-thirds Ryal, One-third Ryal.

Mary Queen of Scots came into her inheritance when an infant only a few days old. The numerous types of her coins make allusion to nearly every period of her life.

Up to the time of her first marriage, which took place when she was sixteen years of age, Mary's coins consisted of gold ryals, or three-pound pieces; half-ryals, or thirty-shilling pieces; lions, or forty-four-shilling pieces; half-lions, or twenty-two-shilling pieces; crowns, and twenty-shilling pieces, silver testoons and half-testoons, and billon bawbees, half-bawbees, pennies, lions, or hard-heads, and placks.

The gold ryal, like several other coins of this reign, has no inner circle between the design and the legend. The absence of the circle, hitherto an invariable accompaniment to the coin types, lends a modern appearance to the pieces in question as compared with those which retain the old fashion. This ryal, or three-pound piece, is as follows: Draped bust, to left; ornaments in the hair; MARIA D. G. SCOTOR, REGINA, or a variation; *rev.* crowned shield of arms; IVSTVS FIDE VIVIT. 1555, or other date. The half-ryal is identical (Fig. 177).

The lion, or forty-four shilling piece, has a crowned shield of arms, between the initials I and G within inner circle ; MARIA DEI GRA R. SCOTORVM ; *rev. MARIA REGINA*, in cipher, crowned, between two cinquefoils, all within inner circle ; DILIGITE IVSTICIAM 1553. The half, or twenty-two shilling piece, is the same, save for some small variations. The initials I. G. stand for IACOBOS GVBERNATOR, (James, Governor)—*i.e.*, James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, Regent for the child-queen.

The crowns are generally similar to those of the last reign, with the necessary alteration of the royal name.

The twenty-shilling pieces have on the obverse a crowned shield within inner circle of beads, with the usual legend, and the date 1543 ; and on the reverse M R (for Mary Regina) in monogram, crowned, a cinquefoil or star below, all within inner circle of beads, and the legend ECCE ANCILLA DOMINI.

The early silver testoons are curious as having been coined at the French mint by the new mill-and-screw process. They are the first Scottish milled coins, and have a youthful bust to right, crowned, within double inner circle ; MARIA DEI GRA. R. SCOTORVM ; *rev.* crowned shield, within double inner circle ; DA PACEM DOMINE 1553 (Fig. 178). The later testoons, dated 1555, are of an entirely different type. They bear the letter M, crowned, between two crowned thistle-heads ; MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. REGINA. 1555 ; *rev.* shield of arms over a cross potent ; DILIGIE DNI. COR. HVMILE. No inner circle on either side. There are also half-testoons of this type. A third testoon appeared in 1556, as follows : Crowned shield of arms between M and R ; MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. REGINA 1556 ; *rev.* cross potent, with small cross in each angle ; IN VIRTVTE TVA LIBERA ME 1556. There are half testoons of this type also. Other varieties of the testoon differ from those described in small details which do not call for special notice here.

The billon bawbees and half-bawbees are generally similar to those of the last reign and vary only in small particulars. Some bawbees struck at the Stirling mint, however, have on the reverse a cross potent with a small cross in each angle, within an inner circle, and read OPPIDVM STIRLINGI (Fig. 179).

Under the Regency of Mary of Guise, the Queen Dowager, the French Ambassador was allowed on one occasion the unusual privilege of coining some silver at the Edinburgh mint and of appropriating the consequent profits. The silver was mixed with alloy, and of this mixture was composed the billon penny of 1554. It has the crowned full-face bust of the child-queen, MARIA D. G. R. SCOTORVM ; *rev.* long cross, a crown and a fleur-de-lys alternately in the angles; OPPIDVM EDINBVRG, or a variation. Another penny was struck in 1556 and has on the obverse a cross potent, with a small cross potent in each angle, and the usual legend, and on the reverse VICIT VERITAS 1556, in three lines across the field, surmounted by a crown.

The billon lions, or hardheads, were designed for the relief of the poor, who suffered much loss on account of the lack of small change. They have on the obverse a crowned M and the usual legend, and on the reverse the Scottish lion with VICIT VERITAS 1555.

The placks are of the same general type as those of James III. and succeeding reigns, except that the reverse now reads, for the first time, SERVIO ET VSV. TEROR. 1557.

In 1558 Mary married Francis, Dauphin of France, and their marriage treaty provided that Francis should not be merely prince consort, but king of Scotland. Since, therefore, Francis was to share with Mary all the privileges of monarchy, coins were issued in their joint names. New types were also introduced, with complimentary allusions to the fresh bond between Scotland and France. The coins of Francis and Mary consisted of gold ducats, silver testoons and half-testoons, and billon nonsunts, or twelvepenny placks, and lions or hardheads.

The ducat is as follows: Busts of Mary and Francis face to face, surmounted by one large crown; FRAN. ET D. G. MA. R. R. SCOTOR. DELPIN. VIEN.: *rev.* cruciform figure composed of eight dolphins, two to each limb; every two crowned, with a St. Andrew's cross in the centre and a Lorraine cross in each angle; HORVM TVTA FIDES. 1558. (Fig. 180).

The testoons and half-testoons are of two types. The first type has a shield bearing the arms of the Dauphin impaled with those of Scotland, over a cross potent; FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. SCOTOR. D. D. VIEN.; *rev.* F and M in monogram, crowned, between two Lorraine crosses; FECIT VTRAQVE VNVM 1558. The second type, struck after Francis had become king of France, has a shield bearing arms of France and Scotland, impaled, between a small plain cross and a saltire cross; FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. FRANCO. SCOTOR.; *rev.* crowned F and M, in monogram, as before, between a fleur-de-lys and a thistle-head, both crowned; VICIT LEO DE TRIBV. IVDA. 1560. The testoons were sometimes called Lorraines.

The billon nonsunts, or twelvepenny-placks, have crowned F and M in monogram, between a dolphin and a thistle, both crowned; FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. SCOTOR. D. D. VEN.; *rev.* a four-sided figure containing the inscription IAM. NON SVNT DVO SED VNA CARO; a cross potent above, 1558 below, and a Lorraine cross to right and left. The coin is named from two words in the reverse inscription. The hardheads are like those of Mary alone, except for the alteration in the titles and the substitution of F M, in monogram, between two dolphins, for M. On some specimens the legend begins ET MA., the name of Francis being omitted.

Francis died in 1560, and the only coins struck by Mary between that date and the year of her second marriage were the gold crown and silver testoons and half-testoons. The gold crown is unique, the only known specimen being that in the cabinet of the British Museum, which is perhaps merely a pattern. It shows on the obverse a crowned shield on which the Scottish arms partially cover the French, with MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORVM REGINA 1561 ; and on the reverse a star of eight points, every second point terminating in a crowned M, with a thistle-head in each angle of the cross thus formed ; EXVRGAT.

The testoon of this period, and its half, exhibit a bust of the queen, to left, wearing cap and high-necked dress, with the usual legend, and the date (1561 or 1562) on a label below ; while the reverse has the arms, as on the gold crown just described, between two M's, crowned, and the legend SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DOMINE.

In 1565 Mary married Henry Darnley, son of the Earl of Lennox, and on her own initiative conferred upon him the title of king. Accordingly his name and effigy accompany hers upon the new coins, which consisted of silver ryals, two-third ryals, and one-third ryals. The ryal is of two types. The first has busts of Mary and Henry face to face, no crowns ; date below, 1565, all within circle of beads ; HENRICVS & MARIA D. GRA. R. & R. SCOTORVM ; *rev.* arms of Scotland, crowned, between two thistle-heads, all within circle of beads ; QVOS DEVS COIVNXIT HOMO NON SEPARET. The latter legend, in addition to its conventional significance, doubtless indicated defiance of those who wished to hinder the marriage (Fig. 181).

The second type of the ryal has the arms of Scotland, crowned, between two thistle-heads, within beaded circle ; MARIA & HENRIC. DEI GRA. R. & R. SCOTORVM ; *rev.* palm-tree surmounted by a crown, and crossed by a scroll bearing the motto DAT GLORIA VIRES ; up the trunk climbs a tortoise, and the date appears in the field below the scroll ; EXVRGAT DEVS & DISSIPENTR. INIMICI EI. The two-thirds and one-third ryal are of this latter type.

The tortoise, or "schell padocke," creeping up the trunk of the tree is supposed to signify the ascent of Lord Henry Darnley by his marriage. The ryals with the palm and tortoise have been sometimes called

Cruikston dollars, from a mistaken idea that the tree represented a noted yew at Cruikston, Darnley's residence near Glasgow.

Mary was again left a widow in 1567, and after this issued no fresh types or denominations, but continued to strike the silver ryals of the second type and their parts until her abdication, merely omitting Darnley's name.

James VI. 1567–1625

Up to 1603. *Title.*—Iacobvs 6 Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum: James 6, by the grace of God, King of the Scots.

Denominations.—Gold: Twenty-pound piece (£20), Thistle-noble (£7 6s. 8d.), Sword-and-Sceptre (£6), Half-Sword-and-Sceptre, Rider (£5), Half-rider, Ducat (80s.), Hat-piece (80s.), Lion-noble (75s.), Two-thirds Lion-noble, One-third Lion-noble. Silver: Forty-, Thirty-, Twenty-, Sixteen-, Ten-, Eight-, Five-, Four-, and Two-shilling pieces, current for their nominal values, Ryal (30s.), Two-thirds Ryal, One-third Ryal, Two-Merk piece, or Thistle-Dollar (26s. 8d.), Merk, or Half-Thistle-Dollar, Half-Merk, Quarter-Merk, Thistle-Merk (13s. 4d.), Half-Thistle-Merk, Quarter-Thistle-Merk, One-eighth-Thistle-Merk, Balance Half-Merk (6s. 8d.), Balance Quarter-Merk, Thirty-penny piece (2s. 6d.), Twelvepenny piece (1s.), Billon: Plack (8d.), Half-Plack, Saltire Plack (4d.), Two-pence, Hardhead (2d.), Half-Hardhead. Copper: Two-pence (2d.), Penny (1d.).

After 1603. *Titles.*—Iacobus Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex: James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

DENOMINATIONS

Gold:

Twelve-pound piece Scottish, or English					Unit.
Six	„	„	„	„	Double Crown.
Three	„	„	„	„	Britain Crown.
Forty-eight-shilling piece			„	„	Thistle Crown.
Thirty-shilling	„		„	„	Half-Crown.

haps merely a pattern. It shows on the obverse a crowned shield on which the Scottish arms partially cover the French, with MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORVM REGINA 1561 ; and on the reverse a star of eight points, every second point terminating in a crowned M, with a thistle-head in each angle of the cross thus formed ; EXVRGAT.

The testoon of this period, and its half, exhibit a bust of the queen, to left, wearing cap and high-necked dress, with the usual legend, and the date (1561 or 1562) on a label below ; while the reverse has the arms, as on the gold crown just described, between two M's, crowned, and the legend SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DOMINE.

In 1565 Mary married Henry Darnley, son of the Earl of Lennox, and on her own initiative conferred upon him the title of king. Accordingly his name and effigy accompany hers upon the new coins, which consisted of silver ryals, two-third ryals, and one-third ryals. The ryal is of two types. The first has busts of Mary and Henry face to face, no crowns ; date below, 1565, all within circle of beads ; HENRICVS & MARIA D. GRA. R. & R. SCOTORVM ; *rev.* arms of Scotland, crowned, between two thistle-heads, all within circle of beads ; QVOS DEVS COIVNXIT HOMO NON SEPARET. The latter legend, in addition to its conventional significance, doubtless indicated defiance of those who wished to hinder the marriage (Fig. 181).

The second type of the ryal has the arms of Scotland, crowned, between two thistle-heads, within beaded circle ; MARIA & HENRIC. DEI GRA. R. & R. SCOTORVM ; *rev.* palm-tree surmounted by a crown, and crossed by a scroll bearing the motto DAT GLORIA VIRES ; up the trunk climbs a tortoise, and the date appears in the field below the scroll ; EXVRGAT DEVS & DISSIPENTR. INIMICI EI. The two-thirds and one-third ryal are of this latter type.

The tortoise, or "schell padocke," creeping up the trunk of the tree is supposed to signify the ascent of Lord Henry Darnley by his marriage. The ryals with the palm and tortoise have been sometimes called

Cruikston dollars, from a mistaken idea that the tree represented a noted yew at Cruikston, Darnley's residence near Glasgow.

Mary was again left a widow in 1567, and after this issued no fresh types or denominations, but continued to strike the silver ryals of the second type and their parts until her abdication, merely omitting Darnley's name.

James VI. 1567–1625

Up to 1603. *Title.*—Iacobvs 6 Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum: James 6, by the grace of God, King of the Scots.

Denominations.—Gold: Twenty-pound piece (£20), Thistle-noble (£7 6s. 8d.), Sword-and-Sceptre (£6), Half-Sword-and-Sceptre, Rider (£5), Half-rider, Ducat (80s.), Hat-piece (80s.), Lion-noble (75s.), Two-thirds Lion-noble, One-third Lion-noble. Silver: Forty-, Thirty-, Twenty-, Sixteen-, Ten-, Eight-, Five-, Four-, and Two-shilling pieces, current for their nominal values, Ryal (30s.), Two-thirds Ryal, One-third Ryal, Two-Merk piece, or Thistle-Dollar (26s. 8d.), Merk, or Half-Thistle-Dollar, Half-Merk, Quarter-Merk, Thistle-Merk (13s. 4d.), Half-Thistle-Merk, Quarter-Thistle-Merk, One-eighth-Thistle-Merk, Balance Half-Merk (6s. 8d.), Balance Quarter-Merk, Thirty-penny piece (2s. 6d.), Twelvepenny piece (1s.), Billon: Plack (8d.), Half-Plack, Saltire Plack (4d.), Two-pence, Hardhead (2d.), Half-Hardhead. Copper: Two-pence (2d.), Penny (1d.).

After 1603. *Titles.*—Iacobus Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex: James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

DENOMINATIONS

Gold:

Twelve-pound piece Scottish, or English Unit. Double Crown.
Six " " " " Britain Crown.
Three " " " " Thistle Crown.
Forty-eight-shilling piece " " Half-Crown.
Thirty-shilling " " "

Silver:

Three-pound piece Scottish, or English Crown.
Thirty-shilling „ „ „ „ Half-Crown.
Twelve-shilling „ „ „ „ Shilling.
Six-shilling „ „ „ „ Sixpence.
Two-shilling „ „ „ „ Twopence.
One-shilling „ „ „ „ Penny.
Sixpenny „ „ „ „ Halfpenny.

Copper:

Twopence and Penny.

In 1567 Mary abdicated and was succeeded by her son, James VI. of Scotland, and afterwards James I. of England, who introduced many new types and pieces. Before his accession to the English throne he issued in all no less than forty-four separate denominations.

Of the gold money the first in order of value as well as of date is the twenty-pound piece. This has a half-length youthful figure of the king, crowned, in ruff and armour, holding a drawn sword in his right hand and an olive-branch in his left; IACOBVS 6 DEI GRA. REX SCOTOR.; and in the exergue, IN VTRVNQVE PARATVS 1576; *rev.* crowned shield of arms; PARCERE SVBIECTIS & DEBELLARE SVPERBOS.

The thistle-noble introduces a new type into the Scottish coinage, as follows: A ship, carrying two flags, on which are I and 6 respectively; in the centre of the ship a crowned shield of arms, with a thistle below; IACOBVS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM; *rev.* two sceptres crossed, behind a thistle-plant, each end terminating in a crown; a crowned lion in each angle. The whole enclosed in a figure composed of round and pointed arches alternately; a thistle in each outer angle; FLORENT SCEPT. PIIS REGNA. HIS IOVA DAT NVMERATQ., or a variation. The piece derives its name from the thistle on the side of the ship.

The sword-and-sceptre, or six-pound piece, has a crowned shield of arms; IACOBVS 6 D. G. R. SCOTORVM; *rev.* sword and sceptre in saltire, a crown in the uppermost angle, the date (1601, &c.) in the lowest, and a thistle-head in each of the others; SALVS POPVLI SVPREMA LEX. The half-sword-and-sceptre is the same.

The rider has the king on horseback, in armour and helmet, holding drawn sword, date below the horse's feet (1593, &c.); IACOBVS 6 D. G. R. SCOTORVM; *rev.* crowned shield of arms; SPERO MELIORA. The half-rider is the same.

The ducat, or four-pound piece, sometimes called the bareheaded noble, is as follows: Young head of the king, wearing ruff and a scarf tied on the shoulder; IACOBVS 6 DEI GRA. REX SCOTORVM, after which is a small crown just above the king's head; *rev.* crowned shield of arms, the date expressed by two figures on either side, 15 80; EXVRGAT DE. ET DISSIP. INIMICI. EIVS.

Another four-pound piece, known as the hatpiece, has a bust of the king wearing a high, round-topped hat, a thistle behind the head; IACOBVS 6 D. G. R. SCOTORVM; *rev.* crowned lion, seated, holding a sceptre, a cloud above, surmounted by IEHOVAH in Hebrew characters; TE SOLVM VEREOR 1591 (or other date) (Fig. 182). This piece, and the silver coins corresponding to it, *i.e.*, the balance half- and quarter-merk, were issued for the purpose of harmonising the Scottish currency with the English and to lessen the inconvenience caused by their disagreement. For the coinage of the hatpieces all the gold money, except the thistle-nobles, was called in, melted down, and re-struck.

The lion, or lion-noble, sometimes called the Scottish angel, is as follows: The letters I R repeated four times and arranged in the form of a cross, each limb of which is crowned; in the centre S for SIXTH; DEVS IVDICIVM TVVM REGI DA. 1584; *rev.* the Scottish lion, crowned, and seated facing, holding sword and sceptre; POST 5 & 100 PROA INVICTA MANENT HEC. The two-thirds lion, or Scottish crown, and one-third lion, or Scottish half-crown, are the same, and close this formidable list of gold coins.

Of the silver money the highest denomination is the forty-shilling piece, which bears a half-length effigy of the king, wearing crown and armour and holding a drawn sword; IACOBVS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM; *rev.* shield of arms, crowned, between I and R above, and XL and $ below, the latter signs indicating the value; HONOR REGIS IVDICIVM DILIGIT 1582. The corresponding pieces of thirty, twenty, and ten shillings carry the same types, with the necessary alterations in the figures of value.

The ryal, or thirty-shilling piece, sometimes called the sword-dollar, has a crowned shield of arms between the crowned initials I and R; IACOBVS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM; *rev.* upright sword on the point of which rests a crown, between a hand and the figures XXX, and dividing the date 1567, &c.; PRO ME SI MEREOR IN ME. Except for differences in the figures of value the two-thirds and one-third ryal are the same.

The two-merk piece, sometimes called the thistle-dollar, has a shield of arms, crowned; IACOBVS 6 DEI G. REX SCOTORVM; *rev.* thistle, with stalk and two leaves, between I and R; NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET. 1578 (&c.). The corresponding merk, or half-thistle-dollar, is the same, and the sixteen-, eight-, four-, and two-shilling pieces also exhibit the same types, with the addition of a crown over the thistle.

The half- and quarter-merk, otherwise known as the noble and half-noble, have a crowned shield of arms between figures of value; IACOBVS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM; *rev.* ornate cross, a star in the centre, and crowns and thistles alternately in the angles; SALVVM FAC. POPVLVM TVVM DNE. 1572 (&c.).

The thistle-merk has a crowned shield of arms; IACOBVS 6 D. G. R. SCOTORVM; *rev.* crowned thistle with two leaves; REGEM IOVA PROTEGIT. The half, quarter, and eighth of this piece are the same.

The second ten-shilling piece of this reign has the following types: Bust of the king, in armour and bareheaded; IACOBVS 6 D. G. R. SCOTORVM; *rev.* thistle-plant bearing three flowers and two leaves, a small crown above;

NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSIT. 1593 (&c.). The same types appear on the corresponding five-shilling piece and on the thirty- and twelve-penny pieces.

The balance half-merk has a crowned shield of arms, a thistle-head at either side; IACOBVS 6 D. G. R. SCOTORVM 1591 (&c.); *rev.* balances resting on sword; HIS DIFFERT REGE TYRANNVS. The balance quarter-merk is the same.

Of the billon issues the plack and its half have on the obverse a crowned shield of arms, with a contraction of the obverse legend of the other coins, and on the reverse a crowned thistle, with the legend OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI, or a variation. These pieces are sometimes called Achesouns, or Atkinsons, after Thomas Atkinson, at that time master of the Edinburgh mint. A second type of plack has two sceptres in saltire, *i.e.*, crossed, united by a thistle, with a variety of the usual legend, and *rev.* lozenge with a thistle at each point, forming a cross, OPPID. EDINB. This was called the saltire plack, and was current for fourpence (Fig. 183).

Of the twopence there are two varieties. The first has the initials I and R, crowned, with a form of the usual obverse legend, and *rev.* crowned shield of arms, with the legend VINCIT VERITAS. This was very soon followed by the second variety, which is different in bearing on the reverse a lion rampant, behind which are two dots denoting the value in pence. The penny corresponds with this second twopence.

There are also some copper twopences and pennies. These have on the obverse a bust of the king, bareheaded, with the usual obverse legend, and on the reverse three thistle-heads placed two and one, with the legend OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI.

In 1603, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England by virtue of his descent from Henry VII., and united the two kingdoms. The Scottish gold and silver currency was then assimilated to the English, the titles of King of England and King of king, wearing crown and armour and holding a drawn sword; IACOBVS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM; *rev.* shield of arms, crowned, between I and R above, and XL and $ below, the latter signs indicating the value; HONOR REGIS IVDICIVM DILIGIT 1582. The corresponding pieces of thirty, twenty, and ten shillings carry the same types, with the necessary alterations in the figures of value.

The ryal, or thirty-shilling piece, sometimes called the sword-dollar, has a crowned shield of arms between the crowned initials I and R; IACOBVS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM; *rev.* upright sword on the point of which rests a crown, between a hand and the figures XXX, and dividing the date 1567, &c.; PRO ME SI MEREOR IN ME. Except for differences in the figures of value the two-thirds and one-third ryal are the same.

The two-merk piece, sometimes called the thistle-dollar, has a shield of arms, crowned; IACOBVS 6 DEI G. REX SCOTORVM; *rev.* thistle, with stalk and two leaves, between I and R; NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET. 1578 (&c.). The corresponding merk, or half-thistle-dollar, is the same, and the sixteen-, eight-, four-, and two-shilling pieces also exhibit the same types, with the addition of a crown over the thistle.

The half- and quarter-merk, otherwise known as the noble and half-noble, have a crowned shield of arms between figures of value; IACOBVS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM; *rev.* ornate cross, a star in the centre, and crowns and thistles alternately in the angles; SALVVM FAC. POPVLVM TVVM DNE. 1572 (&c.).

The thistle-merk has a crowned shield of arms; IACOBVS 6 D. G. R. SCOTORVM; *rev.* crowned thistle with two leaves; REGEM IOVA PROTEGIT. The half, quarter, and eighth of this piece are the same.

The second ten-shilling piece of this reign has the following types: Bust of the king, in armour and bare-headed; IACOBVS 6 D. G. R. SCOTORVM; *rev.* thistle-plant bearing three flowers and two leaves, a small crown above;

NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSIT. 1593 (&c.). The same types appear on the corresponding five-shilling piece and on the thirty- and twelve-penny pieces.

The balance half-merk has a crowned shield of arms, a thistle-head at either side; IACOBVS 6 D. G. R. SCOTORVM 1591 (&c.); *rev.* balances resting on sword; HIS DIFFERT REGE TYRANNVS. The balance quarter-merk is the same.

Of the billon issues the plack and its half have on the obverse a crowned shield of arms, with a contraction of the obverse legend of the other coins, and on the reverse a crowned thistle, with the legend OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI, or a variation. These pieces are sometimes called Achesouns, or Atkinsons, after Thomas Atkinson, at that time master of the Edinburgh mint. A second type of plack has two sceptres in saltire, *i.e.*, crossed, united by a thistle, with a variety of the usual legend, and *rev.* lozenge with a thistle at each point, forming a cross, OPPID. EDINB. This was called the saltire plack, and was current for fourpence (Fig. 183).

Of the twopence there are two varieties. The first has the initials I and R, crowned, with a form of the usual obverse legend, and *rev.* crowned shield of arms, with the legend VINCIT VERITAS. This was very soon followed by the second variety, which is different in bearing on the reverse a lion rampant, behind which are two dots denoting the value in pence. The penny corresponds with this second twopence.

There are also some copper twopences and pennies. These have on the obverse a bust of the king, bareheaded, with the usual obverse legend, and on the reverse three thistle-heads placed two and one, with the legend OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI.

In 1603, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England by virtue of his descent from Henry VII., and united the two kingdoms. The Scottish gold and silver currency was then assimilated to the English, the titles of King of England and King of

Scotland were merged in that of King of Great Britain, and the numeral was no longer employed after the king's name. Most of the Scottish coins of the first issue after 1603 carry a thistle-head as a distinguishing mint-mark, while those of the second issue display the new Scottish shield of arms, which has Scotland in the first and fourth quarters, England and France in the second, and Ireland in the third. Except for these and some trivial variations the types of the Scottish gold and silver pieces resemble the English money of James I. But the similarity of type was not accompanied by uniformity in name, and at first sight the titular difference is perplexing. It is easily comprehended, however, if it is borne in mind that the Scottish pieces were nominally worth twelve times as much as the English. For a table of the relative values of the two coinages see p. 297.

The copper coinage retained its individuality and consisted of twopences and pennies. These bear a three-headed thistle, IACOBVS DEI GRA. MAG. BRIT.; *rev.* crowned lion rampant, with dots to indicate the value in pence, FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REX. The twopence sometimes went by the name of hardhead, or bodle, and one with a shortened legend was occasionally called a turner. No billon coins were issued by James VI. after 1603.

Charles I. 1625–1649

Titles.—Carolvs, Dei Gratia, Scotiæ, Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex; or, Carolus Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex: Charles, by the grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland; or, Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Gold: Unit (20s. English), Half-unit, Quarter-unit, Double Crown (10s. English), Britain Crown (5s. English), Half-crown. Silver: Three-pound piece (5s. English), Thirty-, Twelve-, Six-, Two-, and One-shilling pieces (2s. 6d., 1s., 6d., 2d., and 1d. English), Three-shilling piece (3d. English), Half-merk (about 6d. English), Forty-penny piece (about 4d. English), Twenty-penny piece. Copper: Twopence, Hardhead, or Bodle (2d.); Twopence, or Turner (2d.); Penny, or Half-turner.

The first unite and its parts, and the three-pound piece, the thirty-, twelve-, six-, and two-shilling pieces all repeat the types of the corresponding issues of James VI., even to bearing his portrait. Charles's name, however, duly appears in the legend. The same relationship to the English coinage continues.

The half-merk, or noble, has a crowned bust of the king, $^{\text{VI}}_{8}$ behind the head to indicate the (Scottish) value; CAROLVS D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. ET HIB. R.; *rev.* crowned shield with the new Scottish arms (see under James I.); CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO.

The forty-penny piece carries a similar obverse, but has XL as mark of value behind the head, and on the reverse exhibits a crowned thistle, with SALVS REIP. SVPR. LEX, or a variation. The twenty-penny piece differs from the forty-penny in having XX behind the head and IVST THRONVM FIRMAT, or a variation, as reverse legend.

In 1635 Nicholas Briot, chief engraver at the Tower of London mint, was made mint-master at Edinburgh. In 1637 he introduced the machine known as the mill, and coined by this method silver three-pound pieces, and thirty-, twelve-, and six-shilling pieces. The three-pound and thirty-shilling pieces are similar to those of the beginning of the reign and of James VI., but the king and horse look to the left instead of to the right, and the shield on the reverse is crowned and slightly garnished. Briot's mint-mark "B" is on both pieces. The twelve-shilling piece has a draped bust of the king, with XII behind the head to indicate the value; *rev.* a plain shield between the initials C and R, crowned. The six-shilling piece has the same types. The half-merk is similar to the corresponding hammered piece, but sometimes the crowned C and R appear at the sides of the shield. The forty-penny and twenty-penny pieces are also generally similar to those of the earlier hammered coinage. All these milled pieces were copied for subsequent issues.

In 1642 the half-merks, the forty-penny, and twenty-penny pieces were superseded by three-shilling and two-shilling pieces. The three-shilling piece has the crowned bust of the king, a thistle behind the head, CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRAN. & HIB. R.; *rev.* shield of arms with Scotland in the first and fourth quarters, SALVS REIP. SVPR. LEX. The two-shilling has a crowned bust of the king; CAR. D. MAG. BRIT. (or SCOT. ANG.) FRAN. ET HIB. R.; *rev.* arms of Scotland only, crowned. The "MAG. BRIT." title appears on such coins as could circulate in both England and Scotland.

The copper coinage is like that of the preceding reign, with the addition of a twopence with II (indication of value) between C and R, a crown above; CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. ET HIB. R.; *rev.* thistle; NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET.

Some turners, or bodles, whose attribution is uncertain may be mentioned here. They are very similar to the twopence just described, except that they have on the obverse C R, crowned, and the numerals of value either at the side, or absent altogether. These pieces may have been struck either under Charles I. or Charles II., or in both reigns.

There are no Scottish coins of the Commonwealth or Protectorate periods.

Charles II. 1660–1685

Title.—Carolus II., Dei Gratia, Scotiæ, Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex; or, Carolus II. Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex: Charles II., by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland; or, Charles II., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Silver: Four-merk (53s. 4d.), Two-merk, Merk, Half-merk, Dollar, or Four-merk, Half-, Quarter-, Eighth-, and Sixteenth-dollar. Copper: Bawbee (6d.), Turner, or Bodle (2d.).

There was no Scottish gold coinage in this reign. The silver four-merk is as follows: Bust of the king in armour, draped and laureate; CAROLVS DEI GRA.; *rev.* St. Andrew's cross formed by four shields of arms: 1 and 3. Scotland, 2. England and France, 4. Ireland; in the centre, figures of value; in each angle two C's interlinked and crowned; MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX, and date. The same types serve for the other corresponding pieces. The later coins of the same values, but known as the dollar and its divisions, have the royal bust, draped and laureate; CAROLVS II. DEI GRA.; *rev.* cross of the usual form composed of four shields, viz., 1. Scotland, 2. England, 3. France, 4. Ireland; two interlinked C's in the centre and a thistle in each angle; SCO. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX, and date. To this series belongs the sixteenth-of-a-dollar, or forty-penny piece, which has on the obverse a saltire cross with a thistle in the topmost angle, a fleur-de-lys in the lowest, a rose in the right, and a harp in the left, with legends similar to those on the dollar.

The copper bawbee, or sixpenny piece, has draped and laureate bust of the king; CAR. II. D. G. SCO. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX; *rev.* crowned thistle, NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET, and date. The turner, or twopence, has on the obverse a sword and sceptre in saltire, crowned, but otherwise resembles the bawbee, except that the thistle is not crowned. Another type of bodle, possibly coined in this reign, is described under Charles I.

James VII. 1685–1689

Title.—Iacobus II., Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex: James II., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Forty-shilling piece (40s.), Ten-shilling piece (10s.).

Only two pieces of Scottish money were struck by

James VII., viz., the silver forty-shilling and ten-shilling pieces. The forty-shilling has a bust of the king, draped and laurelled, with 40 as mark of value below ; IACOBVS II. DEI GRA. ; *rev.* shield of arms, with 1 and 4. Scotland, 2. England and France, 3. Ireland ; MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX, and date, or a variation ; *edge inscription* : NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET. ANNO REGNI TERTIO, &c. This is the first instance of an edge inscription in the Scottish series. The ten-shilling piece has a similar obverse design, and on the reverse a St. Andrew's cross with a thistle on the first extremity, a rose on the second, a lys on the third, and a harp on the fourth ; in each angle a crowned shield. The legends are like those of the larger piece, but the edge has no inscription.

William and Mary. 1689–1694

Titles.—Gulielmus et Maria, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex et Regina : William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Silver : Sixty-shilling, Forty-shilling, Twenty-shilling, Ten-shilling, and Five-shilling pieces (current for their nominal values). Copper : Bawbee (6d.), Bodle (2d.).

Of the silver coins issued in the joint names of William and Mary, the sixty-shilling, forty-shilling, twenty-shilling, and ten-shilling pieces have busts of the king and queen side by side ; *rev.* shield of arms, with Scotland in the first and fourth quarters, England and France in the second quarter, Ireland in the third, and Orange on an escutcheon of pretence. The titles occupy the legends on both sides. The sixty- and forty-shillings have an edge inscription reading PROTEGIT. ET ORNAT. ANNO REGNI TERTIO (&c.), and all have figures of value beneath the busts. The five-shilling has on the reverse W and M in cypher, crowned, with V as a mark of value below, and no edge inscription, but otherwise resembles the larger coins.

The bawbee has busts of the king and queen, with their names and titles ; *rev.* a thistle, crowned, NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET, and date (Fig. 184). The bodle, or turner, bears W and M in cypher, crowned, with titles ; *rev.* a crowned thistle, NEMO, &c.

William III. 1694–1702

Titles.—Gulielmus, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex : William, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Gold : Twelve-pound piece, or Pistole (£12) ; Six-pound piece, or Half-pistole. Silver : Forty-shilling, Twenty-shilling, Ten-shilling, and Five-shilling pieces (current for their nominal values). Copper : Bawbee (6d.), Bodle (2d).

In 1701 William, left sole monarch by Mary's death, issued the last Scottish gold money, consisting of twelve-pound and six-pound pieces, otherwise known as pistoles and half-pistoles. These have bust of the king in wig, laureate ; below, the sun rising from the sea ; GVLIELMVS DEI GRATIA ; *rev.* crowned shield of arms as on other Scottish coins of this reign, between W and R, each crowned, MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX 1701. The device beneath the bust is the crest of the Darien Company, who brought from Africa the gold of which these coins were struck.

The silver and copper pieces remain as before, save that the king's name and effigy appear alone, while the cipher on the five-shilling piece and bodle is replaced by a thistle, and a crowned sword and sceptre in saltire, respectively.

Anne. 1702–1714

Title.—Anna, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regina : Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Denominations.—Before the Union—Silver : Ten-shilling piece (10s.), Five-shilling piece (5s.). After the Union—Silver: Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence—all sterling.

Until the Union of England and Scotland in 1707 the Scottish money of Anne carries the draped bust of the queen, with numerals of value below, and ANNA DEI GRATIA. On the reverse of the ten-shilling piece is a shield of arms as in the last reign, except that the Orange escutcheon is absent, with MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REG., or a variation, and date; while the reverse of the five-shilling piece has a three-headed thistle, crowned, and NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET, and date.

After the Union, crowns (Fig. 185), half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, were struck of the same types as the English, but distinguished by the mint-mark E, for Edinburgh, beneath the bust. Henceforth the arms of the two countries are impaled, instead of displayed quarterly. None of these coins were struck after 1709, and with them the Scottish series ends.

§ 3. LEGENDS ON SCOTTISH COINS

The royal titles are given in full at the head of the sections dealing with the respective reigns. Some mint-names, as presented on the early coins, are shown below, their modern forms being added in italics.

MINT-NAMES

A, AB, ABE, ABERD, ABIRD, VILLA ABERDEIN, VILLA DE ABERDEIN, VILLA ABERDEN, VILLA DE ABERDEN, VILL. ABERDENE, VILLA ABERDON, VILLA DE ABERDON, VILLA DE ABIRDE, VILLA ABIRDENE, VILLA DE ABRDEN. *ABERDEEN.*

ABERDEEN, *v.* A.

AN, ANDER, CIVITAS SANDRE, CIVITAS SANDREE. *ST. ANDREWS.*

B. *BAMBOROUGH.*

BAMBOROUGH, *v.* B.

BE, BER, BEREWIC, BERV, BERVI, BERWIH, VILLA BERWICI, VILLA BERWICHI. *BERWICK.*

BERWICK, *v.* BE.

CARD, CARDI. *CARLISLE.*

CARLISLE, *v.* CARD.

[C]OLEB, *CORBRIDGE.*

CORBRIDGE, *v.* [C]OLEB.

DUMBARTON, *v.* DVN.

DVN, *DUNBAR* (?). Or possibly *DUMFRIES*, *DUNDEE*, *DUNFERMLINE*, or *DUMBARTON*.

DVN (?), VILLA DVNBERTAN. *DUNBARTON.*

DUNDEE, *v.* VILLA DVNDE, DVN.

ED, EDENEBV, EDNEBVR, OPPIDVM OR OPPIDV EDINBVRGI, VILLA EDENBEOVRGE, VILLA EDEINBOVR, VILLA EDINBOVRH, VILLA EDINBRG, VILLA EDINBRVGH, VILLA EDINBVR, VILLA EDINBURG, VILLA DE EDINBVRG, VILLA EDINBURGE, VILLA EDINBURGH, VILLA DE EDINBURGH, VILLA EDINBURGI, VILLA DE EDINBVRGI, VILA EIDINBVR. *EDINBURGH.*

EDINBURGH, *v.* ED.

ETER, STR, STRIV, STRIVE, OPPIDVM STIRLINGI, VILLA STERLING, VILLA STREVELE, VILLA STREVELN, VILLA STREVELVN, VILLA STREVEVLI. *STIRLING.*

FOR. *FORFAR* (?), *FORTEVIOT* (?).

FORFAR, *v.* FOR.

FORTEVIOT, *v.* FOR.

FORRES, *v.* FRE.

FRE, FRES. *FORRES* (?).

G, GL, GLA. *GLASGOW* (?), *GLAMIS* (?).

GLAMIS, *v.* G.

GLASGOW, *v.* G.

IN, INVER, VILLA INNERNIS. *INVERNESS.*

INVERNESS, *v.* IN.

KING. *KINGHORN.*

KINGHORN, *v.* KING.

LA, LAN. *LANARK.*

LANARK, *v.* LA.

LINLITHGOW, *v.* VILLA LINLITHC.

MA, MAR, MARE. *MARCHMONT* (?). (Marchmont was an old name for Roxburgh.)

MARCHMONT, *v.* MA.
MONTROSE, *v.* MVN.
MVN, *MONTROSE* (?).
PER, PERT, PET, PR, PRT, PT, VILLA DE PERTH. *PERTH*.
PERTH, *v.* PER.
R, RO, ROC, ROCA, ROCABVRG, ROCAS, ROCASBV, ROCASBVRG, ROCE, ROCEBVR, ROCH, ROCI, ROE, ROH, VILLA ROXBVRGH. *ROXBURGH*.
ROXBURGH, *v.* R.
ST. ANDREWS, *v.* AN.
STIRLING, *v.* ETER.
VILLA DVNDE. *DUNDEE*.
VILLA LINLITHC, VILLA DE LINLITHC. *LINLITHGOW*.

OTHER LEGENDS

CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO—I reign under the auspices of Christ.

CRUCIS ARMA SEQUAMUR—Let us follow the arms of the cross.

DA PACEM DOMINE—Give peace, O Lord.

DAT GLORIA VIRES—Glory gives strength.

DEUS IUDICIUM TUUM REGI DA—Give the king Thy judgment, O God (Psalm lxxii. 1).

DILICIE DOMINI COR HUMILE—A humble heart is the delight of the Lord.

DILIGITE JUSTICIAM—Observe justice.

DOMINUS PROTECTOR MEUS ET LIBERATOR MEUS—God is my defender and my redeemer.

ECCE ANCILLA DOMINI—Behold the handmaid of the Lord.

EXURGAT DEUS ET DISSIPENTUR INIMICI EIUS—Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered (Psalm lxviii. 1).

FECIT UTRAQUE UNUM—He has made both one.

FLORENT SCEPTRA PIIS REGNA HIS IOVA DAT NUMERATQUE—Sceptres flourish with the pious. Jehovah gives them kingdoms and numbers them.

HIS DIFFERT REGE TYRANNUS—In these a tyrant differs from a king.

HONOR REGIS IUDICIUM DILIGIT—The king's honour loveth judgment.

HORUM TUTA FIDES—The faith of these is whole.

IAM NON SUNT DUO SED UNA CARO—They are no more twain but one flesh (S. Matthew xix. 6).

IESUS AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT—But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went His way (S. Luke iv. 30).

IN VIRTUTE TUA LIBERA MEA—In Thy strength deliver me.

IN UTRUNQUE PARATUS—Prepared for either (war or peace).

IUSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT—Justice strengthens the throne.

IUSTUS FIDE VIVIT—The just man lives by faith.

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET—No one shall hurt me with impunity.

PARCERE SUBIECTIS ET DEBELLARE SUPERBOS—To spare the vanquished and subdue the proud (Virgil, *Æn.* vi. 853).

POST 5 ET 100 PROAVOS INVICTA MANENT HEC—After 105 ancestors these remain unconquered.

PRO ME, SI MEREOR IN ME—For me; if I deserve it, against me.

QUOS DEUS CONIUNXIT HOMO NON SEPARET—Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder.

REGEM IOVA PROTEGIT—Jehovah protects the king.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX—The people's safety is the supreme law.

SALUUM FAC POPULUM TUUM DOMINE—O Lord, save Thy people.

SERVIO ET USU TEROR—I serve and am worn by use.

SPERO MELIORA—I hope for better things.

TE SOLUM VEREOR—Thee alone do I fear.

VICIT LEO DE TRIBU IUDA—The lion of the tribe of Judah hath prevailed.

VICIT VERITAS—Truth hath prevailed.

VINCIT VERITAS—Truth prevails.

XPC. VINCIT, XPC. REGNAT, XPC. IMPERAT—Christ reigns, Christ conquers, Christ commands.

CHAPTER XI

COINS OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND COLONIES

§ 1. INTRODUCTORY

THE long series of coins for our possessions and colonies begins with the money struck in France by English kings from Henry II. to Henry VIII., but since these Anglo-French issues form a distinct class as to time and place it is convenient to consider them separately (see p. 256). The present chapter deals briefly with the regal pieces issued for colonial use from the time of Queen Elizabeth downwards. Tokens and non-regal issues, except in one or two special instances, and the money of the East India Company, must be passed over, as their items are too numerous for treatment in the space at command. The German series struck by George I., II., III., IV., and William IV., as Electors of Hanover, hardly comes under the present head, as Hanover has never been an English colony, possession, or even protectorate, but was merely for a short time an appanage of the English Crown. It is interesting to notice, however, that on the pieces of this series the English titles precede the Hanoverian.

§ 2. EUROPE

Isle of Man—Pennies and halfpennies were struck by George III. in 1786, 1798, and 1813. They bear the bust and name of George III., and as reverse device three armoured legs conjoined at the hips, with the legend

QVOCVNQVE IECERIS STABIT. On those of 1798 and 1813 the legend is in sunk letters, on a flat rim. In 1839 pennies, halfpennies, and farthings appeared, with the head and name of Queen Victoria, and reverse device as under George III. These are the only regal issues for Man.

Ionian Islands—During the English Protectorate from 1815 to 1863 these islands were supplied with silver 30-obol pieces, copper 10, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$-obols, and obols. The silver coin has the seated figure of Britannia, BRITANNIA; *rev.* 30 enclosed in wreath, ΙΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ, and date. The copper pieces also carry a seated figure of Britannia, with St. Mark's lion as reverse device.

Malta—Under George IV., William IV., and Victoria copper thirds-of-a-farthing were issued for Malta bearing the same types as the corresponding English farthings, *i.e.*, head of the sovereign and the seated figure of Britannia. In 1866 the bronze third-of-farthing was introduced, and has laureate head, VICTORIA D. G. BRITT. REG. F. D.; *rev.* value and date, crowned, within an oak-wreath. A similar piece, with the head and titles of Edward VII., was struck in 1902.

Channel Islands—The only regal money struck for the Channel Islands consists of copper or bronze pieces for Guernsey and Jersey. The Guernsey issues, which began in 1830, consist of copper 8-doubles, 4-doubles, and doubles, bearing on the obverse the Guernsey shield of arms, with GUERNSEY, and on the reverse the value and date. On the 8-double these devices are enclosed within wreaths. Bronze took the place of copper in 1861.

The Jersey coinage began in 1841, when copper pieces of the value of $\frac{1}{13}$, $\frac{1}{26}$, and $\frac{1}{52}$ of a shilling were issued, the English shilling being then current in Jersey for thirteenpence. They carry the head and titles of Queen Victoria, and *rev.* the arms of Jersey, with STATES OF JERSEY, and the value. Bronze pieces of similar description replaced the copper in 1866, and ten years later the values were reduced to $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{24}$, and $\frac{1}{48}$ of a shilling respectively. The last Jersey coinage was in 1894.

Gibraltar—The only regal coinage for Gibraltar consisted of the copper 2-quarts, quarts, and half-quart struck in 1842. They have on the obverse the head and titles of Queen Victoria, and the date, and on the reverse a castle, with an upright key below, GIBRALTAR TWO QUARTS (&c.).

Cyprus—The Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1878 placed Cyprus under English government, and in 1879 and many subsequent years the bronze piastre and its half and quarter were struck for this island. They bear the head of Queen Victoria, the legend VICTORIA QUEEN, and date, and *rev.* a figure of value, and CYPRUS ONE PIASTRE (&c.). In 1901 the English florin, shilling, sixpence, and threepence, hitherto circulating here, were replaced by silver pieces of 18, 9, 4½, and 3 piastres. The 18-piastre has the bust of Queen Victoria, crowned, VICTORIA DEI GRA. BRITT. REG. FID. DEF. IND. IMP.; *rev.* dividing the date, shield with lion rampant; above, a crowned scroll inscribed "Cyprus," EIGHTEEN PIASTRES. The other pieces are of similar type, except that the threepence has on the reverse the numeral 3 with crown and date, and reads CYPRUS. During the reign of Edward VII. the quarter-piastre alone has been coined.

§ 3. ASIA

India—In 1600 Queen Elizabeth chartered the company of London merchants which afterwards became the great East India Company, and struck for their use in India and elsewhere a silver crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, otherwise called an 8-real, 4-real, 2-real, and real. The crown has a crowned shield of arms between E and R, ELIZABETH D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIBER. REGI.; *rev.* crowned portcullis, POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM. Preceding the legend on either side is 0, 1, or 2, which are mint-marks indicating the date 1600, 1601, or 1602. The smaller pieces are very similar. The sixpence is illustrated by

Fig. 186. After this, the only Anglo-Indian currency was the money of the East India Company, to whom Charles II. confirmed the privilege of coining. Fig. 188 shows the Company's Bombay ½-pice for *c.* 1740. They exercised this privilege up to 1858, and coined also for Ceylon, Sumatra, the Straits Settlements, and St. Helena. In 1858 the government of India was transferred to the Crown, and soon after a regal coinage was issued, consisting of gold mohurs, 10-rupees and 5-rupees; silver rupees, half, and quarter-rupees; and copper 2-annas, half-, quarter-, one-twelfth annas, and half-pice. The mohur bears a crowned bust of Queen Victoria, VICTORIA QUEEN, and *rev.* ONE MOHUR INDIA, and date, within an ornamental border. The other pieces generally resemble the mohur. In 1877 the title of "Queen" gave place to Empress. Mohurs have not been coined since 1891–2.

India has now two branches of the Royal Mint, situate at Bombay and Calcutta respectively. At Bombay are coined sovereigns of Imperial type, the British dollar (Fig. 198), the Straits Settlements dollar (Fig. 200); and the rupee (Fig. 199) with its half, quarter, and eighth, for circulation in India. At Calcutta are struck bronze pice, half-pice, and pies for India, and other bronze for Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. All these, except the sovereigns and the British dollars, bear a crowned effigy of Edward VII.

Ceylon—The English coinage for Ceylon began in 1803. The silver pieces consisted of double rix-dollars, rix-dollars, and half rix-dollars; the copper of 4-stivers, 2-stivers, and stivers, all named after coins current with the Dutch, the former occupiers of the island. All these pieces are of native workmanship, and bear an elephant, and the date, and *rev.* figures of value, CEYLON GOVERNMENT. They were superseded in 1815 by silver rix-dollars, and copper 2-stivers, stivers, and half-stivers, bearing the head and titles of George III., with *rev.* elephant and marks of value. Half-farthings were coined by George IV. and William IV. with king's head and titles; *rev.* Britannia as on the

English farthings. William IV. and Queen Victoria both struck silver threehalfpenny pieces with the royal head and titles, and *rev.* figures of value within a wreath. Queen Victoria issued also half- and quarter-farthings with her name and effigy, and on the reverse the value and date, crowned. In 1870 these pieces were superseded by bronze 5-cents, cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents, with *obv.* head of Queen Victoria, within ornamental border, VICTORIA QUEEN ; *rev.* palm-tree, with Cingalese inscription on each side, all within a double circle, CEYLON, with value and date. Later, a silver currency was restored, in the shape of 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces having the queen's head and name, *rev.* palm-tree between figures of value, with CEYLON on a scroll, accompanied by the date and a Cingalese inscription. The Ceylon issues under Edward VII. have consisted of the silver denominations just described, and bronze cents, half-, and quarter-cents, of similar type to those of Queen Victoria, but bearing King Edward's name and crowned effigy.

Mauritius—Some silver pieces struck under George IV. for the West Indies, and described on p. 320, circulated also in Mauritius. Queen Victoria's currency consisted of silver 20-cents and 10-cents, and bronze 5-cents, 2-cents, and cents, bearing her head, coroneted, VICTORIA QUEEN, and on the reverse figures of value, MAURITIUS TWENTY CENTS (&c.), and date. There has been no coinage for Mauritius since 1899, when the 20-cent piece only was struck.

Straits Settlements—Queen Victoria coined for the Straits Settlements silver 50-, 20-, 10-, and 5-cents, and bronze cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents of generally similar type to her money for Mauritius, but reading STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, or STRAITS. Under Edward VII. the issue of these silver pieces and of cents and quarter-cents was continued, with the addition in 1903 and subsequent years of a dollar, as follows: Crowned and robed bust of the King, wearing collar of the Garter and badge of the Bath, EDWARD VII. KING AND EMPEROR; *rev.* ornamental figure of four compartments, containing the value in Chinese and Malay characters, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ONE DOLLAR 1903 (&c.) (Fig. 200).

Hong Kong—Queen Victoria's issues for Hong Kong consisted of silver dollars, half-dollars, 20-cents, 10-cents, and 5-cents, with bronze cents and mils. The dollar has a coroneted head of the queen, within an ornamental border, VICTORIA QUEEN; *rev.* Chinese inscription within an ornamental enclosure, ONE DOLLAR HONG KONG 1866 (&c.). The corresponding half-dollar is similar, but later a slightly different variety was substituted, having no border on the obverse, and on the reverse 50 CENTS within a circle, with the legend HONG KONG 1890 (&c.) and a Chinese inscription. The 20-cents is somewhat similar, but the Chinese characters occupy the space within the circle and the legend reads HONG KONG TWENTY CENTS 1866 (&c.). The 10-cents, 5-cents, and the bronze cent resemble the 20-cents, except that the 10-cent bears a coroneted and draped bust. The mil follows the Chinese fashion and is pierced in the centre. On the one side it has a crown, V.R., and the date, and HONG KONG ONE MIL; *rev.* a Chinese inscription.

British North Borneo—In 1903 nickel 5-cents and 2½-cents were issued for British North Borneo. These have arms; *rev.* value, STATE OF NORTH BORNEO, and date.

Up to this time the only nickel coins struck within the Empire were pennies, halfpennies, and farthings for Jamaica.

The British Dollar—This piece was authorised in 1895 and first struck for circulation in 1896. It was intended chiefly for Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements. It bears the full-length figure of Britannia, helmeted, standing upon a rock in the sea holding shield and trident; in the distance a three-masted ship; date in exergue; and key-pattern border enclosing the whole, ONE DOLLAR; *rev.* an ornamental device of four compartments, the Chinese labyrinth in the centre ; in the upper and lower compartments the value in Chinese, in the right and left compartments the value in Malay, all enclosed by a key-pattern border (Fig. 198).

§ 4 AFRICA

For East Africa and Uganda nickel 10- and 5-cents, aluminium cents and ½-cents, and for Northern and Southern Nigeria nickel pennies and aluminium $\frac{1}{10}$ pennies, were struck under Edward VII. All these pieces are perforated.

§ 5 AMERICA

The North American Colonies—The first attempt at a coinage for the colonies in North America was probably the token "hog-money" struck by English settlers in the Bermudas, or Sommers islands, perhaps about 1616–1624. Little or nothing is known of these exceedingly rare pieces, but they are ascribed to Governor Tuckar. They consist of copper shillings, sixpences, threepences (Fig. 189), and twopences, bearing on one side a hog, and on the other a three-masted ship. All are marked with the value in Roman numerals, and the shilling and sixpence are inscribed SOMMER ISLANDS and SOMMER ILANDS respectively. The only regal coinage for the Bermudas was a penny struck by George III., bearing his bust and name, and on the reverse, like the old hog-money, a three-masted ship, and BERMUDA, 1793.

The first money of the continent of America was coined in New England, or Massachusetts, about 1652, and consisted of silver shillings (Fig. 190), sixpences, and threepences marked on one side with N E (for New England) and on the other with Roman numerals to indicate the value in pence, the marks being placed as near the edge of the piece as possible. Notwithstanding its unassuming character, however, this coinage was looked upon at home as an infringement of the royal prerogative, yet since the Government would neither provide nor sanction provision for a colonial currency the New Englanders were obliged to supply their needs in defiance of the mother-country. In 1652, abandoning the types just described, they proceeded to strike silver shillings, sixpences, and threepences, of rather more elaborate design, refraining, however, from any device which might appear to challenge the authority of the king or set up a counter-authority. No person is named on these pieces, time, place, and value alone being indicated. They were issued until 1686, but all retain the same types and carry the one date, viz., 1652. Twopences were added in 1662, and all subsequent twopences are dated 1662 also. The obverse of each piece is always occupied by a tree, usually a pine, whence this series is known as the Pine-tree money. The shilling has a tree within beaded circle, IN MASATHVSETS ; *rev.* date 1652 over XII (for "twelve pence"), within beaded circle, NEW ENGLAND AN. DOM. (Fig. 191).

The first English regal money for North America was a tin $\frac{1}{24}$ real struck by James II. for the plantations, where Spanish coin was in circulation : hence its foreign name. It shows James II., on horseback, IACOBVS II D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. ; *rev.* four crowned shields crosswise, VAL. 24 PART REAL HISPAN. Next, and last, comes the Rosa Americana series of twopences, pennies, and halfpennies, often called pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, coined under a royal patent from George I. by William Wood. A twopence is as follows: Laureate head of George I., GEORGIUS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX ; *rev.* large conventional rose, ROSA AMERICANA . 1722, and on a scroll below, UTILE DULCI. The corresponding penny (Fig. 192) and halfpenny have contracted titles and no scroll. Other varieties need not be noticed here since the rose and the inscription ROSA AMERICANA appear on all and render them easy of identification. These pieces are composed of a mixture of silver, copper, and spelter. No other money was provided by England for her American colonies, and their currency was made up of tokens, both imported and struck locally, and foreign pieces, until 1787, when the newly formed United States struck their first independent coins.

British Guiana—This colony was at one time part of Essequibo and Demerara, for which some silver 3-guilders, 2-guilders, guilders, half-guilders, and quarter-guilders were struck by George III. These bear the king's bust, with name and titles; *rev.* crowned figure of value in wreath, UNITED COLONY OF DEMERARY & ESSEQUIBO 1816. Similar pieces, to which was added a ⅛-guilder, appeared in 1832, with the head and name of William IV. The later guilder and its parts have the value in words instead of figures, and read BRITISH GUIANA 1836. Under Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. the only coin for this colony has been the silver groat with the head of the reigning sovereign. This was first coined for colonial use in 1888, and is now current not only in British Guiana, but also in Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Tobago.

The Bahama Islands—Halfpennies were struck for the Bahamas in 1806–7. They bear the bust of George III., GEORGIUS III D. G. REX 1806 (or 1807); *rev.* three-masted ship, BAHAMA; in exergue, EXPULSIS PIRATIS RESTITUTA COMMERCIA.

The West Indies—For general use in the West Indies, and also in Mauritius, George IV. struck a silver ½, ¼, ⅛, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of a dollar, having a garnished shield of arms, enclosed by the royal name and titles; *rev.* an anchor, crowned, between Roman figures of value, COLONIAR. BRITAN. MONET., and date. Under William IV. silver threepences and threehalfpenny pieces were issued, having the king's head and titles; *rev.* crowned numeral of value, with date, within a wreath. The threehalfpence is identical with that struck for Ceylon. Besides the Britannia groat already noticed under British Guiana, Queen Victoria struck silver threepences, twopences, and threehalfpences for the West Indies, all having the royal head and titles; *rev.* crowned figure of value, and date, within a wreath.

Jamaica—Since 1870 Jamaica has had a currency of its own in the shape of nickel pennies (Fig. 193), halfpennies, and farthings, affording the first instance of the coinage of nickel within the Empire. They have the queen's head, VICTORIA QUEEN, and date; *rev.* shield of arms, crest, a crocodile, JAMAICA ONE PENNY (&c.). Edward VII's. issues are similar.

Canada—In 1858 silver 20-, 10-, and 5-cents, with cents in copper, were struck for the Province of Canada. The silver pieces have a laureate head of the queen, VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA; *rev.* value and date, crowned, within a maple-wreath. The cent (Fig. 194) is similar, but the types are enclosed by a circle, and the reverse has no crown. The coinage for the Dominion began in 1870 and continues to the present day. It consists of silver 50-, 25-, 10-, and 5-cents, and bronze cents. The 50- and 20-cents of the last reign have the coroneted head of Queen Victoria, VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA; *rev.* crowned figures of value and date within a maple-wreath. The other denominations for the Dominion resemble in general appearance the corresponding issues for the Province. The same types have been struck under Edward VII., with merely the necessary alteration in the effigy, name, and titles. In January, 1907, a branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Ottawa.

Nova Scotia—Bronze cents and half-cents were struck for Nova Scotia before its union with Canada, bearing the bust of Queen Victoria, as on the contemporary English halfpenny, VICTORIA D. G. BRITT. REG. F. D.; *rev.* crowned date, within circle and wreath, ONE CENT (or HALF CENT) NOVA SCOTIA.

New Brunswick—Before New Brunswick was added to the Dominion of Canada its coinage consisted of 20-, 10-, and 5-cents in silver, and cents and half-cents in bronze. The silver pieces bear a bust of Queen Victoria, VICTORIA D. G. REG. NEW BRUNSWICK ; *rev.* crowned value and date within a maple-wreath. The cents and half-cents are like those described under Nova Scotia, but read NEW BRUNSWICK.

Newfoundland—The first issues for Newfoundland included a gold two-dollar piece, silver 50-, 20-, 10-, and 5-cents, and bronze cents. The two-dollar, last struck in 1885, is the only gold coin that has been specially issued for a colony, excepting some Indian pieces. It has the bust of Queen Victoria, VICTORIA D. G. REG. NEWFOUNDLAND ; *rev.* value and date in beaded circle, TWO HUNDRED CENTS ONE HUNDRED PENCE. The silver pieces carry the same bust, and on the reverse have the value and date within an ornamental border. The cent has the queen's bust, VICTORIA D.G. REG. ; *rev.* crowned date within a wreath, ONE CENT NEWFOUNDLAND. Under Edward VII. the 10-cents, 5-cents, and cents only have been struck, of similar type to those of the preceding reign, but bearing the king's crowned head and titles.

Prince Edward Island—The only coinage for this island, now part of Canada, was of cents struck in 1871, of the following type : Coroneted bust of Queen Victoria, VICTORIA QUEEN 1871 ; *rev.* two trees, below, PARVA SUB INGENTI, all in beaded circle, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND . ONE CENT.

British Honduras—Queen Victoria struck a bronze cent in 1885 and following years bearing her crowned bust, VICTORIA QUEEN ; *rev.* the figure 1 in a circle and BRITISH HONDURAS ONE CENT 1885 (&c.). Silver 50-, 25-, 10-, and 5-cent pieces were added later, with coroneted bust, VICTORIA QUEEN ; *rev.* value within circle ; BRITISH HONDURAS and date in ornamental border. Edward VII.'s coinage for British Honduras has consisted of the 50-cents, 25-cents, and cents.

§ 6 AUSTRALIA

The currency of Australia began with countermarked fragments of Spanish dollars in New South Wales. A circular piece was punched out of the middle of the dollar, and countermarked with a crown, NEW SOUTH WALES 1813; *rev.* FIFTEEN PENCE. This was called a "dump." The remaining part, in the form of a flat ring, was similarly marked, and bore the value FIVE SHILLINGS. It was called the "holey" dollar.

Three branches of the Royal Mint are now working in Australia—at Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth respectively. At all of these sovereigns and half-sovereigns only are struck, of the usual Imperial standard and types, but distinguished by the initial of the mint—S., M., or P.

The Sydney branch was opened in 1855, and its first issue slightly differed from the home issues. They contained a larger proportion of silver in the alloy, which gave them a rather higher intrinsic value, as well as a lighter colour, than the gold struck in London, and they bore *rev.* AUSTRALIA across the field, crowned, within wreath, SYDNEY MINT ONE SOVEREIGN (or HALF SOVEREIGN). In 1870 the home standard and type were adopted.

The Melbourne branch was opened in 1872 and the Perth branch in 1899. Their issues have never varied from those of London.

CHAPTER XII

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE few pieces struck by the early Anglo-American colonies, the nascent states of North America, are classed with the English Colonial series. The home Government did not provide any coins for these colonies, and refused to sanction their coining for themselves, and since a currency of some kind was necessary it was supplied by the unauthorised New England pieces already described, and foreign money, chiefly Spanish and Mexican. Gradually a host of copper tokens appeared, some struck in England, some by authority granted to private persons by the local state legislatures; some carrying original devices, others designed in imitation of English regal types; many struck on English halfpennies and revealing portions of the original device. But apparently none of these, even when they bear the name and effigy of the King of England, were authorised by the home Government, except the Rosa Americana series (see p. 319). And even the pieces struck with the authority of some of the states, after the colonies had formally severed themselves from England, can be considered only as essays towards local currencies and not as the germs of a national coinage. In 1786, ten years after the Declaration of Independence, the state of Massachusetts made an essay of this kind. No longer seeing reason to ask any one's leave to coin for itself, it opened a mint, and in 1787 and 1788 struck copper cents and half-cents, with eagle holding olive-branch and bundle of arrows, on its breast a shield inscribed CENT (or HALF CENT); MASSACHUSETTS 1787; *rev.* Indian with bow and arrow, a star to indicate the colony, COMMONWEALTH. But the mint was closed in the following year, for with the idea of a Union of the States there came naturally the proposal for a national currency. In 1785 Congress decided on a decimal coinage with the silver dollar as its unit, and in 1787 appeared the first coin of the United States of America, a copper cent bearing a sundial, the sun shining above, FUGIO, 1787; in exergue, MIND YOUR BUSINESS; *rev.* WE ARE ONE, enclosed by a band inscribed UNITED STATES, all within a border of thirteen circles linked together (Fig. 195). The thirteen circles represent the thirteen states composing the Union, and on some pattern examples each link is marked with the name of a state.

Among the pattern pieces issued soon after are some cents bearing the name and bust of President Washington. But Washington himself disapproved of these, and they were rejected.

In 1792 the following denominations were ordered, though they were not all coined immediately.

Gold.—	EAGLE	=	10	Dollars.
	Half-Eagle	=	5	Dollars.
	Quarter-Eagle	=	2½	Dollars.
Silver.—	DOLLAR	=	100	Cents.
	Half-Dollar	=	50	Cents.
	Quarter-Dollar	=	25	Cents.
	Dime	=	$\frac{1}{10}$	Dollar.
	Half-dime	=	$\frac{1}{20}$	Dollar.
Copper.—	CENT.			
	Half-Cent.			

In 1793 the Mint was finally established, and the regular coinage of the United States of America began. It is one of the youngest of existing national coinages, and for English readers no series requires less comment or explanation. The inscriptions, save only the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM, are always in the English language, and seldom omit to indicate country, date, and value, while with but a few unimportant exceptions the types from the beginning up to the present day have consisted of the head or figure of Liberty, and the Eagle. These types are differently expressed from time to time, and the accessory devices vary also, as, for instance, in the position of the stars, the addition, removal, or restoration of drapery or head-gear, or of the shield, scrolls, mottoes, &c. It would be tedious to detail all such variations in a work dealing only generally with the series, and since any coins of this class that may come into the collector's hands will speak so largely for themselves we need only notice very briefly the earliest issues and the more conspicuous alterations in the coinage as a whole.

The issues of 1793 consist only of copper cents and half-cents. The former exhibit three different types. The first has a head of Liberty, with flowing hair, LIBERTY 1793; *rev.* "one cent $\frac{1}{100}$" enclosed by circle composed of a chain with fifteen links, the number of the states then in the Union, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; *edge:* stars and stripes. The second type is generally similar, but has three leaves under the head, a wreath instead of the chain, and the fraction below the wreath (Fig. 196). The obverse of the third type shows a cap on a pole behind the head, while the reverse is as that of the second type, and the edge reads ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. Of this last design are the half-cents, with the necessary difference in the fraction and the edge inscription. Both denominations, with some variations in detail, continued of this same general type till 1808, when the cent has a head of Liberty wearing fillet inscribed LIBERTY, stars around, date below; *rev.* ONE CENT in wreath, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The half-cent to correspond appeared in 1809. With very small variations this type continued till 1857, when the coinage of the old cents and half-cents ceased, and a nickel cent of small module, bearing a flying eagle, made its appearance. The one dated 1856 is a pattern. In 1859 a head with fillet inscribed LIBERTY and an Indian head-dress of feathers replaced the eagle. After 1864 this piece was struck in bronze instead of nickel.

Some nickel two-cents were coined between 1864 and 1873, having a shield and wreath, with scroll above inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST, and on the reverse the value within wreath, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Nickel three-cent pieces appeared in 1865, but were discontinued in 1890. They have the head of Liberty on the one side, and III within a wreath on the other. Nickel five-cent pieces (or half-dimes) were introduced in 1866, having a wreathed shield; *rev.* the figure 5 surrounded by stars.

Silver was first coined in 1794, in the form of dollars, half-dollars (as Fig. 197), and half-dimes. The dollar was a large, wide piece bearing the head of Liberty, with unbound hair, surrounded by stars and LIBERTY, 1794; *rev.* eagle in wreath, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; *edge:* ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT ONE HUNDRED CENTS. The other pieces, and the quarter-dollar and dime introduced two years later, are similar. The reverse device of the dime and half-dime of 1797 was augmented by a shield on the breast of the eagle, a scroll inscribed "E pluribus unum" in its beak, arrows and an olive-branch in its talons, and stars and clouds above. The dollar of 1798, the half-dollar of 1801, and the quarter-dollar of 1804, generally correspond. The dime and its half of 1837 have Liberty seated, holding a cap on a pole, and in 1840 the same figure appears on the dollar and its parts. Dollars of this type, with the reverse bearing a flying eagle, and dated 1838 and 1839, are probably patterns. The head of Liberty was subsequently restored to the dollar. In 1851 some three-cent pieces were introduced, which at first contained 25 per cent of copper, but were afterwards made of silver of the usual standard. They bear a star containing a shield; *rev.* C enclosing the numeral III., surrounded by stars. Neither silver half-dimes nor three-cent pieces were coined after 1873.

In 1866 the reverse device of the dollar, and its half and quarter, was augmented by a scroll bearing the motto "In God we trust."

In 1873 the trade dollar appeared. This has Liberty seated on bales, a wheat-sheaf behind, holding in one hand a scroll inscribed "Liberty," and in the other an olive-branch, stars disposed around, date in exergue; *rev.* eagle facing, with spread wings, holding arrows and olive-branch; above, scroll inscribed "E pluribus unum"; 420 GRAINS, 900 FINE, below; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TRADE DOLLAR. These were not coined after 1882.

From 1875 to 1878 silver twenty-cent pieces were struck, resembling the quarter-dollar of the same years, having seated Liberty, and spread eagle types.

Last of all, the United States mint coined gold, and in 1795 struck eagles and half-eagles, with the head of Liberty, capped, surrounded by stars and LIBERTY 1795; *rev.* eagle with spread wings, standing on palm-branch, a laurel-wreath in its beak, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The quarter-eagle appeared in the next year and carried similar types. Other early specimens of all three have the eagle with the shield on its breast, arrows and olive-branch in its talons, and accompanied by a scroll inscribed "E pluribus unum."

In 1849 appeared the double-eagle and gold dollar, the result of the increased supply of gold and the impetus to trade due to the discovery of the Californian gold-fields. The double-eagle of this date is of the highest rarity. It bears the head of Liberty, wearing fillet inscribed "Liberty," date below; *rev.* eagle with shield on breast, at either side portion of scroll with "E pluribus unum"; above, stars and radiate sun, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TWENTY D. Later, IN GOD WE TRUST was added to the reverse, and D was expanded into DOLLARS. The gold dollar has a head with "Liberty" fillet, accompanied by stars; *rev.* value and date in wreath, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In 1854 a gold three-dollar and dollar were struck, with the head of Liberty decorated with feathers, Indian fashion, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; *rev.* date and value in wreath. Neither was coined after 1890.

The regular currency now consists of the gold double-eagle, eagle, half-eagle, and quarter-eagle; the silver dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, and dime; the nickel 5-cents, and the bronze cent. But special gold dollars were struck in 1903 and 1905 to commemorate the Louisiana and the Lewis and Clark Exhibitions respectively. The fine twenty-dollar piece, in gold, illustrated by Fig. 197*a*, was struck in 1907, and almost at once withdrawn.

CHAPTER XIII

TOKENS

TOKENS may be defined as money-by-proxy. In other words, they do temporary duty for money and have merely a nominal as against an intrinsic value. Strictly speaking, our silver and bronze are token coinages, because, unlike the gold sovereign and half-sovereign, their nominal worth is higher than their intrinsic worth. But the term is generally applied to any non-regal coinages, such as the money struck by the Earl of Derby and the Duke of Athol for the Isle of Man, or the coinages of the East India Company, and more especially and correctly to such pieces as have been issued at different times on their own account by merchants and shopkeepers for commercial convenience and to supply the small change so necessary in the lesser business transactions and yet not always provided in sufficient quantity by the Royal Mint. In issuing such pieces it was always understood by the issuer and receiver that they could be exchanged, on demand, for coin of the realm. There were three periods when a large number of tokens were put into circulation, owing to the inadequacy of the regal coinage—I. *c.* 1601–1672; II. 1787–1802; III. 1811–1817.

Tokens, made of lead, began to appear early in the fifteenth century, and Queen Elizabeth permitted municipal tokens to be struck by the cities of Bristol (Fig. 201), Oxford, and Worcester. In Bristol and its environs these pieces were ordered to take the place of all other tokens then circulating. James I., however, regarded every such issue, municipal or private, as infringing the king's prerogative, and sought to extinguish them by sending out the royal farthing tokens known as "Harringtons," described above on p. 224. Similar pieces were struck by Charles I., but, like the Harringtons, they were of such low intrinsic value that they benefited none but those who issued them, and accordingly received no favour from the public. The number of private tokens increased instead of diminishing, and soon were being produced by every town and by almost every village, even, throughout England. In Scotland, apparently, they were not needed, for only one specimen of this period, issued at Dunbar, is known to exist, probably because the legal coinage already included small denominations in billon and copper. In Ireland, however, municipal and private tokens formed for a time, during the Commonwealth, the chief currency. Cork, Belfast, and other towns had their own civil issues, though the Irish total is far below the English. All such pieces, whether English or Irish, are of wide and varied interest. They preserve information concerning trades and traders, local lore, legends, and industries, place-names, arms, guilds, domestic occupations, and all kinds of homely, everyday details to which a regal coinage could never condescend; and since they were spread so widely and thickly over the country no student of local history goes empty away if he consults the records made by the tokens of the seventeenth century.

These pieces were issued by shopkeepers, taverners, mayors, parish officers, churchwardens, &c., and also, in a few cases, by such dignitaries as the "Portreeve," "the Sword-bearer," &c., though in Ireland the issuer is commonly described as "Merchant," a title which seldom appears on English pieces. The material is usually copper, often brass, and sometimes pewter, or leather. The denominations are pennies, halfpennies, and farthings.

Most specimens are round, but some are square, or heart-shaped, or octagonal.

The type is commonly shown on the obverse, and the issuer's initials, and the value of the piece, on the reverse, while the legend is continued from one side to the other, but variations of all kinds occur. Often the type forms, pictorially, a part of the legend, as, for instance, on a London halfpenny, which has two crossed keys ; THO : GREENE AT THE [cross-keys] ; *rev.* " His halfe penny T.G.I" ; IN CRVTCHED FRYERS . 67 (Fig. 202). Another specimen has a pot of lilies, IOHN BAKER AT Y^{E} FLOWER ; *rev.* " His half peny" ; POTT IN BISHOPSGAT STREET. A farthing has a Jerusalem artichoke, THE HARTIECHOAKE ; *rev.* " H. M. W" ; IN SHORDITCH 1650. Other types are more elaborate. A penny struck by RICHARD EVANS AT THE OLD SWAN IN THAMES STREET shows a view of the City near London Bridge, and a farthing issued AT THE IERVSALEM IN FLEET STREET a view of Jerusalem. A heart-shaped penny of ROGER GORSVCH MERCER IN LEVERPOOLE 1672 exhibits the Babes in the Wood. A very common type for a coffee-house was a Turk's head, or a hand pouring coffee into a cup.

Some devices are puns on the name of the issuer, such as an archer on tokens of William Archer of Deptford, or a bolt and tun on those of James Bolton of Blackburn. Others are purely fanciful, such as two birds billing, with the legend GOOD MORROW VALENTINE, which is met on RICHARD BAKEWELL OF DARBY, HIS HALF PENY 1666.

Many legends make allusion to the intention of the pieces to assist the poor. A ½ FOR THE POORE'S ADVANTAG (Southwold) ; THE POORE'S HALFE PENY OF CROYLAND. 1670 ; A HALFE PENY TO BE EXCHAING^{D} BY Y^{E} OVERSEERS OF Y^{E} POORE. GRANTHAM. 1667 ; FOR CHANGE NOT FRAVDE (Bungay) ; and many similar examples are to be met with.

Irish tokens are generally smaller than the English, in proportion to their value, and most of them are called pennies, Fig. 204 shows a Cork penny, 1659. They circulated chiefly between 1653 and about 1680. In the latter year some halfpence, struck under a royal patent by Sir Thomas Armstrong, were raised by proclamation to the rank of coin of the realm, and private issues were forbidden. A Dublin penny has the old Dublin Tholsel, or Lord Mayor's court, THOMAS SPEIGHT. 65; *rev.* "Exchang Christchurch Yard Dub. 1d." A penny of Bandon, county Cork, bears three castles, the arms of Bandon, BANDONE ARMES 1670; *rev.* Bandon Bridge, CORPERASION PENIE.

In 1672 another attempt was made by the Government to check the use of tokens, by the issue of regal copper halfpennies and farthings, of good, honest quality. At the same time the circulation of all unauthorised currency was forbidden, and the use of seventeenth-century tokens practically ceased from that year. The cities of Chester and Norwich, however, defiantly ignored the royal proclamation, but as soon as legal proceedings were begun against them they capitulated, and by promising obedience managed to escape punishment.

By 1787 the copper coinage had again become insufficient for the national needs, and again private persons took the remedy into their own hands. A fresh flood of tokens overspread the land, these tokens, like their predecessors, exhibiting countless features of local interest, though on the whole they are less quaint and spontaneous. They often go beyond local subjects for their designs, and allude to contemporary events, politics, and celebrated persons, though occasionally a specimen exhibits an inscription only. The majority carry edge inscriptions stating where or by whom they were payable. Many are non-local—that is, associated with no place in particular—but manufactured for sale to those who wished to be saved the trouble of striking their own, or for export to the colonies. Some were designed in order to attract the collectors who even then were already interested in acquiring these pieces as curiosities.

To take a few examples at random. A halfpenny with an edge inscription reading PAYABLE AT COALBROOK-DALE AND KETLEY has a one-arched bridge beneath which a ship is passing, IRON BRIDGE AT COALBROOK DALE, ERECTED ANNO 1779, SPAN 100 FEET. 1792; *rev.* machinery for hauling trucks up a slope, INCLINED PLANE AT KETLEY 1789. A halfpenny, PAYABLE AT IOHN MATHEWS'S, has a view of Canterbury Cathedral; *rev.* arms of Canterbury and mural crown, 1794 (Fig. 203). Another, PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF I. SPITTLE, LONDON, or OF I. KIRBY OR R. LASHMAR, BRIGHTON, has on one side a view of St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the other the arms of Brighton. Another, PAYABLE AT I. DENNIS LONDON, bears *obv.* a wheat-sheaf, BAKERS HALFPENNY 1795; *rev.* TO LESSEN THE SLAVERY OF SUNDAY BAKING AND PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC WANTS AN ACT WAS PASSED A.D. 1794 Another, non-local, bears the bust of J. H. TOOKE ESQ^{R}., TRIED FOR HIGH TREASON 1794, ACQUITTED BY HIS JURY. COUNSEL, HON. T. ERSKINE, V. GIBBS ESQ^{R}. The MAIL-COACH HALFPENNY PAYABLE IN LONDON shows a coach and four, with coachman on the box, guard up behind, and passenger within. The reverse reads "TO J. PALMER ESQ. THIS IS INSCRIBED AS A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE FOR BENEFITS REC^{D}. FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAIL COACHES J. F." Scotland and Ireland also produced their share of similar pieces. The majority of eighteenth-century tokens are copper halfpennies, though some pennies and farthings are to be met with occasionally. A few silver and one or two very rare gold examples are also known. The copper pieces are very common, and a large collection can be formed without much difficulty or expense.

The regal copper coinage of 1797 was intended to supersede private tokens in copper, but at the same time it was found necessary to augment the silver currency by authorising a species of token in silver. These latter were Spanish dollars and half-dollars, countermarked at the Royal Mint with a small oval or octagon sinking containing the king's bust. The countermarks being counterfeited, the coins were re-struck, this time at the Soho mint, Birmingham, with *obv.* bust and titles of George III.; *rev.* Britannia with olive-branch, spear, and shield, between a beehive and a cornucopia, accompanied by a scroll crowned and inscribed, FIVE SHILLINGS DOLLAR, and BANK OF ENGLAND. These being only semi-regal must be included in the same class as the tokens issued by the Bank of England in 1811, which have the king's head and titles, and on the reverse BANK TOKEN, with the value and date. There are also Irish Bank tokens in silver.

Once more, and for the last time, private enterprise undertook to provide a copper currency, the regal issues being insufficient. The nineteenth-century tokens are like those of the eighteenth century, but the number of penny-pieces is increased. A penny issued by JOHN BISHOP AND CO., CHELTENHAM, who offer A POUND NOTE FOR 240 TOKENS, bears the view of a church, seen at the end of an avenue of trees. A penny of the BRADLEY, BILSTON, AND PRIESTFIELD COLLIERIES AND IRON WORKS has a view of the PRIESTFIELD FURNACES, 1811. Another, payable at WEYBRIDGE I. BUNN AND CO. HOOP AND IRON WAREHOUSE, DOWGATE WHARF, 1812, represents WEYBRIDGE MILLS. Some of these pieces exhibit very minute and excellent workmanship, and the designs are often carried out with great skill.

In 1817 an Act was passed which finally prohibited the manufacture and use of tokens, and persons who had issued any were obliged to redeem them by the end of the year. No further issues of the kind have since been attempted for currency in this country, nor would they now be tolerated. But tokens have been largely used by the colonies in comparatively recent years, and the tradesmen of Australia and New Zealand, in particular, imported and also struck for themselves a great number of token pennies and halfpennies during the "fifties" and "sixties," and in some cases much later.

THE VALUE OF COINS

THE market value of coins is a matter on which their possessor generally likes to inform himself, but it is impossible to name a definite value for a coin without weighing the particular and individual merits of the actual specimen in question. Two coins coming under one general description may yet differ widely as regards price. Contrary to popular belief, age alone does not give value to a coin. Before purchasing a specimen, a collector will consider, besides its desirability for his own cabinet, its rarity, its state of preservation—a most important point—and after these its historical value, its material, and any variations from other specimens of the same kind will all help to decide what value it shall carry. This value, however, is necessarily a fancy one, and unstable. Another factor that adds worth to a coin is the possession of a pedigree; in other words, a piece from a well-known collection will always be preferred to an equally good specimen of obscure antecedents. Then there is generally a difference between buying and selling.

Of necessity the chances in favour of a coin casually acquired being a rarity and of high value are exceedingly small, and finders of "an old coin" would often be saved disappointment if they made up their minds that it was of no particular value until authorised to believe the contrary. On the other hand, those who consider the pecuniary value of their collections as of secondary importance will be glad to hear that many of the most interesting specimens in all branches of numismatics are among the least costly. Gold coins, of course, have an intrinsic value irrespective of any other.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

For further bibliographical reference on all sections consult:

American Numismatic Society. *Numismatic Literature*. 1947 —. The ten volumes published to date are the best possible references for titles and summaries of articles and books in all branches of numismatics.

Clain - Stefanelli, E. *Select Numismatic Bibliography*. New York 1965

Katen, F. & L. *List of Numismatic Literature* (No. 46). Washington DC 1966

Vermeule, C. *A Bibliography of Applied Numismatics*. London 1956

GENERAL WORKS

Carson, R. A. G. *Coins of the World*. London 1963

Clain-Stefanelli, E. *Numismatics: An Ancient Science*. Washington DC 1965

Linecar, H. W. A. *Coins*. 2nd ed. London 1962

Macdonald, G., *Coin types: Their History and Development*. Glasgow 1905

Milne, J. G., Sutherland, C. H. V. & Thompson, J. D. A. *Coin Collecting*. Oxford 1950

Poole, Stanley Lane. *Coins and Medals: Their Place in History and Art*. Repr. Chicago 1966

Purvey, F. *Collecting Coins*. London 1962

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN, ETC.

Akerman, J. Y. A. *Numismatic Illustrations of the New Testament*. Repr. Chicago 1966

British Museum. *Catalogues of Greek Coins*. 29 vols. Repr. 1963-65

————. *A Guide to the Exhibition of Roman Coins*. London 1952

Donaldson, T. L. *Ancient Architecture on Greek and Roman Coins and Medals. Architectura Numismatica*. Repr. Chicago 1966

Florance, A. *A Geographic Lexicon of Greek Coin Inscriptions*. Repr. Chicago 1966

Gardner, P. *Archaeology and Types of Greek Coins*. Chicago 1965

————. *Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India*. Repr. Chicago 1966

Hartmann, J. E. *Greek Numismatic Epigraphy*. Chicago 1966

Head, B. V. *Historia Numorum*. Repr. London 1960

Imhoof-Blumer, F. & Gardner, P. *Ancient Coins Illustrating Lost Masterpieces of Greek Art*. Chicago 1965

Hill, G. F. *Ancient Greek and Roman Coins: A Handbook*. Enlarged repr. Chicago 1964

———. *Historical Greek Coins.* Repr. Chicago 1966
———. *Historical Roman Coins.* Repr. Chicago 1966
Jenkins, G. K. & Lewis, R. B. *Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coins.* London 1963
Jones, T. *Greek Imperial Coins and Their Mints.* Chicago 1966
Mattingly, H. *Roman Coins.* Repr. Chicago 1962
——— & Carson, R. A. G. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum.* 6 vols. London 1923-62
Regling, K. *Ancient Numismatics.* Chicago 1966
Reifenberg, A. *Ancient Jewish Coins.* 4th ed. Jerusalem 1965
Reinach, T. *Jewish Coins.* Repr. Chicago 1966
Seaby, H. A. & Kozolubski. *Greek Coins and Their Values.* London 1966
Sear, D. R. *Roman Coins and Their Values.* London 1964
Seltman, C, *Greek Coins.* London 1960
Stevenson, S. W., Smith, C. R. & Madden, F. W. *A Dictionary of Roman Coins.* Repr. London 1962
Sydenham, E. A. *Roman Republican Coinage.* London 1952

BYZANTINE AND MEDIEVAL

Barozzi, A. *Byzantium and Numismatics.* Chicago 1966 (Bibliography)
Engel & Serrure. *Traite de Numismatique du Moyen Age.* 3 vols. Repr. 1965
———. *Traité de Numismatique Moderne.* 2 vols. Repr. 1965
Longuet, H. *Introduction à la Numismatique Byzantine.* London 1961
Ratto, M. *Monnaies Byzantines.* Repr. 1959
Wroth, W. *Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum.* Repr. Chicago 1966
———. *Western and Provincial Byzantine Coins: Vandals, Ostrogoths, etc.* Repr. Chicago 1966

BRITAIN, ENGLAND SCOTLAND — BRITISH EMPIRE

Brooke, G. C. *English Coins.* Repr. New York 1966
Burns, E. *The Coinage of Scotland.* 3 vols. Edinburgh 1887
Friedberg, R. *Coins of the British World.* New York 1962
Grierson, P. *Ancient British and Anglo - Saxon Coins.* London 1958
Mack, R. P. *The Coinage of Ancient Britain.* London 1963
North, J. J. *English Hammered Coinage.* 2 vols. London 1960-63
Pridmore, F. *The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations to the end of the Reign of George VI.* 4 vols. London 1960
Seaby, H. A. *The Story of English Coinage.* London 1951
———. *Standard Catalogue of British Coins.* London 1966

UNITED STATES

Friedman & Schwartz. *A Monetary History of the United States, 1867-1960.* New York 1963
Yeoman, R. S. *A Guidebook of United States Coins.* 19th ed. Racine 1965

INDICES

I. INDEX OF GREEK AND ROMAN TYPES, ETC.

Other than portraits of rulers and unnamed heads. See also General Index, under Types.

GREEK

ACHAIA, 72
Acheloüs, 76–7, 91
Achilles, 76
Acragas, 97
Acrocorinthus, 70
Acropolis, 74
Ægis, 103
Æneas, 38, 71
Æsarus, 94
Ætolia, 76
Africa, 104
Ahura-mazda, 50, 51
Aktæon, 41
Altar, 42, 77
Amazon, 32, 38
Amepanus, 98
Amnhitrite, 93
Amphora, 33, 56, 58, 62–3–4, 66, 68, 73, 74, 77, 92, 118
Animal, 39, 52
Anacreon, 33
Anaxagoras, 27
Anchor, 111, 115, 116, 118
Ankh, 113–14
Aphrodite, 24, 34, 40–1, 50–1, 53, 60, 64, 68–9, 70–1, 73, 79, 90, 108, 113–14–15
Apollo, 27–8, 30–1–2, 34–5–6–7–8, 40–1–2, 45–6–7, 50–1–2–3, 55–6–7–8, 60, 63–4–5–6, 68, 71–2–3–4–5–6–7–8–9, 81, 83–4–5–6, 88–9, 91, 93–4–5–6–7–8, 100–1, 103–4, 107, 115–16–17–18–19, 120–1
Archer, 50, 57
Ares, 35, 44, 51, 97, 104
Arethusa, 51, 103
Argæus, Mt., 49
Arion, 40
Aristæos, 56, 106
Artemis, 26, 28–9, 30, 34, 37–8, 44, 46, 48, 52, 54, 56–7, 59, 64, 67, 71, 75–6–7–8–9, 80–1, 85, 89, 93, 95, 97, 103–4–5, 115, 117, 123
Asklepios, 36, 44, 86, 95, 97, 99
Aspendus, 54
Assinus, 101
Astarte, 50, 112–13
Astragalos, 49, 55, 100, 113, 115
Atalanta, 76
Athena, 24, 27, 30, 32, 35, 38–9, 41–2–3, 48–9, 50–1, 53–4–5, 60–1–2–3, 71, 74, 78, 82–3, 90–1–2–3–4, 97–8, 103–4–5, 107, 114–15–16. *See* Pallas

Athlete, 35
Auge, 39
Axe, Double, 32, 38
Axos (river-god), 30

BAAL, 49, 50, 106
Baaltars, 51
Bacchus, 43
Barley, 99, 103
Bassareus, 26
Bee, 28–9, 56, 112
Beetle, 98
Bellerophon, 68–9
Biga, 89, 101, 105, 109. *See* Chariot
Boar, 27, 41, 52, 54, 64, 76, 89, 97
Bokaros, 114
Bow, 29, 35, 78, 87
Bow case, 43
Bull, 23–4, 33, 39, 41–2, 46, 51–2–3, 58–9, 64–5–6–7–8, 75–6, 78–9, 80, 84–5, 88–9, 91–2–3–4–5, 98–9, 104, 112, 114–15, 117, 122
Byzas, 85

CADUCEUS, 54, 74, 84
Calf, 39, 66, 77–8, 95, 101
Camarina, 97
Caps of Dioscuri, 47, 57
Caracalla, 44
Catanean brothers, 99
Cerberus, 88
Chalice, 110. *See* Cup
Chariot, 98–9, 100, 102–3–4–5, 112. *See* Biga, Charioteer, Quadriga
Charioteer, 67, 96. *See* Chariot
Chimæra, 67–8–9, 71, 77
Citron, 111
City, head of, 50–1, 112–13
Club, 35–6, 43, 64, 74, 77–8–9, 80–1, 83–4, 87
Cock, 66, 88–9, 94, 99, 100, 124
Corn or wheat, 46, 57, 87, 91
Cornucopiæ, 89, 108, 111, 113, 117, 119, 120
Cow, 66–7, 77–8
Crab, 35–6, 88, 96, 100
Crathis, 92
Crescent, 61, 64, 73, 121
Critheis, 38
Crux ansata, 114
Cultus-statue, 28–9, 30, 33, 53–4, 84
Cup, 88. *See* Chalice
Curetes, 59
Cuttle-fish, 56, 67, 94, 102
Cybele, 32
Cydon, 58
Cyme, 38
Cyrene, 106

DAGON, 112
Demeter, 24, 36, 39, 41, 42, 45–6–7–8, 61–2–3, 65, 78, 85–6, 91, 99, 100, 104
Dido, 106, 113
Diktynna, 59
Diomedes, 74
Dioscuri (or Dioscurus), 57, 74, 86, 89, 90, 92–3, 118, 124. *See* Caps
Dionysos, 24, 39, 40, 44, 46–7, 50, 56–7, 63–4, 77–8, 80, 85–6–7, 91, 99, 101, 118, 120; Dionysiac nymph, 73
Discobolus, 84
Dog, 41, 56, 59, 71, 124
Dolphin, 47, 54, 56–7–8, 60, 65, 68, 70–1, 74, 79, 85–6–7–8–9, 90, 92, 98, 100, 101–2–3, 106, 112
Dove, 70–1–2, 77, 114

EAGLE, 35, 37–8, 47, 57, 59, 66–7, 72–3, 77, 79, 80, 84, 87, 90, 93–4–5–6–7–8, 105, 108, 112–13–14, 117–18–19, 120, 123
Eirene, 94
Elephant, 117, 123

Eros, 93, 118 ; Erotes, 53
Europa, 58–9, 112, 117
Eurymedon, 54
Euthenia, 109

Fish, 41, 96. *See* Dolphin
Fish-god, 112
Floral device, 60, 71, 77, 85, 106
Flute, Double, 47–8
Founder, 41
Foundress, 38
Fortune, 120
Fox, 26
Frog, 88
Fulmen. *See* Thunderbolt

Galley, 53, 77, 85, 112–13, 117
Gardens of Alcinoüs, 77–8–9
Gazelle, 107
Gelas, 99
Girl dancing, 84
Goat, 35, 41, 49, 50, 57, 65, 78, 80, 84, 100, 114
Gorgon, 39, 42, 44, 49, 50, 55, 67, 69, 77, 79, 89, 97, 100, 103–4
Grapes, 36, 40, 43, 50, 56–7, 64, 66–7–8, 77, 85–6, 101, 121. *See* Vine
Griffin, 31, 33, 41, 47, 49, 84, 88

Hades, 34, 39
Hare, 66, 73, 94–5–6–7, 101
Harpa, 84
Head, earliest human on coin, 34
Heads, two, 87
Hector, 38
Helios, 34, 36, 45
Helmet, 64, 74, 80, 83, 88, 97, 111, 118, 123
Hen, 99
Hera, 13, 33, 51, 58–9, 66–7, 72–3–4–5, 77, 85, 92, 94
Herakles, 18, 23–4, 28, 30, 35–6, 38–9, 41–2–3, 46–7, 50, 53, 55, 63–4, 66, 69, 71, 74, 76–7–8, 81–2–3, 85–6–7, 89, 90–1, 93–4, 97, 101, 103, 105–6, 113–14, 116
Hermes, 25, 35, 57, 66, 84, 85, 100, 116
Hermus, 24
Herodotus, 35
Harbour, 55, 100
Hesperides, Garden of the, 106
Himera, 100
Hipparis, 97
Hippocrates, 36
Hippopotamus, 109
Histiæa, 68
Homer, 28, 32–3, 38, 56
Horse, 28, 30, 35, 37–8, 41, 49, 54, 63, 67, 72, 75–6, 79, 81, 85, 96, 98–9, 102–3, 105–6–7, 115–16. *See* Horseman
Horseman, 28, 30, 49, 54, 81–2–3, 90, 99, 102, 107, 123
Hound, 58
Hygieia, 95

Imbrasos, 34
Ino, 69, 70
Io, 25, 67
Ios, 56
Isis, 98, 105, 109 ; head-dress of, 71, 118
Ister, 87
Isthmus, 70
Ivy-leaf, 63, 73

Janiform head, 38, 42, 61, 95
ason, 75
Jawbone, 76
Judgment of Paris, 51

Kabeiros, 80
Kallirrhoë, 76
Kantharos, 33, 40, 50, 57, 64, 77

Kaÿstros (river-god), 29
Kasios, Mt., 121
Kenchrios (river-god), 29
Kora, 24, 41, 103–4
Kronos, 50, 100
Kydnos (river-god), 51

LABYRINTH, 58
Larissa, 75
Laurel, 73
Leander, 37
Leukaspis, 103
Leukippos, 91
Libya, 107
Lion, 22–3, 26–7, 31–2–3, 39, 47, 51, 55, 59, 67, 71, 78, 81, 88–9, 90, 93, 95–6, 100–1–2–3, 106, 113–14–15, 118
Lion skin, 43
Lizard, 97
Locust, 96
Lotus, 111, 118
Lycurgus, 74
Lyre, 27, 33, 35, 40, 46, 52–3, 56, 64, 68, 71, 73, 77–8–9

MAENAD, 58, 68, 80
Marsyas, 48
Masnes, 25
Medusa, 79
Melicertes, 69, 70
Melkarth, 106, 112–13
Mên, 25, 47
Messena, 101
Miletos, 31
Minos, 58
Minotaur, 58
Mithras, 46
Mountain-god, 24, 49, 98, 121
Mule-car, 95

NATURE goddess, 54
Negro, 65
Nemeses, 32
Nike, 37, 48, 55, 66, 72–3. *See* Victory
Nile, 109
Noah's Ark, 48
Nymph, 67, 70, 71, 73, 75, 78, 86, 95, 97, 100, 103, 106–7, 109

OBELISK, 68, 78
Olive, 39, 61
Olympia, 13, 73
Omphale, 24
Omphalos, 46, 51, 73, 116–17–18
Orontes (river-god), 120
Osiris, 117
Owl, 44, 49, 53, 56, 61–2, 90–1, 93–4, 97–8, 113, 123
Ox, 47

PALLADIUM, 42, 74
Pallas, 44, 46, 48, 64, 66, 68–9, 71–2, 74–5–6–7–8–9, 80, 86, 88–9, 90–1–2–3–4–5, 98, 112, 115, 118–19. *See* Athena
Palm-tree or branch, 29, 56–7, 66, 97, 105–6–7, 111–12
Pan, 47, 57, 75, 83, 101
Pandina, 96
Panther, 118
Paris, 51
Pegasos, 41, 45, 68–9, 70, 73, 77, 94–5–6, 104
Peirene, 70
Pelorias, 101
Persephone, 34, 41, 45, 58, 63, 66, 91, 95, 98, 103, 105
Perseus, 44–5, 47, 83–4
Pharos, 109
Phthia, 70
Pig, 61
Plemochoë, 63
Plough, 58
Pomegranate, 54–5, 57
Poppyhead, 39, 111

Poseidon, 35, 47, 57, 69, 70–1, 79, 83, 85, 89, 90–1–2–3, 101, 105
Priapus, 42
Priestess, 71
Prow, 33–4, 47, 53, 68, 80, 83, 85, 112
Pythagoras, 34

QUADRIGA, 79, 100, 102–3, 107. *See* Chariot
Quiver, 29, 78

RAM, 27, 37, 65, 77, 85, 114, 120
Rhodos, 36–7
River-god, 29, 48, 51, 54, 56, 76, 79, 80, 91–2, 94, 96–7–8–9, 101, 103, 114, 120
Roma, 44, 54, 59, 95
Rose, 34, 36, 37, 115
Rudder, 112, 117

SANDAL, 75
Sandan, 51, 118
Sappho, 40
Satyr, 57, 77, 83, 86
Scylla, 93, 96
Sea-horse, 83, 93, 113
Seal, 31
Serapis, 98, 105
Serpent, 43–4, 65–6, 72, 79, 94, 96–7, 106
Shell, 77, 88–9, 101, 113
Shield, 54–5, 63–4, 76, 80, 83, 85, 97
Sickle, 100
Silenos, 86, 98, 100–1
Silphium, 106–7
Sinope, 47
Siren, 96
Sirios, 56
Slinger, 54–5
Smyrna, 32
Soldier, 51, 54. *See* Warrior
Sosipolis, 99
Spear-head, 76
Sphinx, 33, 52, 54–5
Stag, 26, 28–9, 45, 51, 54, 71, 77, 93–4, 112–13–14
Star, 29, 30, 38, 56, 58, 66, 77–8, 88, 104, 120
Starfish, 103
Statue, 71. *See* Cultus-statue
Stern of galley, 63, 68, 117
Stone, 113, 121
Strymon, 79, 80
Swan, 27, 50, 97
Swastika, 17, 58, 68, 122
Syrinx, 75

TARAS, 89, 90
Telesphorus, 44
Temple, 28–9, 30, 70, 74, 109, 113
Tenos, 57
Terina, 95–6
Tetraskeles, 52
Thunderbolt, 71–2–3, 80–1, 95, 97–8, 104, 107, 118–19, 121, 123
Tmolus, 24
Torch, 39, 41, 61, 64, 79, 105, 124
Tortoise, 60
Tree, 59
Triangle, 61
Trident, 32, 37, 66, 69, 71, 77, 80, 85, 105
Tripod, 35, 46–7, 65, 68, 71–2–3, 78–9, 84, 89, 93–4–5, 111, 117
Triptolemus, 41, 61, 63
Triskeles, 51, 54–5, 60, 104
Trophy, 76
Tunny, 41
Tyche, 30, 44, 51, 74, 99, 112, 117, 120–1
Tylos, 25

VASE, 38, 77
Victory, 62, 72, 77, 91, 93, 95–6–7–8, 102–3–4, 107, 112, 115–16, 118–19, 121. *See* Nike

Vine, 36, 43, 67, 68, 82–3–4, 88
See Grapes

WARRIOR, 35, 54, 81, 99. *See* Soldier
Wheel, 46, 56, 63, 66, 88–9, 102–3, 114
Wind-god, 93
Winged figure, 50
Winged horse. *See* Horse *and* Pegasos
Wolf, 51, 58, 74
Wreath, 54, 67, 71
Wrestlers, 54–5

XENOPHON, 36

ZEUS, 23–4–5, 27, 37, 40, 44, 47 50–1, 56–7–8–9, 60, 62, 67, 70–1–2–3–4–5, 78, 80–1–2, 90–1, 93–4–5–6–7–8, 103–4, 107, 112–13–14–15–16–17–18–19, 120–1, 123

ROMAN

AMPHITHEATRE, 141
Anubis, 143
Anvil and die, 131
Apollo, 127–8
Arch, Triumphal, 136
Aretas, 131
Argæus, Mt., 139

BATHS, 141
Bellona, 127
Britannia, 139
Bull, 128

CAMP, Prætorian, 141
Cap and daggers, 132
Christian symbols, 143
Chariot, 130, 144. *See* Quadriga
Circus Maximus, 141
Colosseum, 138
Constantinople, 142

DIANA, 130, 139
Dog, 127
Dioscuri, 129

ELEPHANT, 128
Eagle, 127–8, 130, 144
Egypt, 133, 139

FAUSTULUS, 131
Forum Traiani, 134
Funeral pile, 144

HERCULES, 127, 130, 140
Horse, 127
Horus, 143

ISIS, 143

JANUS, 127–8; Temple of, 136
Judæa, 137
Jug (Epichysis), 132
Juno, 128, 130, 138–9
Jupiter, 127–8, 130–1, 138

LABARUM, 143
Lion, 127

MARS, 127–8, 130
Medusa, 133
Mercury, 127
Minerva, 127, 137
Moneta, 131, 141; Monetæ, 141

NILE, 143

OXEN, 138. *See* Bull

PEACOCK, 144
Phœnix, 144
Pig, 127–8
Plough, 140, 146
Port of Ostia, 136

QUADRIGA, 128, 130–1, 136
Quæstors, 131

RHINOCEROS, 138
Roma, 59, 127–8–9, 131, 137, 143

SATURN, 131
Seasons, 140
Serapis, 143
Shield, 128
Ship, 142
Soldiers taking oath, 127
Sword, 128

TEMPLE, 136, 138, 174–5
Tiber, 136
Trophy, 133
Triskeles, 133
Tripod, 128

VENUS, 133
Vesta, Temple of, 138
Victory, 127, 130, 132, 138

WOLF and twins, 131
Wreath, 133

II. GENERAL INDEX

ABBEYS, coins struck at, 172, 174–5, 253–4. *See* Ecclesiastical
Abbeville, 257
Aberdeen, 279
Aberystwith, 223, 226–8
Abydus, 37
Acanthus, 78
Acarnania, 70
Achæan cities in S. Italy, 11, 89; League of, *see* Leagues
Achaia, 70
Acragas, River, 96
Adramyteum, 43
Ægæ, 78
Ægean Islands, 11, 56
Ægina, 16, 60
Ægium, 70
Ælia Capitolina, 112. *See* Jerusalem
Ælius Cæsar, 44
Ænus, 84
Æolis, 38
Æs grave, 87–8, 127; *rude*, 87, 126
Æthelred, 185, 268
Ætna, 98–9
Ætolia, 76; Ætolian League, *see* League
Africa, 102, 105, 318
Agathocles, 104, 124
Agen, 258
Agrigentum, 20, 96, 97, 99, 100
Agrippa II., 111
Ajax, son of Oileus, 66
Alexander I. (Macedonia), 81; III. (the Great), 15, 18, 41–2, 81, 86, 107, 110, 115, 118, 121–2–3; IV., 107. *See* Alexandrine *and* INDEX OF TYPES
Alexander I. (Scotland), 281; II., 282
Alexander I. (Syria), 117; II., 119
Alexander Severus, 141
Alexandria, 108
Alexandria Troas, 37
Alexandrine coins, 23, 27–8–9, 30–1–2–3–4, 36–7–8–9, 41, 43, 50, 51, 53–4, 58–9, 60, 64, 66, 71, 83, 86–7, 110, 112–13, 120–1. *See* INDEX OF TYPES
Alfred the Great, 193
Allectus, 142, 184
Aluminium, 318
Alyattes, 22–3
Alyzia, 70
Ambracia, 70
America, 318

Amisus, 44
Amphipolis, 79
Amyntas, 55
Anactorium, 70
Anastasius I., 135, 168
Anaxilas, 101
Anglo-Gallic coins, 190, 198, 212, 256, 312
Anglo-Irish coins, 190, 241, 268
Anglo-Saxon coins, 184–5, 187, 191, 279
Anne, 238, 276, 307
Anjou, 172, 257
Antigonus, 32, 115; Doson, 83; Gonatas, 83
Antioch, 21, 108, 119, 120
Antiochia ad Cydnum. *See* Tarsus
Antiochus I., 116; II., 37, 110, 116, 123; III. (the Great), 66, 117; IV., 49, 50, 117; V., 117; VI., 118; VII., 118; VIII. (Grypus), 119, 120; (child king), 116
Antoninianus, 134–5
Antoninus, Pius, 34, 139
Antony, 71, 108
Apamea, 45, 120
Apameia, 43, 47
Apollonia, 70, 77
Aquitaine, 172, 177, 186, 202, 256–7, 259
Aradus, 112
Arcadia, 74
Archbishops, coins of, 172–3, 178, 192–3, 211, 254–5–6. *See* Ecclesiastical
Argenteus antoninianus, 134–5
Argolis, 74
Argos, 13, 25, 73, 74
Argos Amphilochicum, 70
Armenia, 51, 120
Arrangement of Greek coins, 19
Arsinoë. *See* Ephesus
Artists' signatures on Greek coins, 13, 91, 93, 97–8, 103
Artists of English coins, 225, 227, 232–3, 245, 247, 251–2, 254
As, 88, 127–8, 130, 134; reduction of, 128–9, 130–1
Asia, 109, 314; Minor, 49, 168, 121; Province of, 44, 136
Aspendus, 53, 55
Astacus, 70
Athelstan, 185–6, 193–4, 253–4
Athens, 15, 16, 20–1, 28, 58, 60, 67, 122; denominations in, 15
Attalus III., 42
Attica, 60
Augustale, 177
Augustus, 25, 37 92, 126, 129, 133, 137–8
Aureus, 132–3, 142, 168
Aurelia Pia. *See* Sidon
Aurelian, 146
Australia, 323, 335
Avignon, 174

BACTRIA, 123
Bahama Islands, 320
Baldred, 192–3
Bandon, 274, 333
Bank of England, 245, 335
Bank of Ireland, 276
Base coin, 212, 215–16–17. *See* Debasement
Bath, 193
Bayonne, 258
Beeston Castle, 229
Belfast, 331
Belgium, 174
Beonna, 192
Bergerac, 258–9
Bermudas, 318
Berri, 257
Berwick, 279, 281
Bezant, 168, 170
Billon, 9, 286

Birmingham, 235, 246, 250
Bishops, coins of, 172–3, 197, 255–6. *See* Ecclesiastical
Bithynia, 45, 46
Boadicea, 182
Bœotia, 63 ; Bœotian League, *see* League
Bologna, 174
Bordeaux, 258–9
Bosporus, 45
Brabant, 176
Bracteates, 171, 268
Brass, First, Second, and Third, 134
Brigantes, 184
Briot, N., 225, 227, 303
Bristol, 207, 224, 226, 228, 238, 271, 330
Britain, 12, 81, 136, 138–9, 142 180
British Guiana, 320
British Honduras, 322
British N. Borneo, 317
Bronze money : Greek, 15–16 ; Roman, 126 *et seq.*, *see* Brass ; English, 250
Bruttium, 70, 93, 128
Brutus, 132
Bulgaria, 168
Bury St. Edmunds, 199
Byzantine coins, types, &c., 122, 126, 135, 143, 168, 169, 170–1, 174, 177, 179, 191, 193–4
Byzantium, 28, 46, 85, 142. *See* Constantinople

CÆSAREA : (Tralles), 25 ; (Eusebeia), 49 ; (in Judæa), 111
Calabria, 89
Calais, 201, 258–9
Cales, 87–8
Calchedon, 46, 85
Callatia, 87
Calymna, 35
Camarina, 13, 97
Cambyses, 121
Camirus, 36
Campania, 88
Camulodunum, 136, 183
Canada, 321–2
Canterbury, 192–3, 199, 211, 254–5, 334
Cappadocia, 49, 139
Capua, 87, 126–7–8–9, 172
Caracalla, 134, 139, 141
Caria, 34
Carlisle, 229
Carthæa, 56
Carthage, 105
Carausius, 142, 184
Cartimandua, 184
Carystus, 66
Catana, 13, 98
Caulonia, 89, 93
Celenderis, 49
Cenethrith, 192
Centenionalis, 135
Ceolwulf I., 192
Ceos, 56
Ceylon, 315, 320
Chalcis, 63, 66, 79 ; Chalcidian League, *see* League
Channel Islands, 313
Charlemagne, 170–1–2
Charles I., 190, 224, 225, 235, 273, 275, 302, 305 ; II., 190, 231, 241, 251, 274, 277, 304, 315
Châtel tournois, 174
Chester, 228, 238, 333
Chichester, 187
China, 12 *footnote*
Chios, 33, 134
Cilicia, 49
Circle, inner, on hammered coins. 187, 218, 232–3
Cistophorus, 21, 24, 25, 29, 32, 42–3–4, 47–8 ; Cistophoric mints, 43 ; symbols, 43

Citium, **113**
Cius, 46
Claudius, 52, 136, 138, **181**
Clazomenæ, **27**, 34
Clearchus, 46
Cleopatra, 71, **108**, 120 ; wife of Ptolemy IV., 117 ; Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII. (Syria), 119
Clovis, 169 ; II., 169
Cnidus, 20, 28, **34**
Cnossus, 5, 21, 58
Coining processes, 186, 189 ; coining rights (England), 185
Colchester, 136, 142, 184, 229. *See* Camulodunum
Colchis, 12
Colonial coins (English), 190, **312** ; (Roman), 42, 45, 50, 58, 69, 71, 87, 146
Colophon, **27**, 34
"Colts," 61, 68
Commius, 182
Commodus, 140
Commonwealth, **230**, 231, 233, 304, 331
Conon, 61
Consecration coins, 140, **144**
Constantine the Great, 134, 142–3–4, 184
Constantinople, 126, 142, 167–8. *See* Byzantium
Consular coins, 126
Contorniates, 145
Convention, monetary, 54–5. *See* Federal *and* Leagues
Copper first coined in England, 190 ; in Ireland, 269 ; in Scotland, 287
Corcyra, 70, **77**
Cordova, 170
Coressia, 56
Corinth, 17, 60, **68**, 122 ; Corinthian types, 70
Cork, 274, 331–2–3
Coroneia, 63
Coronta, 70
Cos, 35
Coventry, 207
Cragus, 52
Crenides, 81
Crete, 58
Crœsus, 23
Cromwell, 231
Croton, 89, 92, **94**
Cumæ, 88
Cunbeline, 183
Cunipert, 167
Cydonia, 58
Cyme, 38
Cyprus, 108, **113**, 314
Cyrenaica, **106**, 108
Cyrene, 106
Cyrus, 121
Cyzicus, 18, **41**

DAMARETEIA, 100, 102
Damascus, **120**, 122, 168
Daric, 7, 41, 110, **121**
Darien Company, 307
Darius I., 121
Darnley, Henry, 296–7
Dates on coins, 14, 108, 115, 188, 290
David I., 279, 281 ; II., 283
D'Ax, 258
Debasement of coin, 211, 280. *See* Base Coin
Decargyrus, 135
"Dei Gratia," 202, 250
Delos, 56
Delphi, 51, 64, **65**, 76
Demerara, 320
Demetrius I. (Poliorcetes), **82**, 115, 117 ; II., **83**, 118 ; III., 119
Denarius, 129, 130, 133–4 ; half, 135, *see* Quinarius ; quarter, *see* Sestertius
Denarius, novus, 170

Denier, 170–1, 178, 191 ; Denier d'or à l'écu, 178
Denmark, 170
Denominations :—

Anglo-Gallic.

- Angelot, 260
- Chaise, 258
- Denier and half, 256–7–8
- Double, 258
- Écu, 258
- Florin, 258
- Gros and half, 258
- Guiennois, 258–9
- Leopard, 258
- Lion-denier, 257 ; half-lion, 257
- Mouton, 258
- Noble and half, 258–9
- Salute, 177, 259
- Sterling and half, 258

Colonial.

- Anna, multiple, and parts, 315
- Cent, and multiples and parts, 316–17, 321–2
- Crown and half, 314
- Dollar, 316–17 ; half, 317 ; other parts, 320 ; British, 317 ; Holey, 323 ; Rix, and double, and half, 315
- Double and multiples, 313
- Farthing, 313, 319, 321 ; half, 315–6 ; quarter, 316 ; third, 313
- Groat, 320
- Guilder, and multiples and parts, 320
- Mil, 317
- Mohur, 315
- Obol, and multiples, 313
- Penny, 312–13, 318–19, 321 ; half, 312–13, 319, 320–1 ; tenth, 318
- Piastre, and multiples and parts, 314

Denominations (*continued*)—

- Pice, 315
- Pies, 315
- Quart, and multiple and part, 313
- Rupee, and multiples and parts, 315
- Real, and multiples, 314 ; twenty-fourth, 319
- Shilling, 314, 318–19 ; parts, 313–14
- Sixpence, 314, 318–19
- Sovereign and half, 323
- Stiver, multiples and parts, 315
- Threehalfpence, 316, 320–1
- Threepence, 318–19, 320–1
- Two-dollar, 322
- Twopence, 318–19, 321

English.

- Angel, 205–6–7, 209, 210, 212-13, 215, 217, 219, 221–2, 224, 226 ; half or Angelet, 205, 207, 209, 210, 212–13, 215, 217, 219, 221–2 ; quarter, 209, 210, 217
- Broad, 230–1 ; half, 224, 230-1–2 ; quarter, 231
- Crown : Gold, 209, 212–13–14, 217–18–19, 220, 224, 226–7, 232 ; half, 209, 212, 214, 217–18–19, 220, 297 ; Silver, 212, 214, 217–18–19, 223–4, 226–7–8, 230–1, 233, 235–6–7–8–9, 240, 242–3, 245, 247, 249, 251–2–3 ; 298 ; half, 212, 214–15–16–17–18–19, 223–4, 226–7–8–9, 230–1, 233, 235–6–7–8–9, 240, 242–3, 245, 247–8–9, 250–1–2–3, 273, 298 ; Britain crown, 219, 220–1, 224–5, 297 ; half, 219, 220 ; Rose crown, 234 ; Thistle crown, 219, 220–1, 297
- Double crown, 219, 220–1, 224–5–6, 230–1 ; florin, 251;

Denominations (*continued*)—
  sovereign, 209, 210, 212–3, 247, 249, 251–2–3
  Farthing : Bronze or Copper, 190, 224, 231, 234, 236–7, 239, 240–1–2–3, 246, 248–9 ; half, 249, 250 ; Silver, 190, 199, 200, 202–3, 205, 207, 209, 211–12, 215 ; Pewter or Tin, 219, 224, 231, 234–5–6, 238
  Fifty-shilling, 230
  Five-guinea, 231–2–3–4–5–6, 239, 240–1–2
  Five-pound, 249, 251–2–3
  Five-shilling (gold), 230–1
  Florin : Gold, 200 ; half, 200 ; quarter, 200–1 ; Silver, 249, 250–1–2–3, 314
  Groat, 175, 199, 200, 202–3–4–5, 207, 209, 211–12, 214–15–16–17–18–19, 224, 228, 231, 233–4–5–6, 239, 240, 242–3, 246–7–8–9, 250, 253, 259, 283 ; half, 200, 202–3, 205, 207, 209, 211–12, 214–15–16, 218–19, 223–4, 226–7–8, 230–1, 233–4–5–6, 239, 240, 242–3, 246–7, 249, 253, 259, 283, 298
  Guinea, 231–2, 235–6–7–8–9, 241–2–3–4 ; half, 231–2, 235–6–7, 239, 240–1–2–3–4 ; quarter, 240–1, 243 ; third, 243–4
  Laurel, half and quarter, 219–222
  Ninepence, 229, 230
  Noble, 190, 200–1–2–3, 205, 207, 283 ; half, 190, 200–1–2–3–4, 279 ; quarter, 200–1–2–3 ; George noble and half, 209–10 ; Rose noble, 205
  Penny : Bronze or Copper, 243, 246–7–8–9, 253 ; halfpenny, 190, 236–7, 240–1–2–3, 246, 248–9, 271 ; Gold, 198–9 ;

Denominations (*continued*)—
  Silver, 170, 184, 191–2–3–4–5–6–7–8–9, 200, 202–3, 205, 207, 209, 211, 212, 214–15–16, 218–19, 223–4, 226–7–8, 230–1, 233–4–5–6, 239, 240, 242–3, 246–7, 249, 253, 256, 268, 298 ; halfpenny, 190, 193, 198–9, 202–3, 205, 207, 209, 211–12, 215, 217–18–19, 223–4, 226–7–8, 230, 253, 256, 282, 298 ; Pewter or Tin halfpenny, 231, 235–6–7
  Ryal, 205, 207, 209, 210, 215, 217, 221 ; half and quarter, 205 ; Rose, 219, 221–2 ; Spur, 219, 221–2
  Seven-shilling, 243–4
  Shilling, 207–8–9, 212, 214, 216–17–18–19, 223–4, 226–7–8–9, 230–1, 233, 235–6–7–8–9, 240, 242–3, 245, 247–8–9, 251–2–3, 298, 314
  Six-Angel, 212–13
  Sixpence, 212, 214, 215–16–17–18–19, 223–4, 226–7–8, 230–1, 233, 235–6–7–8–9, 240, 242–3, 245, 247–8–9, 251–2–3, 298, 314
  Sovereign, 207–8–9, 212–13, 215, 217, 219, 220–1, 243–4, 247–8–9, 251–2, 330 ; half, 209, 212–13, 217–18–19 ; 220, 243–4, 247–8–9, 251–2, 330
  Ten-shilling, 224, 229, 230
  Testoon, 207–8–9, 279
  Threefarthings, 217–18–19
  Threehalfpence, 217–18
  Threepence, 212, 214, 217–18–19, 224, 228, 231, 233–4–5–6, 239, 240, 242–3, 246–7, 249, 250–1–2–3, 314
  Three-pound. *See* Treble Unite
  Treble-sovereign, 212–13
  „ unite, 224, 226

Denominations (*continued*)—
Twenty-shilling, 224, 230–1, 235. *See* Broad *and* Unite
Two-guinea, 231–2, 235–6, 239, 240–1–2
Twopence : Copper, 243, 246 ; Silver, *see* Half-groat
Two-pound. *See* Double-sovereign
Unite, 219, 220–1, 224–5–6, 297 ; half, 224

Irish.

Crown and half, 273–4–5
Double-groat, 270
Farthing, 268–9, 270–1–2–3–4–5 ; half, 269, 270–1
Groat, 269, 271–2, 274–5 ; half, 270–1–2–3
Ninepence, 273
Penny, 268–9, 270–1–2, 274–5–6–7 ; half, 268–9, 271, 274–5–6–7
Pistole, 273
Shilling, 272–3–4–5
Sixpence, 271–2–3–4–5
Threepence, 271–2–3
Threefarthings, 271–2
Threehalfpence, 271–2

Scottish.

Angel, 299
Balance half and quarter merk, 297, 299, 301
Bawbee, 290–1, 293–4, 305–6–7 ; half, 290–1, 293
Bodle, 302–3–4–5, 307
Bonnet-piece, 289
Crown : Gold, 286, 290–1–2–3, 295 ; Silver, 308 ; half, 302, 308 ; Britain crown, 302 ; Scottish crown and half-crown, 299
Demi-lion, 284
Demy and half, 285–6

Denominations (*continued*)—
Dollar, and parts, 304–5 ; Sword dollar, 300 ; Thistle dollar and half, 297, 300
Double crown, 302
Ducat, 289, 290–1, 294–5, 297, 299 ; third and two-thirds, 289–90
Eight-shilling, 297, 300
Eighth-thistle-merk, 297, 300
Farthing : Copper, 287–8 ; Silver, 282–3–4
Five-shilling, 297, 301, 306–7–8
Forty-eight-shilling, 297
Forty-four-shilling, 291–2–3
Forty-penny, 303–4–5
Forty-shilling, 297, 299, 305–6–7
Four-merk, 304–5
Four-pound, 299
Four-shilling, 297, 300
Groat and half, 283–4–5–6–7–8–9, 290 ; third, 290
Hardhead, 291–2, 294–5, 297 302–3 ; half, 297
Hatpiece, 297, 299
Lion : Billon, 291–2, 294 ; Gold, 284–5–6, 291, 293, 299 ; half, 285–6, 291, 293 ; third 299 ; two-thirds, 299 ; Demi-lion, 285–6 ; lion-noble, 297, 299 ; third, 297 ; two-thirds, 297
Merk, 297, 300, 304 ; half, 297, 300, 303–4 ; quarter, 297, 300 ; thistle merk, and half and quarter, 297, 300
Noble : Gold, 283 ; Silver, 300, 303 ; half, 300 ; Lion-noble, 297, 299 ; Thistle noble, 297–8–9
Nonsunt, 292, 294–5
Pistole and half, 307
Penny : Copper, 297, 301–2–3 ; Silver, 281–2–3–4–5–6–7–8–9 291, 294 ; half, 282–3–4–5–6

Denominations (*continued*)—
  Plack, 287–8–9, 290–1, 294, 297, 301; half, 287–8–9, 297; saltire plack, 297, 301
  Pound (silver), and half, 224, 228
  Rider, 287–8–9, 297, 299; half, 287, 297, 299; quarter, 287; third and two-thirds, 288
  Ryal: Gold, 291–2; half, 291–2; Silver, 292, 296–7, 300; third and two-thirds, 292, 296–7, 300
  Shilling, 298, 302, 308
  Sixpence, 308
  Sixpenny piece, 298
  Six-pound, 297–8, 307
  Six-shilling, 298, 302–3
  Sixteen-shilling, 297, 300
  Sixty-shilling, 306
  St. Andrew, 284–5–6–7–8–9; half, 285–6–7–8
  Sterling. *See* Penny, Silver
  Sword and Sceptre, 297–8; half, 297, 299
  Ten-shilling, 297, 300, 305–6–7–8
  Testoon and half, 291–2–3–4–5–6
  Thirty-penny, 297, 301
  Thirty-shilling, 292, 297–8, 300, 303
  Three-pound (silver), 297–8, 302–3
  Three-shilling, 302, 304
  Turner, 302–3–4–5
  Twelve-penny, 297, 301
  Twelvepenny plack, 292, 294–5
  Twelve-pound, 297, 307
  Twelve-shilling, 298, 302–3
  Twenty-penny, 303–4
  Twenty-pound, 297–8
  Twenty-shilling, 291, 293, 297, 300, 306–7
  Twenty-two shilling, 291–2–3

Denominations (*continued*)—
  Two-merk, 297, 300, 304
  Twopence: Copper, 297-8, 301–2–3–4; Billon, 301; Silver, *see* Half-groat
  Two-shilling, 297–8, 300, 302–3–4
  Unicorn, 220, 287–8–9; half, 287–8–9–90
  Unite, 302–3; half, 302; quarter, 302

United States.

  Cent, 324–5–6–7, 329; half, 324–5–6–7
  Dime, 325, 327, 329; half, 325, 327, 328
  Dollar: Gold, 328–9; Silver, 325, 327–8–9; half and quarter, 325, 327–8–9
  Double-eagle, 328–9
  Eagle, and half and quarter, 325, 328–9
  Five-cents, 327, 329
  Three-cents, 327–8
  Three-dollar, 329
  Twenty-cent, 328
  Twenty-dollar, 329
  Two-cents, 327
Derbe, 49
Diocletian, 135, 141–2
Diodotus, 123
Domitian, 138
Drachm, 15
Drontheim, 174
Dublin, 245, 268–9, 272–3, 276, 333
Dunbar, 331
Durham, 196, 254, 255
Dyrrhachium, 77, 78

EADBERHT, 193, 255
Eadgar, 194
Ealdwald, 192

East Anglia, 191–2
East India Co., 314–15, 330
Ecclesiastical coins and mints 173–4, 185, 188, 190, 211, 253
Ecgberht, 192–3
Ecgfrith, 193
Echinus, 70
Eckhel, 19
Edessa, 78
Edinburgh, 240, 279, 294, 301, 308
Edmund, 256, 279
Edward (Black Prince), 186, 259; (Confessor), 177, 194; (Elder), 193, 268
Edward I., 173, 187–8, 199, 257, 269, 282; II., 169, 200, 255, 257, 269; III., 169, 176–7–8, 186, 189, 190, 199, 200, 257, 269, 279, 283; IV., 188, 205, 270, 277; V., 188, 207, 271; VI., 188–9, 212, 272; VII., 252, 313, 314, 315–6, 318, 320–1–2
Egypt, 82, 107, 133
Elæa, 39
Electrum, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16
Eleusinia, 61–2
Eleusis, 62
Elis, 13, 20, 72, 73–4
Elizabeth, 188–9, 190, 210, 217, 224, 232, 272, 301, 313–14, 330
England, 168, 172–3, 193, 234, 268; coins of, 185 *et seq.*
Epaminondas, 64, 75
Ephesus, 25–6, 28, 34, 43, 112
Epidamnus Dyrrhachium, 70
Epirus, 70
Eppillus, 182
Eretria, 67
Erythræ, 26, 29, 34
Eryx, 70
Essen, 176
Essequibo, 320
Etruria, 88
Eubœa, 66, 67, 79
Eumenes II., 29, 43
Eusebia, 49
Eustace Fitzjohn, 197; Fitz-stephen, 197
Exeter, 186, 193, 228, 238
Ezra, 110

FAMILY coins (Roman), 126; Family names, 147
Faustina, 139–40
Federal coinages, 28, 63, 67, 74, 76, 93. *See* Convention *and* League
Fiorino d'oro, 171, 177, 179, 258
Flamininus, 132
Flood-legend, 48
Florence, 172, 177, 258
Follis, 135, 168
Forgeries, 190
France, 170–1–2, 177–8, 187, 202–3, 244, 294; English claims to, 201, 208; English coins in, 256
Francis, Dauphin, 294–5
Franconia, 176
Franks, 167, 169
French legend on Scottish coins, 281; French mint, 225, 279

GALATIA, 48
Galba, 137
Gallienus, 146
Games (ancient), 35, 65, 70, 80–1, 91, 102, 120, 138
Gascony, 172
Gaul, 137, 138, 143, 167, 169; Gaulish staters, 81
Gela, 99
George I., 240, 276, 312, 319; II., 241, 276, 313; III., 243, 276, 313–14–15, 318, 320, 335; IV., 247, 253, 276, 313–14–15–16, 320
Germany, 169, 170–1–2–3, 177–8
Geta, 139, 141
Gibraltar, 314

Glasgow, 297
Glastonbury, 197
Gloucester, 193
Gold, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 ; largest ancient coin, 124 ; penny, 177–8, 187, 189–90 ; Roman, 132–3 ; stater, 15
Gordian III., 53
Gortyna, 58
Gothic currencies, 126, 143, 148
Greece, coins of, 10 *et seq.* ; colonies of, 12 ; Greek-Imperial series, 16, 146
Grenada, 320
Gros, 171, 175, 178
Guernsey, 313
Guessin, 258

Hadrian, 35, 44, 138–9, 144
Halicarnassus, 26, 35
Hamaxitus, 37
Hanover, 312
Harringtons, 224, 331
Hecatomnus, 31
Heliocles, 124
Henry I., 186, 195 ; II., 197, 202, 256, 268, 312 ; III., 173, 177–8, 187, 189, 190, 189, 199, 257, 269 ; IV., 203, 205, 259 ; V., 177, 204, 259 ; VI., 205, 177, 259, 269 ; VII., 189, 200, 207, 271, 301 ; VIII., 209, 212–13, 218, 241, 254, 260, 271, 277, 312
Heraclea, 90 ; Pontica, 46
Heræa, 74, 75
Herford, 176
Herod the Great, 109, 111
Himera, 99, 102
Histiæa, 68
Holmi, 54
Holyrood, 279
Hong Kong, 317
Howel Dda, 194
Hungary, 168, 177

Ialysus, 36, 106
Iasus, 28
Iceni, 183
Iconium, 49
Ilium, 38
Illyricum, 70, 77
Incuse, 16, 36–7, 60 ; types, 89
India, 116, 122, 314
Ingots, 87, 126, 128
Inscriptions on ancient coins, 12, 13, 26
Ionia, 25 ; Ionian Islands, 313
Ireland, 171, 186, 218, 268, 276, 331
Iron money, 73-4-5, 85
Issoudun, 257
Issue marks, 204–5
Istrus, 87
Italy, 87, 126, 128, 146, 167, 170, 172, 177, 179 ; South, 11, 13

Jamaica, 317, 321
James I., 190, 219, 225, 227, 272, 301–2, 331 ; II., 235, 274, 319
James I. (Scotland), 285 ; II., 286 ; III., 220, 287-8–9 ; IV., 288 ; V., 289 ; VI., 297, 303 ; VII., 305
Jersey, 313
Jerusalem, 111, 112, 118, 138
John, 186, 198, 257, 268, 277, 282
John Baliol, 282
Judæa, 109, 137–8
Julian, the Apostate, 135, 143
Julius Cæsar, 69, 132, 136, 144

Kanerkes, 124
Kent, 181–2, 191–2–3, 254
Kertch. *See* Panticapæum
Kieff, 178
Kinsale, 274
Knights of St. George, 176 ; St. John, 176 ; St. Mary, 176

Lacedæmon, 73
Laconia, 73

Laodicea (Phrygia), 43 ; ad Mare, 120, 121
Laranda, 49
Larasa, 25
Larissa, 75
La Rochelle, 258
Leagues : Achæan, 11, 69, 70, 72–3–4 ; Ætolian, 11, 76 ; Arcadian, 75 ; Bœotian, 11, 63 ; Chalcidian, 79 ; Ionian, 29, 34 ; Lycian, 11, 52–3 : cities of S. Italy, 89, 94
Lebedus, 34
Lectoure, 258
Legionary coins, 144
Leontini, 70, 100
Lepidus, 132
Lesbos, 31, 39
Leucas, 70, 76
Lewes, 286
Limerick, 269, 275
Limoges, 259
Lincoln, 187, 193, 256
Lindus, 36, 106
Lombardy, 167, 171
London, 142, 184, 186–7, 191, 193, 198–9, 201, 271–2, 323, 332 334
Locris, 65 ; Locri Opuntii, 65 ; Locri Epizephyrii, 70, 94
Louis IX., 178 ; XIV., 175
Lucania, 90
Luigi Manin, Doge, 178
Lycia, 51 ; Lycian League, *see* League
Lycaonia, 49
Lydia, 11, 13, 23, 25, 27, 121
Lystra, 49
Lysimachus, 18, 29, 30, 32, 41–2, 46, 85–6

MACEDONIA, 13, 58, 76, 78, 138
Magistrate's names, 62, 67, 84
Magnentius, 143
Magnesia ad Mæandrum, 30
Magnus Maximus, 184
Malcolm I., 279 ; IV., 281
Mallus, 50
Malta, 176, 313
Man, Isle of, 312, 330
Maravedi, 170
Marcus Aurelius, 34, 49, 139, 140
Mary (England), 186, 189, 215, 272 ; (Scotland), 291
Masicytes, 53
Massachusetts, 318, 325
Masse d'or, 178
Massilia, 180
Matilda (Queen), 186, 196–7, (Empress), 197
Maundy money, 190, 231, 234–5–6–7–8–9, 240, 243–4, 246, 248–9, 252–3
Mauritius, 316
Mausolus, 31
Maximian (Herculeus), 142, 184
Mediæval Europe, coins of, 167
Medallions, 140, 145
Megalopolis, 75
Melbourne, 323
Melekiathon, 113
Melle, 171, 257
Melos, 57
Mercia, 170, 191–2, 254
Merovingian coins, 169, 170, 191
Mesma, 70
Messana, 100
Messene, 101
Metapontum, 89, 91
Methymna, 39, 40
Metropolis, 70
Miletus, 25–6, 31, 34
Miliarense, 135
Mill and screw, 187, 217, 229, 232 303 ; milled money, 218
Mill-sail incuse, 16
Mina, Babylonian, 8

Mint marks, 41, 188, 199, 204, 207, 223, 226, 254–5–6, 271–2–3, 302–3, 308, 314, 323

Mint-names (English), 187, 188, 260; (Irish), 277; (Roman), 163; (Scottish), 279, 308

Mints, English country, 206, 228; Royal Mint, 186, *see* London *and* Tower.

Mithradates, I., 44; II., 44; III., 45; VI. (the Great), 24, 29, 44–5, 47, 62

Mœsia, 87

Mohammadan coins, 122, 169, 170

Monetarius. *See* Moneyers (English)

Money of necessity, 229, 273. *See* Siege pieces.

Moneyers (English), 187, 190; (Roman), 129, 130–1, *see* Triumviri monetales; (Scottish), 279

Myra, 53

Myrlea. *See* Apamea.

Myrrha, 53

Mysia, 41

Mytilene, 11, 31–2, 39, 40

Myus, 34

NAGIDUS, 50

Naxos (Ægean), 57; (Sicily), 101

Neandria, 37

Neapolis (Macedonia), 79; (Campania), 89

Nepotianus, 143

Nero, 130, 136–7

Nerva, 54

Netherlands, 171, 177

Newark, 229

New Brunswick, 321

New England, 318, 324. *See* Massachusetts

Newfoundland, 322

New South Wales, 323

New Zealand, 336

Nickel, 317, 321

Nigeria, 318

Northumbria, 192–3, 279

Normandy, 172, 257

Norway, 170

Norwich, 207, 238, 333

Nova Scotia, 321

Novus denarius, 170

Numa, 136

Nummus, 135

Nummi castrenses, 132

Nysa, 43

OBOLE, 170

Odoacer, 168

Offa, 170, 191–2, 254

Olympia, 72–3

Olynthus, 79

Omphalos, 65

"ON" on Anglo-Saxon coins, 187

Opus, 65

Orichalcum, 134

Ostrogothic coinage, 167

Ottawa, 321

"Owls" 61, 123

Ox, unit of value, 5, 6, 7

Oxford, 193, 224, 226, 228, 229, 230

PÆSTUM, 91–2

Palestine, 138

Pallas, 68, 97

Pamphilia, 52, 53

Pantaleon, 124

Panticapæum, 47

Papal coinage, 174

Paphlagonia, 47

Paphos, 113, 114

Paris, 169, 175, 260

Parium, 42

Paros, 57

Patterns, 199, 210, 212, 230, 232, 240, 283, 292, 325

Patræ, 71

Peiræeus. *See* Amisus
Pepin the Short, 169, 170–1, 191
Peisistratus, 61
Perga, 54
Pergamum, **42**, 43, **45**
Perseus, 68, 84
Persia, 121
Perth, 323
Perugia, 174
Peter the Great, 179
Peter's pence, 256
Pewter, 231
Phanes, 26, 28
Pharnabazus, **18**
Phaselis, 53
Philitærus, 42–3
Philip II. (Macedonia), **27**, **41**, **77**, **81**, 85, 104 ; his stater, 180–1–2 ; III., 53, 67, 107 ; V., 46, 80, 83 ; VI., 84
Philip (Spain), 186, 216, 272
Philippe II. (France), 175 ; III., 173, 258 ; IV., 178
Phocæa, 11, **31**, 34, 40
Phocas, 168
Phocis, 64
Phœnicia, 108, **112**
Phrygia, 47
Pisidia, 52, **55**
Poitiers, 259
Poitou, 171–2–3, 256–7
Pompeiopolis, 50
Pompey, 132
Pontefract Castle, 229, 235
Ponthieu, 257
Pontius Pilate, 109, **111**
Pontus, 44
Popes. *See* Papal
Portraits on coins (ancient), 18, 19 ; (English), 185, 209 ; (mediæval), 176, 179 ; (Roman), 109, 132
Poseidonia, 89, **91**
Posthumous coins, 144
Potin, 9
Priest-kings, 114
Priene, 32, 34
Prince Edward Island, 322
Privernum, 131
Protectorate, 230, 304
Provence, 178
Prusias, 146
Prussia, 176
Ptolemaic coins and mints, 19, 29, 85, **107**, 110, 112–13–14–15
Pyrrhus, 104, 128

QUINARIUS, 129, 135
Quedlinburg, 176

READING, 254
Restitution or restored coins, 145
Rhegium, 70, **95**, 101
Rhodes, 28, 34, **36**, 176
Richard I., 198, 255, **257** ; II., 202, 204, 259 ; III., 207, 271
Ring-money, 5, 110, 268
Robert Bruce, 283 ; II., 284 ; III. 285, 287
Rochester, 186
"Rodbertus" coins, 197
Roman coins, 12, 21, 44, 111, 126, 167, 177, 179, 184, 191 ; legends on, 149–163 ; colonial, 37, 42, 45, 50, 58, 71, 87, 106, 112–13, 140, **146** ; provincial, 145 ; military, 132 ; Eastern Empire, 167–8
Roman mint, 129
Romano-Capuan coins, 127.
Rome (ancient) 37, 88, 90, 126, 128, 145 ; (mediæval), 172, 174
Romulus Augustulus, 167
Rosa-Americana money, 319, 324
Rouen, 257
Roxburgh, 281–2
Runic legends, 191–2
Russia, 178

SADYATTES, 27
Saiga, 169
Salamis, 5, **114**
Samos, 28, **33**, 34, 101, 106
Samothrace, "Victory" of, 83
Sardis, 22, **23**, 26, 43
Sassanian coins, 121
Satrapal coins, 47, 49, 50–1, 121
Scandinavia, 171
Scarborough, 229
Sceat, 184, 191
Scotland, coins of, **279** *et seq.*
Selge, 54, 55
Seleucia (Tralles), 25; Seleucia Pieria, 120, **121**
Seleucus I., 42, **115**, 123; II. 115; III., 116; IV., 117
Semuncia, 130
Septimius Severus, **140–1**
Servia, 168
Sestertius, 129, 134
Shaftesbury, 186
Shekel, 4, 8, 110
Shrewsbury, 226, 228
Sicily, 13, 70, 89, **96**, 104–5, 133, 172
Sicyon, **71, 73**
Side, 54
Sidon, **112**, 117
Siege-pieces, 225, 229, 235
Siliqua and parts, 135
Silver, 4, 5, 8, 12; Welsh, 227, 235, 240; West of England, 240
Simon Maccabæus, **110**
Sinope, 47
Smyrna, **32**, 34, **43**
Soho Mint, 246–7, 335
Soli Pompeiopolis, 50
Solidus, 134, 142, 168–9
Solon, 61
Sommers Islands, 318
Sophytes, 123
Spain, 10, 12, 19, 138, 170
Spanish dollars and half-dollars, 245, 323, 334
Sparta, 28, 37, **73**, 74–5
St. Albans, 183
St. Andrews, 283
St. Helena, 315
St. Lucia, 320
St. Patrick's money, 274
St. Vincent, 320
Standards, 7, 8, 128, 175, 188, 190, 280
Stater and parts, 15; of Asia Minor, 7; double, 15; twenty-, 15
Stavelot, 174
Stephen, 186, **196**, 281
Stirling, 294
Straits Settlements, 315–16–17
Stratus, 76
Stycas, 192–3
Sullà, 132
Sumatra, 315
Swastika, 17, 32
Sweden, 170
Switzerland, 171, 177
Sybaris, 89, 92
Sydney, 323
Syracuse, 21, 51, 70, 94, 98, 100, **101**
Syria, **115**, 120
Syros, 57

TALENT, gold, 6, **110**
Tanagra, 63
Taras, 89
Tarentum, 89
Tarsus, **51**, 118
Tasciovanus, 183
Tauric Chersonese, 47
Teos, **33**, 34, 84
Temnus, 39
Tenedos, 38
Terina, 70, **95**
Thasos, 86
Thebes, 28, **63**

Themistocles, 30
Thermæ Himerenses, 100
Thespiæ, 64
Thessaly, 75
Thorn, 176
Thrace, 84, 86
Thrymsa, 191
Thuringia, 171
Thurium, 92
Thyatira, 43
Thyrrheium, 70, 76
Tiberius, 92, 111, 136, 146
Tigranes, 21, 51, 120
Timoleon, 96, 98, 99, 101
Tincommius, 182
Titles, English royal, 199, 201, 220, 241, 244, 251, 260, 277, 301, 312
Titus, 138
Tobago, 320
Tokens, Australian, 335; English, 224, 245, 273–4, 276, 324, 330; Irish, 332–3–4; Scottish, 331, 334
"Tortoises," 60
Touching for the King's Evil, 206
Tournay, 260
Tours, 174–5, 258
Tower Mint, 189, 206, 224–5–6–7–8, 303
Trajan, 52, 54, 134, 141, 145; Decius, 50
Tralles, 24, 43
Tremissis, *see* Triens
Triens, or Tremissis, 135, 169, 191
Trinidad, 320
Trinobantes, 183
Triptolemus, 62
Tribunicia potestate, 158
Triskeles, 104
Triumviri monetales, 129, 131, 133. *See* Moneyers
Troas, 37
Troy, 38, 74
Tryphon, 118
Turkey, 169
Turnemire, William de, 187
Types: Agonistic, 81, 102–3; Alexander the Great's, 44, 46, 76, 80, 82, 85–6–7, 107, 114–15–16, 123, *see* Alexandrine coins; Athenian, 58–9; British, 183; Byzantine, *see* Byzantine Coins; Christian, 143, 166, 168, 176; Corinthian, 100, 104–5; Egyptian, 117, 143; English, *see* respective reigns; Ephesian, 112; Greek, *see* INDEX OF TYPES; heraldic, 176; incuse, 89; Indian, 122, 124; Irish, *see* Chapter IX.; Philip II.'s, 37, 104, 179, 184; Ptolemaic, 105, 108; Roman, 135, 171, *see* INDEX OF TYPES; Scottish, *see* respective reigns
Tyre, 113, 117–18

UGANDA, 318
United States, 320, 324
Utrecht, 176

VALENTINIAN, 142
Valerian, 135
Value, marks of, 13, 14, 88
Velia, 93
Venice, 172, 178
Verulamium, 183
Verus, 140
Vespasian, 137
Victoria, Queen, 249, 253, 313–14–15–16–17, 320–1–2
Victoriatus, 129, 130
Vigo, 239
Viminacium, 87
Visigoths, coinage of the, 167
Votive coins, 145

WASHINGTON, 325
Waterford, 268–9
Weight standards, 7–8
Welsh coin, 194
Werham, 186
Wessex, 191, 193, 268
West Indies, 316, 320
Weymouth, 226. 228
William I, 194 ; II, 195 ; III, 238, 307 ; and Mary, 236, 275, 306 ; IV. 248, 313–14–15–16, 320
William the Lion (Scotland), 281
Winchester, 186, 193, 198
Worcester, 224, 228, 330
Wood, W., 270, 319

XANTHUS, 52

YORK, 193, 196, 211, 214, 228, 238 254–5–6
Youghal, 274

ZACYNTHUS, 73
Zancle, 89, 100
Zeugitana, 105
Zeno, 167
Zürich, 175–6

The interesting and fascinating field of numismatic study is now one of the greatest "hobby areas" for the American public. The United States may take credit for the largest numismatic newspaper in the world (*Coin World,* with a circulation of 131,000 weekly), the largest numismatic monthly (*The Numismatist,* with a circulation of over 25,000 monthly) and three of the world's most active numismatic organizations, the *American Numismatic Society,* the *American Numismatic Association*, and the *Ancient Coin Club of America.*

To the United States belongs also the credit for the publication and circulation of the most numismatic books and studies in the last ten years, and to Americans belong some of the world's finest collections of coins of all countries and all ages.

To help the many people who are just beginning to collect coins in earnest, as well as those who wish to learn more about their already established collections, this book is being published for the first time in America. It needs no introduction to those familiar with the numismatic bibliography, because its previous editions have been received enthusiastically all over the world and it is considered among the best, if not *the* best, general work on the science of numismatics. Gertrude Burford Rawlings' book is one which can help the student and collector of modern coins to go back and study medieval and ancient coins, and it will also open the gates of knowledge for those readers wishing a well illustrated and orderly study of the economic and political history of the forgotten peoples of the past and the leading nations of the present.

Two new features have been presented in this edition. First, the plates illustrating the coins have been grouped in one section to provide a continuous documentary history of the development of coin types and styles from earliest antiquity to the present. Secondly, a new and updated select bibliography has been added on pages 336-337 for the guidance of the reader who wishes to proceed to further study.

Ammon Press Ltd.

CHICAGO • NEW YORK • WASHINGTON DC •
Distributed by BOOK SALES INC., New York